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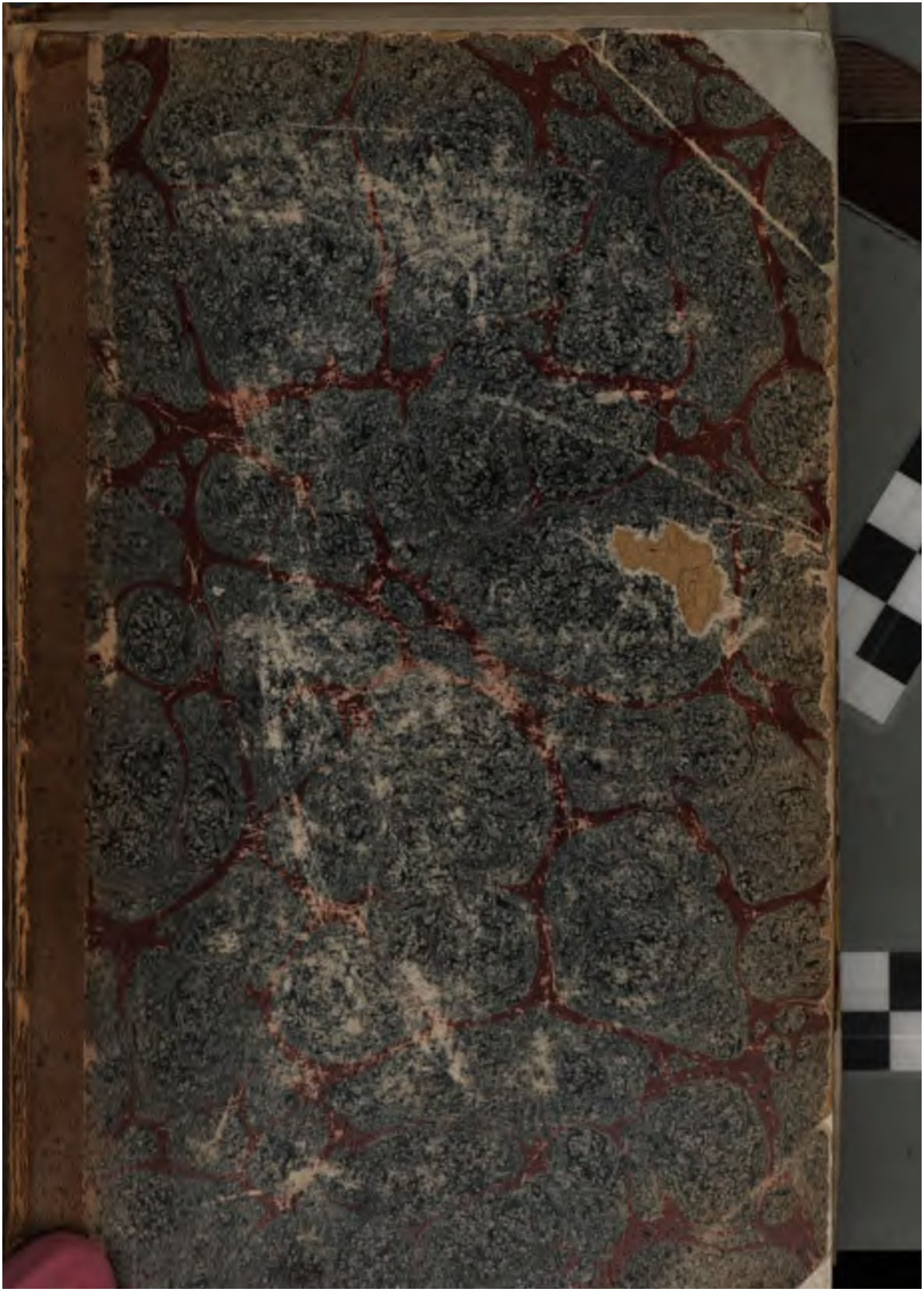

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LONDON

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

VOLUME IV.

NEW SERIES.

MDCCCXXXV.

JULY to DECEMBER

INCLUSIVE.

LONDON:
WILLIAM PICKERING;
JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SON.

1835.

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PREFACE.

WE trust that we may infer the satisfaction of our readers in the conduct of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, from the continued patronage which they afford it. Having arranged, when we commenced the New Series, the plan which we considered most suitable for the undertaking, and subsequently having seen no reason to depart from it, our endeavour has been to render the execution as perfect as we could.

In the branch connected with *Antiquities*, many subjects of local and general interest will be found: and we speak with confidence of the satisfaction which the review of the works of the *New Record Commission* has given, and the interest it has excited.

In the department which includes the *Review of New Publications*, our endeavour has been to judge of the works submitted to us, carefully and impartially; we have recommended no one to public notice without mentioning the grounds of our approbation; nor have we ever censured any publication without declaring the circumstances that called for animadversion. Sometimes our Reviews are *later* than we could wish; but authors must recollect, *animo cupienti nihil satis festinari.* Sometimes we are obliged to present them in a very *abridged* form; but as long as the Press is as prolific as at present, we can only meet its demands, by affording less space to each writer. It requires very superior powers in the present day, for an author to rise at once above his competitors, and, in the general cultivation of

diffusion of literature, to bear away the palm of undisputed excellence; when such superior works appear, they receive from us, as may be seen, an attention proportioned to their eminence.

On subjects connected with the *Established Church*, we have spoken openly, but we believe reasonably and temperately; and the same disposition shall continue to advocate her rights, defend her character, and promote all due amendment of her defects.

The latter part of our Magazine has always been appropriated to the *Obituary;* a part that has been much esteemed by the public, and much consulted by literary persons: we can assert that the materials are collected with labour and investigation, and that they are arranged after very careful examination.

But if in any department of our Magazine occasional mistakes or defects may be found, we are confident that a candid reader will attribute them not to the negligence of the contributors, but to the very nature of the publication, which cannot, like a common book, be laid aside and revised at leisure. Our appeal on this subject, shall be in the words of the Roman Poet:

'Da veniam *subitis;* et dum legis ista, memento
Me dare non *librum,* sed *Schediasma* tibi.'

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1835.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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Embellished with a coloured Engraving of the Altar Window at St. Dunstan's in the West; a View of the Mansion at Puncknowle, Dorset, &c.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We cannot afford to insert, at the expense of more important matter, the reply of LANCASTRIENSIS to the strictures of M. D. on Baines's History of Lancashire. We have read over his letter attentively; and do not find that he is able to deny the inaccuracies pointed out by M.D., stating only that this censure is trifling, that unfair; some passages are not fully quoted, and the deficiencies of others will be supplied in other parts of the work. The only two points he notices of the least public value, are, that "Bredmed" (Brightmet) occurs as a place of moorland in the Survey of the manor of Manchester, 16 Edw. II. (MS. Harl. 2085) and that the MSS. of Mr. D. Rasbotham furnish the authority for Mr. Baines's statement that the dissenters assembled at Winter Hill.—We are desired by M. D. himself to make these corrections to his letter. The sentence in p. 595 about Farnworth church should be withdrawn. In p. 599, a. 16, for Dr. Whitaker *read* Mr. Whitaker; and in line 41, after the 28th *read* Sept. In p. 595, b. 10, for p. 66 *read* p. 46; b. 16, for p. 40 *read* p. 46; and b. 22, for p. 54 *read* p. 45. In p. 598, a. 16 from bottom, for p. 29 *read* p. 89.

The Ode to Greece, and the poetry sent by H. and M. B. S. are declined.

We do not recollect the communication of the CHURCHMAN who has fined us with a heavy postage.

The articles on Archery by F. O. and X. Y. in the course of the season.

FŒDERARIUS inquires if any collector of Literary Prospectuses can inform him of a *Prospectus of Rymer's Fœdera*. The first volume of that work came out in 1704, but an ample announcement of it appears at the end of the preface of the *Mantissa Codicis Juris Gentium Diplomatici*, published by G. G. Leibnitz in 1693, which leads to the supposition that a Prospectus was printed and circulated abroad long before any part of the *Fœdera* was published. To that author's notice of the intended work is added a descriptive title, which is prolix and very curious, and is said to be larger than what had been before made known to the world; *qualis autoris missu ad nos pervenit*. Any new particulars respecting Rymer will be very acceptable.

J. S. is informed that the medal which Pinkerton attributed to "Jehan Strangeways, Escuier," appears from the Medallic History of England, 4to, 1802, pl. III. to be the same with a silver counter struck in Normandy in the reign of Henry VI. the field of which is on one side divided by cross bars into four quarters, each of which contains a dolphin embowed, and in the centre is this shield of arms:—a bend, and on a canton a mullet; legend + JEHAN STANLAWE ESCVIER; on the reverse, two shields of the arms of France and of France and England quarterly, each under a crown, legend + TRESORIER DE NORMENDIE. The similarity of the above coat of the bend, canton, and mullet to others belonging to the names of Stanlow and Stanley, shows that the connection of the name of Strangeways with this medal has arisen entirely from a misreading or misapprehension.

R. H. begs to ask if any of the readers of your Magazine can inform him whether there are in existence descendants of its original publisher, Mr. Cave, or in whose possession the papers of that worthy man and zealous friend of literature now are. He will feel exceedingly obliged for any information on this subject sent to him at the office of the Gentleman's Magazine. He wishes further to inquire of those who possess information concerning the worthies of this city in the last age, whether they can afford him any particulars concerning that ingenious and remarkable man Lewis Paul, the patentee of spinning by rollers in 1738 and 1758, and of the carding cylinder in 1748, in addition to that given in Mr. Edward Baines's "History of the Cotton Manufacture" lately published. Paul appears, from the entry of his patents, to have lived at Birmingham in 1738 and 1748, and at Kensington Gravel Pits in 1758; and he calls himself "gentleman." He was a most ingenious and enterprising man, but, like the greater number of inventors, he derived little benefit from his inventions. Any particulars of his life, where he died, and whether he left descendants or papers, would be exceedingly acceptable, and would help to clear up a disputed point of much interest in the history of mechanical science and the useful arts.

ANTIQUARIUS inquires for any notices relating to the pedigrees of Burton of Ingerthorpe, Ward of Newby, and Pigot of Clotherholme, all in the immediate neighbourhood of Ripon; they were, he believes, all extinct or removed before the first Visitation of Yorkshire was taken.

W. H. inquires who was the Judge or Serjeant-at-Law who adopted the motto, "VIM TEMPERATAM" on his ring, about the year 1779 or 80. Was it Thurlow, Wedderburne, or Jack Lee?

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE,

FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. BY S. BOSTOCK, M.D. 1835, 8vo.

THE origin of the science of Medicine, like the origin of almost all other sciences, is lost in the darkness of remote antiquity. As disease commenced with the gift of life, so the means of removing or alleviating it must have been among the earliest efforts of those who felt, when they first drew vital air, the weakness and tenderness of humanity. The slow progress of their early inventions, and the limited nature of their resources and remedies, we may, without being wide of our aim, conjecture; from what we discover among the vagrant tribes of the desert, the remote dwellers in the ocean-isles, and all the uncivilized people of the globe. The art of Medicine probably commenced with the accidental discovery of the virtues of plants; and a decoction of vegetable substances was taken internally, or applied to the surface of the body, as the nature of the disease suggested. A lacerated limb from a contest with "a lion or a bear" who had attacked the fold; a kick from a Centaur who was opposed in forcibly carrying away the most beautiful damsel of the village; or a fall from the back of that venerable and primæval animal, who from time immemorial has been the patient servant and the humble friend of man;—such wounds called for some chirurgic aid; and after much thought, and many a bold hypothesis, and extensive inquiry, and repeated consultations, it was resolved to try the effect of binding and bandaging the wounds with vegetables of balsamic properties, and excluding the external air. Sometimes a bolder practitioner would recommend the patient to be wrapt in the hot skin of the offending animal; or to have the oxydated metal of the spear scraped over the wound, as an antidote to the effects of its destructive fang:* or when a chieftain, who went out to battle in the morning, Diis similis, came back with a headache from the effects of a hot and dusty campaign, and the weight of his sevenfold shield; and when a capacious bowl of strong dark wine, frequently filled and emptied, was found to disappoint the well-founded hopes of the suffering giant, the Briseis of the tent, with her handmaids, was sent to herbalize on the banks of the river

* There is no mention of *poisoned* weapons in the Iliad; but in the Odyssey, lib. i.

> For thither also had Ulysses gone
> In his swift bark, seeking some *poisonous drug*
> Wherewith to *taint his brazen arrows keen*,
> Which *drug*, through fear of the eternal gods,
> Ilus refused, &c.

From many circumstances the Odyssey appears to be a poem o Iliad. That part of the last book, subsequent to the meeting o seems different in style of expression and thought from the who belonged to another age.

for some fresh and cooling diaphoretic. A few trifling mistakes might be made and overlooked, and when some obstinate and clumsy leech sacrificed to his ignorance the flower of an army or a court, and

> Πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς ἄϊδι προΐαψεν
> Ἥρωας,

his blunder was laid on the shoulders of remorseless Pluto and the inexorable Fates: but in this manner a few simple remedies were discovered, perpetuated and improved, and the loss of eyes, fingers, and other small servants of that prince the Body, was submitted to with a good grace; just as our friends the Americans are contented to enjoy the beauties of their transatlantic ladies, without the unnecessary ornament of *teeth*. During this period we may presume that the *gentlemen* of the Old World were much engaged in cultivating their farms, or drilling their militia, or hunting tawny lions; and the art of Medicine consequently fell into female hands, as among the wild Indians of the present day, the squaws perform all the offices, and practise all the branches of the healing art: and certainly they seem to have attained to no despicable knowledge of the virtue of herbs; and can brew a caldron of enchantment,* as powerful as even the fair daughter of Jove possessed.

> A drug most potent to suppress or grief
> Or anger, and oblivion to induce
> Of all past evil. Whosoe'er his wine
> So medicated drinks, he will not bathe
> His cheek all day with trickling tears, although
> His father and his mother both were dead.

But passing over this first stage of the art, we are informed, on the best authority, that Egypt was the country in which Medicine was cultivated with such success as to have afforded a subject for a distinct profession. The Pharaohs were priests, as well as kings; the sacred fillet of the sacerdotal dignity was interwoven with the crown; and leech-craft probably was in the hands of the servants of Isis, who were in exclusive possession of a knowledge, which they had gained at the expense of some thousands of premature departures to Hades. The great high-priest of On was probably head-barber-surgeon to the monarch and his imperial consort, under whom a band of well-instructed tonsores medici were duly licensed to practise in Memphis, Thebes, and the surrounding cities. Homer informs us, that Egypt, more than any other country, possessed *herbs* of the most powerful virtues, and also more skilful physicians to administer them.

> ——————For Egypt teems
> With drugs of various powers; salubrious some,
> With wine received, and some of deadliest kind.
> Nor dwells on earth a race that may pretend
> In healing arts equality with them,
> For they are genuine sons of Pæon all.

How much of their success was owing to magical incantation, and the early arts of empiricism, we cannot say; but from what we read in the

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* In the Odyssey, book xix, the wound of Ulysses is cured by enchantment:

> Around Ulysses his companions throng'd,
> With dext'rous promptitude his wound they bound,
> With *chanted charms* restrained the sable blood, &c.

book of Exodus, we may presume that they were no mean proficients in deluding the senses; and probably had their metallic tractors, their tarantula dances, their animal magnetism and their touching for evil, in as much repute as the moderns.

Herodotus observes that each disease had its peculiar class of practitioners, as dentists,* aurists, chiropodists, doctors in gout, and doctors in calculous disease, and doctors in cutaneous eruptions; the Scudamores, and Batemans, and Curtis's of the children of Cush; and that these separate occupations were transmitted from father to son, as they are in Persia, and in other parts of the East; so that we may presume that any travelling gentleman who has accidently found himself in Persia, and thereby acquired a title to the Travellers' Club; and who has had the pleasure of being bled, bathed, kneaded, and trimmed by the professors at Ispahan or Tabriz, may form a not inaccurate notion of their learned predecessors under the dynasty of Osymandyas. Of their profound knowledge of anatomy we have an indisputable proof:—one of their observations is, that there is a particular nerve that goes from the heart to the little finger of the left hand: for which reason, the Egyptians always wore rings on that finger, and dipped it in perfumed ointment. The other is, that it is impossible a man can live more than a hundred years, because there is a constant increase and diminution of the hearts of all sound persons, whereby their age can be judged. The heart of an infant weighed ten drachms, this weight increased annually by two drachms a year, till they came to the age of fifty: from which time it gradually decreased till they came to an hundred; *when for want of a heart, they necessarily died.*

If however the Egyptians were not very skilful in assisting the living, we must own that they proved themselves to be beyond any hopes of rivalry, most cunning artists in the preservation of the dead. The beauty, delicacy, and duration of their embalming processes, still claims the admiration of all. In thus giving to death the semblance of life,† and robbing him of half his prey, theology and surgery went hand in hand. It was the creed of the children of Misraim, that the body was not doomed to be destroyed or dissolved, or to lose its spiritual tenant, when this transitory dream of threescore years had passed away: but that it was to be renewed in other states, and for immeasurable periods of remote existence.‡ Thus every possible art was employed in preventing the elements of decay from reaching it; in fighting against the rat, and the worm, and the beetle; in preserving it from the humid breath of the Nile, in its cedar-cases and rock-hewn sepulchres; and in rendering it impassable to the attacks of

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* 'It is generally considered as a whimsical circumstance, that the Egyptians should have had particular physicians for different disorders, even for the *tooth-ache*, to which they were subject from chewing green-sugar-canes.'—*Pauw on the Egyptians.*

† See a curious passage on this subject, quoted from Herodotus by that entertaining but rash writer De Pauw, in his history of the Egyptians and Chinese, i. p. 44. Alas! the history of modern times (see different Memoirs of the French Revolution) has rendered little doubtful the enormities hinted at by the father of history. The time necessary for the process of embalming a body was seventy days.

‡ On the opinion of the Egyptians concerning the future state of the soul, much informat[illegible] found in Mosheim's notes to Cudworth's Intellectual System, can. i. [illegible] body, after death, should be resumed, was an undisputed tr[illegible] sisted by the ceremony of *oscillation* in passing the [illegible] cords, and kept in swinging motion, to help [illegible] ult.

time itself.* Thus beautifully re-adjusted to the appearance of life, rendered fragrant with all the gums and odorous spices of Arabia, frankincense, and balm and myrrh; its form, its features preserved; dressed in costliest garments, and enthroned in chambers of regal magnificence, and more than rivalling its habitation upon earth; a pious and credulous superstition fondly believed that it enjoyed the glories of its renewed existence; and that it would have been a cruelty too horrible to think of, that would have neglected to provide for the translated being all that piety could imagine of an august abode.† The Roman poet goes so far as to hint, that even in social life, and round the domestic hearth, no difference was acknowledged between the living and the dead:

> ——————Ægyptia tellus
> Condit odorato post funus stantia busto
> Corpora; *et a mensis exsanguem haud separat umbram.*

Of the medical knowledge of the Israelites little is known. In the writings of Moses are various allusions to the practice of Medicine, chiefly as regards the treatment of that national disease, the leprosy. To promote cleanliness and prevent contagion, seem to have been the chief objects of the simple yet severe legislation on the subject. Dirt and filth may accumulate with impunity in the suburbs of Amsterdam, or the crowded lanes of Hamburgh and London; but under the burning sun of Arabia, or in the hot valleys of Judæa, contagious pestilence and frightful disease would be produced: hence perhaps the origin of the rite of circumcision, and of the abstinence from the flesh of particular animals that are heating and indigestible. Well and wisely did the great Lawgiver issue his code of prohibitions and indulgences, which, for the most part, the taste, and perhaps the prudence of after ages, has approved. 'These which ye shall have in abomination among the fowls, they shall not be eaten, they are an abomination: the eagle, and the ossifrage, and the osprey, and the vulture, and the kite, and every raven after his kind, and the owl, and the night-hawk, and the little owl, and the cormorant, and the great owl. And these shall be unclean among the creeping things that creep upon the earth; the weasel, and the mouse, and the tortoise after his kind, and the ferret, ‡ and the chamelion, and the lizard, and the snail, and the mole; these are unclean among all that creep.'

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* The author of this note has in his possession some hair that belonged to a female who was taken from the most ancient catacombs of Thebes, and therefore might probably be more than three thousand years old. It is perfect in its preservation. The lily-root too of the same age, found in the hand of a mummy, is now growing in England.

† Manetho says that one of the kings of Egypt wrote a book on anatomy, or more probably the art of dissecting for the purpose of embalming. It is said that this art continued till the time of Theodosius. Dion Cassius relates, that Augustus *disfigured* the mummy of Alexander the Great, because he touched the nose precisely on the place where the cartilage had been taken away by the embalmers.

‡ The Chinese are the greatest epicures, as regards unclean animals, of any civilized nation. Rats, bats, screech-owls, eagles, hawks, cats, badgers, and dogs, are seen boiled and stewed on the Celestial tables. Dogs are eaten in hot weather for their cooling quality; (see Brand's Reise nach China, and others) we suppose when the dog-star rages. Yet this culinary fare may be considered as one step to f[illegible]ve-ment; for in the eighth century, if we may believe the Abbé Ren[illegible] were Anthropophagi! and would certainly have eaten up Lord N[illegible] *able* our ambassadors, envoys, commissaries, and 'such small de[illegible]

In the porch of the temple of Jerusalem, a complete formulary ofre medies was exhibited, of which Solomon was said to be the author. The sect of the *Essenes* in particular cultivated medicine, as they were also celebrated for their pure and mild system of morality; they were called θεραπευταὶ, or healers and physicians, and they had the reputation of being able to work miracles. Among the Assyrians and Chaldæans the favourite science of astronomy was called in to assist Medicine; but that the stars were not strong enough to throw any light on the healing art, we may presume, from what Herodotus says, that the sick at Babylon were stationed in places of public resort, and remained exposed for the inspection of passengers, who were requested to furnish them with their advice, or rather every one was *obliged* to give some advice about each disease. The account of this practice seems to resemble much that of another great and ancient oriental nation. 'The purple fever,' says an old traveller, 'is a disease very dangerous in Europe, but few die of it in Tonquin: for the Tonquinese treat it in the following manner. They take the pitch of a certain reed, dip it in oil, and apply it successively to all the spots on the body. *The flesh then bursts with a report as loud as a pistol:* and after the corrupted blood has been squeezed out, *they finish the cure by rubbing the wounds with ginger.*'

The ancient kings of Greece seem to have considered Medicine as an art not below the dignity of the monarch; and so kings became its nursing-fathers, and queens its nursing-mothers. Illustrious are the names that appear in the original College of Physicians! Besides Æsculapius, who with his two sons, Machaon and Podalyrius, was a successful practitioner—there was Chiron, whose visits (always on horseback) shewed the extent of his practice, Aristæus, Theseus, Telamon, Teucer, Patroclus, Ulysses, and other heroes, who were humanely employed in endeavouring to cure the wounds which they had previously inflicted. The poets also were employed in putting the best prescriptions into metre, for their better recollection. Linus, Orpheus, and Musæus sang of that beneficent art, which prolongs life, allays pain, and along with health restores happiness and pleasure. Hesiod, in his Works and Days, lays down some diætetic rules; and a most competent judge has pronounced that Homer's method of dressing wounds showed great science. What he says of the *Nepenthe* shows that the use of narcotics was known; of the virtues of that powerful plant the *Moly* we are ignorant; but Circe seems to have entertained as great an aversion to it, as the Italian ladies do to nosegays or perfumes. At the siege of Troy nothing appears to have been done without the assistance of Bacchus. Whether the warriors went to battle or returned, sick or well, wounded or whole, before council and after, at breakfast or at supper, wine was their invariable companion. Even their wounds were bathed with wine; and incision and scarification were also practiced. Pliny is surprised that Homer has not mentioned warm baths, and hence concludes that he was ignorant of the use of them: but Philostratus is of the contrary opinion: indeed, it is not probable, that where there were *hot* rivers there should not be tepid baths; and he says the hot baths of Jonia, situated near Smyrna, were called the *baths of Agamemnon.* In Greece, Medicine was cultivated in the temples; and that of Æsculapius at length gained the ascendancy over

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le for them. The Mandarins are allowed a different diet, which a Darteneuf ould not have despised; swallows' nests, tendons of deer, fins of sharks, shrooms, and swalofs! Such are the privileges of nobility.

its rivals. In one important branch of the practice of their art, the priests seem to have excelled the practitioners of modern days. They *always took their fee before they gave advice*:—though indeed Æsculapius has always been a wise and provident god, and taken good care of his ministers. The patient laid his gifts on the altar; and was then put to bed on a ram-skin rug, which had the power of inducing celestial visions! When he was supposed to be asleep, the priest, clothed like Æsculapius, with some young females, who passed for his daughters, but were in fact actresses and figurantes educated for the purpose, entered and informed the persons of their complaint, and the method of cure. The most celebrated of these temples were those of Epidaurus, Pergamus, Cos, and Cnidus. Cnidus gave birth to Euryphron, who published the Cnidian Sentences; and from Cos proceeded the true father of rational physic—the wise, the humane, the virtuous Hippocrates.

When the delusions of priestcraft were discovered, and the power of the Asclepiadæ destroyed, the philosophers, who began to flourish about the sixth century, took the vacant chair of Medicine, and certainly rescued it from sacerdotal ignorance and imposture; but as each had his own favourite theory, to that the laws of the healing art were bound. Pythagoras referred the formation of diseases and the laws of nature to the power of *numbers*. He and his followers believed, that they had discovered in different operations of nature that order which *numbers* must follow, in order to produce their recurrence at stated intervals. Democritus referred them to the figure and position of the atoms of matter. Heraclitus shewed how they were modified by the creative fire of the universe. These hypotheses extended to the evolution of matter, the origin of diseases, and the changes achieved by death. Empedocles supposed the muscles were composed of the four elements in four equal parts, and that the nerves, *when cooled by the external air, become the nails*; that tears arose from a fusion of blood, and the bones from a mixture of earth and water. Eudoxus, Epicharnus, and others, adopted the opinions of the Italian School, founded by Pythagoras. Among them all, no name stood so high as that of Acron of Agrigentum in Sicily? He has been called the father of empirics, as rejecting all theories and system; he founded Medicine on experience alone; and reduced all reasonings to the appreciation of different symptoms, and to the discovery of analogies. Such were the respective changes which Medicine underwent in the early periods of its history. 'Placed at first,' as an elegant and philosophical writer expresses himself, 'in the hands of the *poets*, it exhibited only an assemblage of beautiful images or refined sentiments; while in the hands of the *priests*, it adopted the vague language and mysterious tone of superstition; and in the hands of these primitive philosophers, its scattered, confused, and indigested materials were combined, and formed into more or less regular and more or less perfect systems. But it usurped the principles of many other sciences, which were themselves but in a crude state; it shared in their errors, which proved the more injurious to it, as these sciences, for the most part, had little connexion with it. We may even venture to assert, that it made the complete round of the false systems which prevailed in the different branches of human knowledge, and which succeeded each other by turns.' At length, in the [illegible] olympia, and in the little island of Cos, Hippocrates * appeared.

* [illegible] account of the medical logic and practice of this [illegible] and judgment, p. 28, &c.

His father was a physician; and indeed Medicine had been in the hands of his family for seventeen generations. 'Surrounded,' says Cabanis, 'from infancy with all the objects of his studies; instructed in eloquence and philosophy by the most celebrated masters; having his mind enriched with the largest collection of observations which could at that time have existed; and endowed, in fine, by nature with a genius which was at once penetrating and comprehensive, bold and prudent,—he commenced his career under the most favourable auspices, and pursued it during a period of more than eighty years, with that degree of renown which was equally due to his talents and to the greatness of his virtuous character.'

The *period* in which a man of genius appears is of the utmost importance; as it may either give that genius room to expand, or stifle it in ignorance and superstition; it may become a splendid but useless gift, or it may be an invaluable possession, as time and circumstance allow. Many were the advantages which surrounded the pupil of Cos, when he first applied the powers of his genius to the purpose of diminishing the evils which afflict humanity. Euryphron had published his Cnidian Sentences; Herodicus had revived gymnastic Medicine; the usual diseases were observed, and general remedies ascertained. Venesection, emetics, cathartics, bathing, operating with the knife, and cautery, were familiarly practised; and although false theories, and the influence of superstition, retarded the progress of truth and the improvement of science, yet a marked advance in knowledge was visible, and the dawn of a clearer day began to brighten on the rising science, when Hippocrates appeared to raise the Coan School to a lasting and undeniable pre-eminence over all its rivals. His first advantage, besides being in the seventeenth degree the lineal descendant of Esculapius, he derived from having been born amid the future object of his studies, and being familiar from his cradle with materials that were to exercise his future judgment. From his parents he received the elementary notions of medical science; by viewing diseases he learned to distinguish them, and the virtues and uses of Medicine became familiar to him.

Hippocrates was born one of the few favourites of Nature; and his parent smiled when she bestowed on him some of her choicest gifts. He was endowed equally with soundness and temperance of judgment, and those inventive powers which mark the genius of the possessor, which anticipate the judgments, and appear almost to claim the discoveries of posterity. He brought the science back into the natural channel of rational experience; freed it from false systems, founded it upon a solid basis, and made it, as he says—philosophical. His true method of reasoning is developed in his History of *Epidemics* * and Book of Aphorisms. The former contains descriptions of the most severe diseases, and affords rules for judging and discriminating them. The latter has been regarded as a model of grandeur of conception, and precision of style. The true path of improvement and discovery was now found; observations were collected and preserved; deductions were formed from facts into general rules; and the true analytical philosophy was employed, by which new ideas were deve- [illegible] and comprehensive views of science opened. In fact, a habit of

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*hat no one who has mentioned the writings of Hippocrates has re- [illegible] ll as instructive is the treatise of Ἐπιδημιῶν. It throws [illegible] he Greeks; and in the names, situations, and resi- [illegible] it and liveliness to the descriptions, that the non- [illegible] leasure.

observation, at once delicate and sound, formed the groundwork of the still more difficult art of referring the results to general views, and detailing them with precision. No other writer, it is said, without exception, initiates us so far into the knowledge of Nature, or teaches us to interrogate her with that wise caution and that scrupulous attention, which can alone enable us to trace from her answers those principles and rules which must be recognized as genuine. To this mastery over science, Hippocrates brought all the graces of the most polite and refined literature.* Studying under the celebrated Gorgias, whose lectures on eloquence at Athens attracted the most enthusiastic admiration, he soon learnt how much the graces of a finished style contribute to the success of truth, how closely language and thought are united, and the art of reasoning is dependent on the words in which it is conveyed. 'It was,' says the author to whom we have before referred, and to whose masterly sketch of the History of Medicine we are so much indebted, 'in this excellent school that Hippocrates received the elements of that simple and masculine style which is *peculiar to him*—a style perfect in its kind, and particularly well adapted to the sciences by the clearness of its terms and the force of its expression; and not less remarkable for the liveliness of its images, and for that rapidity which seems only to glance on the different objects, but which in reality investigates them all thoroughly, by arresting and comparing their true distinguishing features. If history furnishes us with a just account of this celebrated orator, we may conclude that Hippocrates really owes to him the valuable talent of embellishing his thoughts without the aid of extraneous ornaments, and of preserving his language in that mean degree of elegance which perhaps is the only description of style † allowable to the physician, interrupted as he is in his solitary studies by the daily avocations of his profession. ‡ Though advanced in age, Hippocrates does not scruple to confess that he was yet far from having carried the theory and practice of his art to that degree of perfection of which they are susceptible; and he declares that in the course of a long life, which had been devoted to the service of his fellow-creatures, and which had not passed without some degree of renown,

* It is decided that Hippocrates never dissected. See Bostock's History, p. 29, with his authorities. But in his writings we see the first traces of physiology. On his genuine works see ditto, p. 31. The principles of Hippocrates are—1. Attention to the operations of nature; 2. Curing disease by inducing contrary action; 3. The doctrine of critical evacuations. His Materia Medica was very copious, but all of vegetable articles. Erasistratus and Herophilus, physicians of Alexandria under the Ptolemies, are said to have been the first who dissected the human subject. See Bostock, p. 47. The separation of physician and surgeon and apothecary commenced at this time, on the great schism of the Dogmatists and Empirics. See Dr. Bostock's judicious observations, p. 51—54.

† See some remarks on the style of Hippocrates, and in its difference from that of other celebrated writers of Greece, in Cabanis, p. 389.

‡ It seems doubtful whether the account given in the oration of the disputation ascribed to Thessalus, as regards the advice of Hippocrates during the plague at Athens, is genuine. Thucydides in his detailed description does not mention him.—See what Cabanis observes on the subject, p. 76. Hippocrates was born about the 80th Olympiad; the plague raged in the 87th, consequently he was only 30 years old. Whether his experience at that age entitled him to stand between the living and the dead, when all else were stupefied with despair,

.. —— Cessere magistri
Phyllirides, Chiron, Amythaoniusque Melampus,' —

even Medicine herself was silent, according to the mag[illegible] [illegible]
philosophical poet—'Stat tacito Medicina timore,'

he had been oftener blamed for misconduct than praised for success. Yet no one was ever more deserving of happiness than Hippocrates; no one ever distinguished his sojourn upon earth by more signal services, or by the constant exercise of more exalted virtues, and no one ever formed to himself more sublime ideas of the duties of his profession. These we may find sketched and compressed, as it were, in the oath of his school; in several passages of his writings he has recorded them in the truly affecting language of virtue and truth; and he practised them with sentiments of benevolence, which should render his memory as much cherished and beloved, as his genius and his works have been respected and admired.'

We have been so delightfully engaged in the account of this great physician, that we must hasten with winged steps over the remainder of our little history, referring to Dr. Bostock's judicious and well-written work for a more full and detailed account. When medical men were permitted to practise at Rome,* and when luxury had multiplied the forms and increased the terrors of disease, and when the old Domestic Medicine and Family Physician's Guide, practised by Cato the Censor and other ancient gentlemen on the bodies of their slaves, were superseded by a demand for a more refined knowledge and for a more perfect practice, Greece was looked to as the parent of the arts of life,—and Asclepiades† appeared among others to confer a fresh lustre on his profession by the justness of his views, the extent of his information, and the splendour of his eloquence. From him arose the *methodic* system of physic, of which Themison‡ was said to be the founder, whose principles may be found explained in the works of Cælius Aurelianus, and who kept a middle course between the Dogmatists and Empirics: they opposed the *numeral* pathology of Hippocrates, and traced the cause of disease to the solids—a doctrine that has been gaining ground to the present day. The School of Themison § became divided into some minor sects, among whom the Pneumatics acquired considerable celebrity, from the name of a very eminent practitioner, and beautiful writer, Aretæus the Cappadocian. He is classed among the Pneumatics or Eclectics according as different views of his sagacious system are taken. About this time the celebrated Roman writer on Medicine, Celsus ||, is supposed to have flourished. He is the first *native* Roman physician whose name has come down to us; and whose works prove that in his time the capital operarations of surgery were known and practised, and the formulæ of his Pharmacy were both correct and scientific. Dr. Bostock conceives that

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* Pliny says the Romans were without physicians for 600 years. The plague was stopt by the *Dictator driving a nail into a post;* and other similarly simple remedies rendered doctors superfluous.

† Asclepiades resolved all diseases into obstruction of the pores. See Bostock, p. 61. He divided diseases into chronic and acute.

‡ Quot Themison ægros autumno occiderit uno.—*Juv. Sat.*

§ See Dr. Bostock on the subject, p. 70, &c.

|| It has remained for us, who are not among the Doctores Medici, to point out that Trituration, or breaking down the stone in the bladder, supposed to be a discovery of our days, was known to *Celsus*, and practised in his time.—Vide Lib. vii. c. 26, s. 3. ' Si quando is [calculus] major non videtur, nisi rupta cervice, extrahi posse, findendus est. Cujus repertor Ammonius, qui ob id λιθοτομος cognominatus est. Id hoc modo fit. Uncus injicitur calculo, sic ut facile eum conclusum quoque teneat, ne is retro revolvatur. Tum ferramentum adhibetur crassitudinis modicæ, prima parte tenui, sed retusa, quod admodum calculo, et ex altera parte ictum, findat. Magna cura habita, e aut ad ipsam vesicam ferramentum perveniat, aut calculi tractura ne quid incidat."

Why is the word *Lithotrity* introduced? *Lithotomy* is the proper term, not for ng the bladder, *but the stone.*

Celsus was a physician by profession, but who devoted part of his time and attention to the cultivation of literature and general science.

After a long interval, in which errors accumulated, in proportion as theories and assumptions took the place of observation and a patient examination of nature, the illustrious name of Galen is announced. He was the physician of Marcus Aurelius, and in his works we may peruse with interest an account of some of the disorders with which that humane, enlightened, and philosophic emperor was afflicted. "Endowed," says Cabanis, "with a genius sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all the sciences, and to cultivate them all with equal success, he even in early youth gave proofs of uncommon capacity, and, while pursuing his youthful studies, began to perceive the futility of the prevailing systems. Dissatisfied with what his masters taught him as incontrovertible truths, and as the immutable principles of the art, he read Hippocrates' works, and was struck as it were at once with a new light. In comparing them with nature, his astonishment and admiration redoubled, and Hippocrates and Nature henceforth became the only preceptors to whose instructions he would listen. He undertook the task of commenting on the writings of the father of Medicine: he presented his opinions in various lights in which they had not been regarded: he repeated his observations, he extended and supported them with all the aid which philosophy and natural science were capable of affording him, either by the simple comparison of facts, or by the collection of different theories, or by the combination of different methods of reasoning. In short, Galen revived the Hippocratic system of medicine, and communicated to it a degree of lustre which it did not possess in its primitive simplicity. But at the same time it must be confessed that what it gained in his hands, had more the appearance of gloss and ornament than of more solid acquisition. The observations which had been collected, and the rules which had been traced by Hippocrates, in assuming a more splendid and systematic form, lost much of their original purity. Nature, whom the Coan physician had always followed with so much accuracy and caution, became obscured, and in a manner stifled by the foreign pomp of different sciences and dogmas; and the art of medicine, overcharged, as it was, with subtle and superfluous rules, only entangled itself in a number of new and unnecessary difficulties. Borden compares Boerhaave to Asclepiades, and he may indeed have found some features of similitude between these two celebrated physicians. But the character of Galen* bears a much stronger resemblance to that of the Leyden Professor; both appropriated to themselves the knowledge of the age in which they lived, and both endeavoured to apply it to medicine. In reforming the latter on great and comprehensive plans, they attempted to combine with it a variety of doctrines which are entirely foreign to it, or which at most bear to it, relations of an insulated and merely accessory nature. Both were desirous to enrich their system of physic, with every thing which they knew besides. Thence it comes that, while they simplified with method, though often in a very unequal manner, the general views which should govern its system of instruction, they have, nevertheless, left a great task for their successors to accomplish—the task of separating with accuracy many just and beautiful ideas from the hypothetical dogmas which disfigure them, and which the order itself

* Consult Dr. Bostock's view of Galen's merits, acquirements, &

nection renders still more dangerous for young students, too easily seduced, as they are, by such comprehensive views."

From Galen to the time of the Arabians, medicine appears to have revolved in the circle which the Greeks had formed round her. Yet Sextus Empiricus was a person of very considerable learning, and who had studied intimately the different systems of philosophy; and the works of Oribasius, Aëtius, and Alexander Trallianus, are found in the collections of medical writers by Stephens and others. With the death of Paulus Ægineta in the 7th century, the Greek School of Medicine may be said to have ceased. About this time, hospitals were first founded, the small pox was described, and some improvements made in the art. The works of Hippocrates, Galen, and Aristotle, were translated; but the subtle metaphysics of the Stagyrite, and the flowing harmony and majesty of Galen, delighted the imagination of the Arabians, far more than the severe simplicity, the chastened eloquence, the cautious inferences, and the prudent and rigid method which distinguished the observer of nature. The School of Salerno, however, in Italy, was honourably distinguished as the *Civitas Hippocratica*, and seemed to have the care of the sick and wounded Crusaders, whose route to and from the East long led them to that port: it flourished for some time, but at length was eclipsed in the thirteenth century by the rival schools in Bologna* and Paris, then rising into fame. About this period, while civilization was dawning over Europe, and awakening her torpid powers, the Jews were the great instruments of its progress; not only were they the brokers, bankers, merchants, and carriers,† but they became the physicians also. They migrated to Spain with the Moors, had schools at Toledo, Cordova, Granada; and were entrusted with the care of the health of Charlemagne. Zedikias had the health as well as hair of Charles the Bald under his superintendence, and Francis the First so esteemed a Jewish doctor, that suspecting *his*, which Charles the Fifth had sent to him, to be a Christian, he dismissed him from his august presence, by kicking him down stairs. At length the priests prevailed over the Jews; and monks and friars, and lady-abbesses, and anathemas, drove out of business the forlorn children of Abraham. Celibacy was enjoined on all medical men: hence all hastened into the church; in vain the bulls of the Lateran Council roared against them; they defied its thunders; and determined to make the church the depository of all knowledge and gain they joined the profession of law to that of theology and medicine. This tripartite spoil they enjoyed for a considerable period, and drew their fees from body, soul, and substance. At length common

* Mondini, a Professor of in Bologna, was the first person who publicly dissected about A.D. 1315, and published anatomical plates of the human body; but Vesalius was the first great anatomist. See Dr. Bostock, p. 151. Medical diplomas to candidates were first given at Salerno.

† Alkendi was styled the subtle philosopher, the learned physician, and the Greek astrologer, so various were his attainments. Of his practical knowledge we may guess, when we know that he regulated the doses of medicine, and explained their operation by *musical harmony*, and *geometrical* proportion; a methodus operandi, which appears by Dr. Bostock's reference to have had some patrons in Edinburgh as 1731. The Arabian doctors appear to be either fanatics, astrologers, or ma- Medicine rose to celebrity under Avicenna, and ended in Averroes. They d small-pox, measles, and made some considerable additions to phar- many valuable drugs from India, and other parts of the East. The he hooping-cough, and sea-scurvy first appeared in the 14th and 140, &c. The small-pox first appeared at the siege sixth century.

sense and insulted humanity asserted their forgotten rights: as soon as physicians were graciously allowed to marry, they got out of the church as fast as they had got in; the unnatural coalition ended, and a complete separation from the clergy commenced. We must pass over the new set of visionaries and charlatans, who now appeared, dark indeed in outward form, with the smoke and tarnish of the furnace, but most bright and brilliant within, with the hopes of boundless wealth, and a joyous immortality;—we mean the Alchemists and their infatuated followers, and principally Paracelsus, the great prototype of mountebanks, who has been called the greatest fool of physicians, and the greatest physician of fools, and who burnt all the volumes of science he could obtain, crying out, 'Away with Greek, Latin, and Arabian, away with them.' The school of the *Chemists*, who were opposed to the *Galenists*, held the doctrine that the living body is subject to the same chemical laws as inanimate matter, and that all the phenomena of vitality may be explained by these laws. This lasted some time. More enlightened days however, were at hand; the reign of Lorenzo and of his successors had been the means of diffusing intelligence and information over their own country and others. Medicine arose with the other arts. Fabricius of Aquapendante among the Italians, Ambrose Parè in France, and afterwards Linacre* in England—illustrious names even in modern days—both by their writings and their practice diffused the most important information, and ensured its continuance by the endowment of the most liberal and learned institutions. Linacre founded the College of Physicians in London, from which has arisen Sydenham, and Freind, and Arbuthnot, and a long list of illustrious names whose fame in later days has been supported by the splendid talents and solid learning of a Baker, a Heberden, and a Halford. There is little to remark on the progress of the Therapeutic art, till we arrive at the illustrious name of Stahl,† who has been called the greatest man that has appeared in the profession since the days of Hippocrates. The most profound and able writers speak of him as one of those extraordinary men whom nature seems to produce from time to time for the noble purpose of effecting the reform of the sciences—"he was endowed with that true sagacity which enables the mind to investigate thoroughly the objects of research; and with that prudence which leads it to pause at every step, in order to consider them in all their different aspects; with that quickness of apprehension and comprehensiveness of understanding which embraces them in their combinations; and with that patience in observation which follows them through all their minute details. He was chiefly distinguished by the rare talent of tracing analogies and points of comparison between the most ordinary phenomena and those which appear most unaccountable; by the aid of which it is frequently possible to discover the immediate cause of the latter, and thus to form the most sublime theories upon the most simple reasonings. Stahl undertook to accomplish in Medicine what he had before effected in Chemistry. He had been educated in the doctrines of Hippocrates, and none knew better than he did the improvements they were capable of deriving from the observations and philosophical views of the moderns. He perceived that the first thing to be done was to separate the general ideas, or principles of medical science, from all extraneous hypotheses; he had remarked that, as medicine employed itself upon a subject

* The name of 'Caius' should not be overlooked.

† On the Chemical and Mechanical Agency see Bostock's Obs. p. 173—179.

governed by particular laws, the study of no other object in nature is capable of disclosing, at least directly, those laws; and that the application of the doctrines which have been most firmly established in other branches of science, to that which has in view the knowledge and slow regulation of the animal economy, necessarily becomes the source of the most pernicious errors." We cannot enter into the merits or defects of the Stahlian system, which has been treated of in Dr. Bostock's work. Cabanis says 'that Stahl accomplished in medicine, at least in some respects, what Bacon had merely pointed out, and that the reforms which have been already effected, and those which may hereafter be accomplished, in the same spirit, must be ascribed in a great measure to this extraordinary man.' With the name of Stahl should be associated that of Van Helmont, a man of very inferior talents, but who was gifted by nature with a glowing imagination, and who rushed into the seductive pursuits of alchemy, bringing from the furnace and the crucible a mind inflamed with the loftiest and wildest projects, and most visionary hopes. Yet flashes of true light are seen breaking through the fumes of his superstitious labours; as it is said of him, that, in pursuing the path of error, he made fortunate discoveries, and that in the language of quackery, he announced the sublimest truths. The fame of Hofman chiefly rests on the distinct manner in which he refers to the *nervous system*, and the influence of its operations on the phenomena of life. He advanced our knowledge of the laws of animal economy, and his physiological speculations are looked to with respect; his system of *solidism*, more or less modified, may be said to have given birth to the principles taught in Edinburgh and Montpelier. The *humoral* pathology was attacked by Baglivi, who placed the chief cause of disease in the altered condition of the *solids*, and, by drawing attention to the muscular and nervous system, corrected errors which had lasted from the days of Hippocrates. We are now fast descending to modern times, and must be brief. When Sydenham appeared as a physician, the art was still confined to its scholastic forms, and still subservient to erroneous systems and crude theories. Sydenham brought it back to the path of experience and observation. The friend of Locke, for such he was, followed the footsteps of Nature, and interpreted her voice by the principles of philosophy, which he had learned from his illustrious master. His Treatise on the Gout is regarded as a masterpiece of description; and his ideas on the treatment of epidemic diseases, in which he followed the sketch of Hippocrates, showed one who investigated with sagacity, and guided his researches with method and judgment. In its leading and primary purpose—its practical application, Sydenham may be called the restorer of medical science. The next great discovery was one, gleams of which were seen above the horizon from time to time by a few keen-sighted and thoughtful observers, but which had never been decidedly acknowledged.* The circulation of the blood, which has immortalized the name of Harvey, had been obscurely hinted at by Servetus, more clearly guessed by Varolius and Columbus, and described with accuracy, and detailed in its important parts by Cæsalpinus, but the complete demonstration of which was reserved for our countryman. This splendid discovery of Harvey gave a new impulse to the medical world; and as philosophy was still in its infancy, very wild

* The discovery of the absorbent system, by Apelli and Bartholine, should also be mentioned. See Bostock, p. 155.

and untenable theories were constantly issuing from the brains of its professors. Some thought the fluids of the human body were acids and alkalies; others explained the functions of the organs on mathematical theories; others on hydraulic principles; and other speculations on life were formed on the mechanical laws of motion. Fortunately for the advance of science, at this time appeared the learned, profound, and illustrious Boerhaave, a man destined to effect a real revolution in it. The youth of Boerhaave had been employed in the cultivation of the mathematical and physical sciences, by which his mind had gained strength and comprehensiveness, and he had acquired a habit of rigorous discussion and patient research. Then it was, that, to earn a livelihood, he commenced his medical career. He had perused the writers of all sects, and of all ages; he had analysed, illustrated, and commented on their works; all their opinions were familiar to him, and he had modified, arranged, and combined them in that luminous order for which he was distinguished. He then gave to the world his Institutions of Medicine, and his Aphorisms; two of the most concise, and at the same time comprehensive works which science has produced, and which for variety of matter and extent of views have been compared to those of the illustrious Bacon. His defects seem to consist in a want of acute and practical discernment of disease, arising perhaps from the late period of life in which he commenced the study of medicine, and from a reliance on his chemical knowledge, which in common with others was so imperfect and erroneous. It is said that in the late period of his life he attached less importance to systems, and approached nearer to the opinions of Hippocrates. The defect of Boerhaave's system appears to consist in his regarding the solids too much as mechanical agents, without taking into account the properties which separate them from *inanimate* bodies; but he was a learned writer, a sagacious observer, a wise and correct practitioner; and his illustrious pupils, Gaubius and Van Swieten, at once formed their own, and sustained their master's reputation by the talents they displayed, and the high honours they acquired. Of the great Haller we are obliged to speak with a conciseness ill suited to a survey of his splendid talents, and almost boundless erudition. His patient research and acute investigation were rewarded with the establishment of the theory of *irritation* and sensibility, as properties attached to the nervous and muscular system. His principles were derived from experiment, and his Elements of Philosophy are considered to have introduced a new æra in medical science. For a minute account of this illustrious philosopher, we refer with pleasure to Dr. Bostock's work.* The service which Haller rendered to Physiology was performed by *Cullen* to the practice of Medicine, through his extensive research and patient observation. His great merit is shown in the sagacity and diligence with which he described and distinguished the phenomena of disease; he was equally cautious in theory, as decisive in practice. His general principles are deduced from materials collected by his own observations, and not on the eclectic system of Boerhaave, of connecting the different theories into one consistent whole. It is said that his Physiology and Chemistry are not correct, and that he did not distinguish between the powers of the muscles and nerves, so well described by Haller; but his pathology is respected, and the foundation of his system, formed on the 'Vis

* Vide p. 197, et seq.

'Medicatrix Naturæ,'* or the regulating powers of life, is philosophical and just. While the fame of Cullen was still in its bloom, and his school possessed some of the most illustrious and intelligent followers, there arose one among them who had 'sate at the feet of Gamaliel,' but who, from some accidental pique or caprice, turned against the doctrines of his master; and though originally bred as an ecclesiastic, astonished the world of science by the daring boldness of the theory he advanced, that was at once to supersede all others, and form as it were a safe and brilliant beacon to guide the practitioner in the cure of all disease. This person was the well known founder of the *Brunonian* system, which acquired at first, from the plausibility of its doctrines, a most astonishing popularity. 'The general principles (says Dr. Bostock) of the theory are few and simple. Broun assumed that the living body possesses a specific power or property called excitability; that every thing which affects the body, acts upon this power as an excitement or stimulant; that the effect of this excitement in its natural state, is to produce the healthy condition of the functions, when excessive it causes exhaustion, termed *direct debility;* when defective, it produces an accumulation of excitement termed *indirect debility.* All morbid action is conceived to depend on one or other of these states, and diseases are accordingly arranged in two great corresponding classes, of *sthenic* or *asthenic;* while the treatment is solely directed to the general means for increasing or diminishing the excitement, without any *regard to specific symptoms,* or any consideration but that of degree, or any measure but that of quantity.' Dr. Bostock very judiciously observes, that, however plausible and alluring such doctrines as these may be (for the ice-palaces of theories are far more brilliant and imposing than the plain and solid masonry of practice), they could not be for a moment entertained by any one who had studied the phænomena of disease, or was acquainted with the intricate and complicated relations of the functions and actions of the living system; it shared the lot therefore of all systems built on so unstable a basis. While the 'Elementa Medicinæ' were still in repute, another medical theorist, of different talents and acquirements indeed, but of no inferior reputation, drew the attention of the world to his ingenious discussion on the Laws of Life. The Zoonomia, for such is the work to which we allude, of Darwin, came before the world in all the brilliancy of scientific splendour, and with all the imposing grandeur of a finished and elaborate system. It showed a mind furnished with a great variety of acquirement, endued if not with powerful, yet with talents of a superior class; inventive, ingenious, and fruitful in its resources; curious in experimental research, familiar with medical practice, and more than usually conversant with elegant and refinedliterature. 'Darwin was enabled,' says Dr. Bostock, 'to give to his system an imposing aspect of induction and generalization. His speculations, though highly refined, profess to be founded upon facts; and his arrangement and classification, although complicated, seems consistent in all its parts. No theory which had been offered to the public, was more highly elaborated, and appeared to be more firmly supported by experience and observation, while every adventitious aid was given to it, from the cultivated taste and extensive information of the writer. Yet the Zoonomia made little im-

* The *Vis Medicatrix* of Cullen, differs from the *Archæus* of Van Helmont, and the *Anima* of Stahl, as it is supposed not to be a thing added to the body, but one er necessary to its constitution.

pression on public opinion; its leading doctrines rested rather on metaphysical than on physical considerations; its fundamental positions were found to be gratuitous; and many of the illustrations, although ingenious, were conceived to be inapplicable and inconclusive. It is now seldom referred to, except as a splendid monument of fruitless labour and misapplied learning.' With the name of Darwin, we must close our consideration of the very interesting subject before us. Dr. Bostock has given us an account of the state of medicine subsequent to that time, in France and other nations of Europe, to which we refer our readers. Much improvement has taken place in the method of practice, in the skilfulness of operations, and in the materials of pharmacy. Many diseases of an epidemic nature, as Cholera or Influenza, that have assumed an alarming form, and swept with frightful devastation over every part of the globe, have been examined with an anxious care that has not always been crowned with proportional success. Journals have been established for the purpose of recording and more widely circulating the interesting events of individual practice. Medical education has been supplied by the establishment of King's College and the London University, with a course of instruction complete in all its parts. Many most ingenious inventions have been formed for allaying the torments of disease, and lessening the evils which accompany a long confinement. The present treatment of the gout, compared with that which existed even thirty or forty years since, may be called the triumph of modern skill. That terrific disease the stone has lost much of its former power. The small-pox will soon be known only as one of those scourges of nature that has passed away; and with the improved cure of disease, the important subject of the preservation of health is far better understood; and not only does the authority of the medical world, but the undeniable proof of the *tables of the annuity offices* makes evident, that the result of the improvement of medical knowledge has been crowned with the great object which it sought to attain—the more frequent alleviation of disease, and the increased duration of human life. 'But there is one essential requisite,' Dr. Bostock concludes his work by saying, 'without which the best means of improvement can be of no avail—a mind disposed to the reception of truth, determined to follow it, wherever it may lead the inquirer, united to a high sense of moral obligation which may induce the medical practitioner to bear in mind that his profession is a deposit placed in his hands for the benefit of mankind, and that he incurs an awful degree of moral responsibility who abuses this sacred trust, or diverts it to a base or selfish purpose.'

ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES OF NORMANDY.

Mr. Urban,

IN continuation of my former papers on the Antiquities of Normandy, I shall in this give some account of the Churches of St. Gervais at Rouen, and St. Vandrille near Caudebec; for the purpose, principally, of corroborating the opinion now so generally and, I think, truly entertained, that the distinguishing features of Saxo-Norman architecture may certainly be traced to Roman prototypes.

The church of St. Gervais is situated on a gentle eminence, in the north-western suburb of Rouen, and is, with the exception of its nave, the oldest structure still existing, and one of the earliest religious foundations of which the ancient capital of the Velocassian Gauls can boast. The crypt and apsis, or east end, are its most interesting portions. The former is figured and described in Cotman's splendid work;* but the editor, without assigning to it any positive date, merely states that it was built before the eleventh cen-

* Vol. i. p. 1

tury. There is no reason, however, why we should not boldly advocate, for this reverend remain, a higher date, and deem it really the holy workmanship of St. Victrix, Archbishop of Rouen, A. D. 386, who, having received from St. Ambrose some reliques of the martyred St. Gervais, then founded and personally assisted (as he himself informs us, in his discourse "de laude Sanctorum") in carrying the stones for its construction on his own proper shoulders, a method of mortifying the flesh to which he submitted, with a view, no doubt, of adding, at the same time, to the sanctity of this his favourite endowment. Mr. Rickman says this crypt was constructed A.D. 350.

The only part, however, of the present church of St. Gervais that is attributable to the piety of St. Victrix, and probably the whole then intended to be built, is the above-named subterraneous chapel; the Christian converts of that day and country not daring to erect more lofty edifices. But by whom, and when the superstructure was raised, is not precisely known. It was granted by Duke Richard II. A. D. 1020, to Fecamp Abbey, and was afterwards attached to St. Peter's at Chartres; but in the thirteenth century it again passed to the Abbots of Fecamp, who continued to be the Priors of St. Gervais, until it eventually became itself an independent abbey.

This church, or one of its apartments, was the death-place of the mighty Conqueror of England, in the 61st year of his age, on the 9th Sept. A.D. 1087. Having been dangerously injured by the pommel of his saddle at the burning of Mantes, when on his way to Paris with an intention of revenging an insult expressed toward him by Philip King of France, he caused himself to be conveyed to the Church of St. Gervais, "ad ecclesiam Sancti Gervasii;" and there "in domo non sua," in the house of another, Ordericus Vitalis states, and not, as by some said, in a palace at the Mont aux Malades, but in presence of [illegible] sacred relics of Saint [illegible] most potent h[illegible]

"Deserted
By those

Even in the grave was this ambitious prince exposed to ignominy; for in 1562, when Caen was sacked by the Protestant troops of Chastillon, the tomb of William was violated, and his bones so widely scattered, that some of them were again brought to the theatre of his grand oppression, England.

But we must now proceed with the architectural description of our subject, from which its interesting history has, perhaps, too long detained us. Its largest portion is quite modern, in bad taste, or rather without any taste at all, being as plain and as insipid as slates and whitewash can render it. The semicircular wall of the east end is, however, nearly in its pristine state, and highly instructive as a specimen of the first transition from the Roman to the Gothic style of architecture. This wall was formerly embellished with engaged columns, which time has partly worn away, but of which the capitals remain in sufficiently intelligible preservation, and are of almost pure Roman Doric and Ionic forms. Some have the common volutes at their angles; one has, in place of these, two erected eagles with displayed wings; and another has an upright foliaged capital, somewhat in Corinthian, and somewhat in the Gothic taste. These capitals, no doubt, originally had an horizontal architrave or cornice, as the eaves of the roof are three or four feet higher than their abaci; and the intervening masonry, though much abraded, has every appearance of being coeval with the shafts and capitals; but it affords no traces of the arched forms which at a later period sprung directly from the capitals, when a more complete decadence from pure Roman had ensued than the subject now before us demonstrates.

The crypt, though less illustrative of Gothic architecture than the wall just described, may be considered an example of a primitive Christian church, and we shall therefore notice it with the particularity it merits. It is immediately beneath the eastern portion of the chancel, from which it is entered through a trap-door and down a narrow flight of eight-and-twenty steps of stone. In length it is [illegible] by 14 in breadth, and 15 in

height; the roof being a plain semicircular vault of small sized rag-stones; and its east end is also semicircular. It is divided into two unequal parts, like nave and choir, by a plain semicircular and very massive arch, of which the soffit stones are small and rough, badly joined, and without a regular key-stone, or any appearance of stucco or the opus reticulatum so frequent in true Roman temples. This arch springs from square projecting abaci on great square pillars, about 8 feet high, which are made up of Roman bricks and small rag stones. A bench of large slab-stones is attached to all the walls except where it is interrupted by the division pillars, the altar, and the entrance at the centre of the western end. This entrance is a narrow, lofty, semicircular arch, communicating with the stair above-mentioned, and was apparently the original access to this subterranean church. On the north and south sides near the west end, inarched in the thickness of the walls, are the tombs, rude table monuments or altars, of the two first Archbishops of Rouen, St. Mellon and St. Avitien; and probably their bones still moulder underneath, for these arches were piously blocked up during the period of Calvinistic outrage, and re-opened to the faithful, A.D. 1723. The altar is of one rough stone, about eight feet in length, and covered with the dust of many years, as are also the figures of the Virgin and Child, and other rude embellishments of this hermitage-like chapel. The only light admitted to this crypt is through a small window at its eastern end, above the altar, which, although much mutilated, was once semicircularly headed and straight sided. So dark, however, must have been this chapel, that artificial light was absolutely necessary for the performance of its services, and possibly, from this necessity arose, in some degree, the practice of employing lights in almost every ceremony of the Roman Catholic religion.

Saint Vandrille is a little village situated in a valley about a league from Caudebec. The church is of that early Saxo-Norman style which has been lately called, from its similarity to that of many ancient Christian churches in the holy city, Romanesque. It consists of a nave and chancel, with north and south ailes, a short north and south transept, and a low square tower at their intersection. The principal external ancient features of this building, are the plain flat chancel buttresses terminating in a plain parapet, supported by a series of blocks—, the semicircular apsis of the south transept, and its large horizontal torus at the base of its window, which is semicircularly headed with an archivolt, embellished by the nail-head moulding. The windows of the chancel and of the west end are semicircularly headed, those of the chancel being the most spacious. The former door-way was also semicircularly arched; but the present entrance, and the eastern window, and the other windows, are innovations of the fourteenth century, and the buttresses of the ailes are in the various forms and situations which the upholding of the fabric has, from time to time, made necessary.

The principal internal features of the church at St. Vandrille, are strongly tinctured with a Roman origin, considering that it must still be deemed a Gothic structure. The columns of the nave are cylindrical and of classical proportions, being slenderer than those of a subsequent era, although some antiquaries have estimated the antiquity of Gothic columns in the direct ratio of their comparative diameters with their height. The bases of these columns have the claw ornament so characteristic of their style. The capitals closely resemble the Ionic order, except that their volutes are much smaller, and their abacuses shallower, but they have a well-marked neck and astragal of Roman form. The columns of the tower are lower than the others, and support pointed arches; but all the other arches are semicircular, and have their several soffits adorned with square sunk pannels, in each of which are five rosettes. The columns of the chancel are similar to those of the nave; but they have also, upon their chancel side or aspect, three shafts attached, which run up higher than the Ionic capitals, and support the transverse and diagonal ribs of the chancel vaulting, which are embellished at their intersections with bosses of small human heads, and lambs.

The south transept is in similar style to the nave and chancel; but the northern transept has pointed arches springing from slender shafts attached to the wall, and from brackets of a Roman form which are adorned with arabesques. The font is probably coeval with the Church, and stands upon one stout central column, and eight surrounding slender shafts.

The ruined abbey of Fontenelle is close to the parish church just described. It has been despoiled long since for the erection of a palace of the Archbishops of Rouen, which was partially destroyed at the Revolution, and is now a cotton manufactory. Much of its splendour yet remains, and its history has been published by M. Langlois of Rouen, whose talents as a draughtsman are equal to his learning and discrimination as an antiquary. PLANTAGENET.

QUÆSTIONES VENUSINÆ.

No. V.

IN the Review department of the Gentleman's Magazine for June, pp. 637-8, the late edition of Professor Anthon's Horace from Doering's text printed in this country, has afforded to the Reviewer, J. M., opportunity to start his own idea for the restoration of what he terms a corrupt passage in Horace; and he calls on the author of *Horatius Restitutus* to pronounce his judgment on the passage so restored.

The old reading stood thus, 1 E. xvi. 39, 40.

> Falsus honor juvat, et mendax infamia terret,
> Quem nisi *mendosum* et *mendacem* ?

As early as in the year 1578, Cruquius, on the authority of MSS. scrupled not to substitute *medicandum* in the text instead of *mendacem*, supplying at the same time a clear and sufficient exposition of the advantage of sense afforded by the new reading over the old.

In 1701, our own Baxter was the first editor who followed Cruq[illegible] in adopting [illegible] is a ver[illegible] style of [illegible] "*Me*[illegible] est Ho[illegible] bita[illegible] i[illegible] reducere. *Medicandum*, h. e. *non sanum*. Vet. Schol. Egentem scilicet Helleboro."

In 1711, Dr. Bentley, that "first critic whom a scholar would wish to consult in adjusting the text of Horace," came out with his memorable edition; and if I were set to justify the splendid character here quoted of him from Dr Parr, I don't know that a more decisive proof could by specimen be given of his critical superiority than in his note on this very passage. His masterly talent is devoted to the defence against Torrentius and the complete illustration of the reading *medicandum*. The demonstration is to my mind as solid as it is luminous.

First of all then, let J. M. be advised to bestow another perusal on that powerful note, and with increased attention too; before he again speaks of the passage in the reading approved by Cruquius, Baxter, Bentley, Cuningham, and Gesner, as "most corrupt," and one "that has defied the learning and ingenuity of all the commentators."

Secondly, as an improvement on the old lection, *mendosum et mendacem*, had we nothing else from any quarter proposed, J. M. might take the compliment due to his ingenuity for a very plausible emendation in *ventosum et mendacem;* that is, so far as *ventosum* might contribute to abate the cacozelon by Baxter justly condemned.

But thirdly, J. M. must not forget, that he proceeds *per saltum* over some sixty years of interval or more, if from the meaning of a term like *ventosus* in Seneca he would pass back at once, and assume the similar acceptation for it when proposed *ex ingenio* in Horace.

That poet has himself used the word *ventosus* four several times: let us see in what usage.

In its literal sense, 4 C. iv. 45-6, *mare ventosum*, wind-tost, liable with every wind to change its state.

To the metaphorical sense, 1 E. xix. 37, *ventosæ plebis*, fickle and changeable as if it shifted with every wind. Tully may seem to have preluded in well known passage Pro Murenâ, [illegible] enim fretum ..... tot motus, [illegible]am varias habere putatis agi-[illegible]ctuum, quantas perturba-

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[illegible] letter of Carmina.

tiones et quantos æstus habet ratio comitiorum?) as well as by the phrase *popularis aura*, which, like many other phrases belonging to civil life, Horace had in common with Cicero.

Again, we find the epithet in a similar application, 2 E. i. 177, *ventoso Gloria curru*, where the fickleness of such Glory is by an easy metonymy attributed to her car.

But Horace, in the notion of *fickle, humorous, capricious*, has also applied the term *personally* to himself. 1 E. viii. 12, Romæ Tibur amem, *ventosus*, Tibure Romam.

Now I assert that none of these acceptations will suit that meaning of *ventosus*, combined with *mendax* in Seneca, for which J. M. *ex emendatione* would into the text of Horace introduce it; inasmuch as the use of *ventosus* so combined is to mark the *specific* character of the *braggard* alone, comprehending no other whatsoever. *Ventosus* as a personal attribute in the sense of *loud, noisy, boastful*, is elsewhere unknown to Horace; and in the passage before us, it is a *general*, not a *specific* character, that is demanded by the context.

Let the reader therefore judge, from the sentence of Seneca here more fully quoted, how little relevant the quotation of J. M. can be considered to any purpose of illustrating Horace.

"Fugere itaque debebit [iracundus] omnes, quos irritaturos iracundiam sciet. Qui sunt, inquis, isti? Multi ex variis causis idem facturi; offendet te superbus contemptu, dives contumeliâ, petulans injuriâ, lividus malignitate, pugnax contentione, ventosus et mendax vanitate. Non feres a suspicioso timeri, a pertinace vinci, a delicato fastidiri," &c. &c. Senecæ de Irâ, l. iii. c. viii. ex ed. J. Fr. Gronovii. *Elzevir*, 1649, V. i. pp. 65, 66.

16th June. H. R.

Mr. Urban, *June* 12.

IT has been observed by a favourite English author,* that the first and most obvious use of Ancient Medals, is the showing us the Portraits of individuals who are conspicuous in history; and that the principal charm in numismatic studies, consists in the contemplation of the features of those who are celebrated for their virtues or notorious for their vices. There are, however, many who regard the Portraits on Medals as the least instructive, and, disdaining the effigy of the Emperor, turn to the reverse, which records his victories, his vanity, or his munificence.

Upon these designs we have many learned commentaries, whilst the obverses have been frequently neglected by numismatic writers, although collections of portraits have been highly valued in all civilized countries, even by those who were not attached to antiquarian studies.

Some early authors give indifferent representations of the heads on the coins of those Emperors of whom they furnish biographical notices, but scarcely ever make any remarks on the features exhibited. It will, however, be found that the countenance of the despot, as delineated on his medals, generally accords with the descriptions furnished by the ancient historians. Visconti, in his "Iconographie Romaine," (a work which, unfortunately for the antiquary, he did not live to complete,) has devoted some chapters to the portraits found on consular coins; but his attributions appear to me to be sometimes fanciful; for instance, he tells us that the head on the remarkable coins of the *Gens Memmia*, recording the celebration of the first Cerialia, is that of Romulus; but there does not appear to exist any sufficient authority for such an hypothesis. The same writer attributes to the founder of Rome the head on a coin or rather *medalet*, of probably the time of the Antonines. It bears a bearded head crowned with water-weeds, and is doubtless intended for that of a river god—perhaps for the *Tiber*. On the coins of Roman families, we have, however, several portraits of undoubted authenticity, although some of them are so rude as to leave a suspicion as to their being very accurate likenesses. Of these the head of Tatius Sabinus and the Consul Postumius may be cited as examples; but the heads of Ancus and of Numa may be considered accurate portraits of the Roman monarchs. The Denarii of Pompey bear a portrait which agrees with the description of Plutarch; though on some of them the features are very clumsily, and indeed grotesquely executed; but these may have been the performance

* *Addison.*

of unskilful moneyers in the Spanish colonies. On those of better fabric the portrait is good, the hair rises on the forehead as described by the historian, who says it curled naturally, and there is in the countenance an expression which accords with our received notions of this great man.

Of the portrait of Lepidus, which is found on his denarii, little can be said, except that it is badly executed, but still highly characteristic, being very inexpressive and unintelligent. His treatment by Cæsar's successor, and his tamely submitting to such treatment, excites our surprise, after reading that he formed one of the Triumvirate with Augustus and Antony; but, perhaps, the subtle policy of the former discovered the advantage of having in his interest one who was so readily moulded to his will.

The account which Suetonius gives of Julius Cæsar is verified by his medals, which represent him without beard, bald, with an arched neck, and with a wreath of laurel round his head; a portrait which it would be impossible to confound with any other. The personal beauty of Cæsar has been extolled by the ancient historians. Among others, Vellius Paterculus describes him as "formâ omnium civium excellentissimus;" but there is nothing in the portraits of the Dictator which have come down to us, to warrant such extravagant praises.

The next portrait is that of Augustus, the boyish countenance of *Octavius* being destitute of expression, and unworthy of notice as a *likeness*. The large brass coins of this Emperor, with the head of Julius Cæsar on the reverse, bear a portrait answering in every respect to the description of Suetonius, who tells us that Augustus was very careless with his hair, frequently permitting several persons to cut it at the same time, while he read or wrote; and sometimes clipped, at others, shaved his beard. The portrait on the coin in question has ragged hair, and an untrimmed beard. But the heads on his denarii differ materially from those just described. We learn from the same author, that Augustus piqued hin [illegible] is fancied likeness to [illegible] would appear fro[illegible] flattery too!

nable vanity. On the denarii he is always represented without beard, and with a cast of countenance more resembling that of an ideal portrait than of a living personage.

We find what may be considered authentic portraits on the well-executed coins of Tiberius. Suetonius says, that the hair of this tyrant grew down his neck—"Capillo pone occipitium submissiore," and on his coins this is particularly observable; indeed, the historian speaks of it as a peculiarity in the Cæsar family.

Many coins of Caligula bear very noble portraits, utterly at variance with the account of Suetonius, who says that his countenance was unpropossessing, and that he endeavoured to render it frightful. Here flattery was again upon the alert; but numerous coins of this Emperor in middle brass bear a portrait of a very different description: the nose is turned up, and there is an expression in the features at once forbidding and malignant.

There is little variation in the heads on the coins of Claudius. The contemplation of the portrait of this Emperor by the physiognomist or phrenologist, would throw either into raptures. The expression of the face is vacant and unintellectual; and the head would be said by phrenologists to want energy. Two busts of Claudius in the Musée Royal at Paris are remarkable for the same want of intellectual expression.

Many of the coins of Nero, struck when he was Cæsar, have a youthful head, in which may be traced a strong likeness to his predecessor. It would be difficult to ascertain if this was in consequence of the prince's then personal resemblance to Claudius, or whether the artists employed in the Roman mint were desirous of paying him a compliment by giving him the features of the Emperor. Small brass coins of Nero, struck in some of the Greek cities, bear very well executed portraits of him when Cæsar; and in these may be traced the same resemblance to Claudius. It is, however, on the coins of Nero struck during his reign, that we find a portrait answering to the description of that given by [illegible]nius. This author says that [illegible] at one time followed the effemi-

nate fashion of having his hair cut in rings—"Comam semper in gradus formatum." This style of hair dressing is, however, not observable on his Latin coins; but on those of colonial fabric struck at Corinth before his accession to the empire, we have a portrait with the hair cut in that manner.

The countenance of Galba is minutely described by the biographer of the Cæsars, who observes that his forehead was bald and that his nose was hooked, traits most distinctly marked in the portraits on his money. A bust of this Emperor, preserved in the Musée Royal, may be recognized by its resemblance to that impressed on his coins.

Suetonius remarks, that the countenance and person of Otho did not indicate the resolution with which he performed in the last scene of his struggle for the empire. He was a man of effeminate habits and appearance, says the historian; beardless, and bald; the first he encouraged in his youth, the latter he concealed by wearing a peruke. The portraits on his Latin coins agree with this description, and are of a totally different character to those of the other Cæsars. The peruke, with which he is always represented, appears to have been formed in circles, a mark of effeminacy and *dandyism* in those days.

Vitellius follows; and it would be difficult to find a bust so characteristic as that which his coins bear. The huge face, small head, short neck, and bloated features, are expressive of the sensuality and cruelty which marked the brief reign of the imperial glutton.

Few persons can be unacquainted with the strongly marked countenance of Vespasian, whose features were well calculated for representation in profile. The coarse joke of a jester on his peculiarity of visage is preserved by Suetonius, but will not bear repetition here. His coins testify the general accuracy of the historian.

The portraits on the coins of Titus, and on those of Domitian, when he succeeded to the empire, resemble that of their father; but it is somewhat remarkable, that later coins of Domitian have a bust of much nobler character, with a long and graceful neck. Suetonius says that his person was comely. He says the same of Titus, whom, however, he describes as somewhat short of stature and inclined to corpulency, while Domitian, on the contrary, was tall and stately. This discrepancy in the portraits of Domitian may be attributed to the desire of the artists of the period to represent him as like as possible to his brother, a prince whose virtues had endeared him to the people. This was a description of flattery very frequently practised in the Roman mint; but Domitian, we are told, was exceedingly vain of his personal appearance; and it is probable that this depraved Emperor preferred stamping on his coins a portrait of more graceful appearance than that which his subjects had perhaps learned to regard with veneration, on account of its resemblance to one whose amiable qualities appeared to advantage, in an age when the rapine, sensuality, and cruelty of the Roman Emperors had, from their frequency, ceased to excite the disgust and horror of their subjects.

Should the foregoing brief remarks on the *imagines* of "the Twelve Cæsars," prove at all interesting to your numerous readers, I shall, at a future opportunity, proceed to a review of the portraits on the coins of their successors.

Yours, &c. J. Y. Akerman.

THE HON. BAND OF GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS.

Mr. Urban,

THE designation of this once splendid appendage of royalty, has recently undergone a change, on the ground of there being something derogatory in their former appellation.

I will, with your permission, give a slight sketch of the formation* and original constitution of this corps, by which it will appear that its members have been known as the "Pensioners," or "*Gentlemen Pensioners*," ever since the reign of King Henry the Eighth, and that their title was never considered derogatory, although

* "An Historical Account of the Hon. Band of Gentlemen Pensioners," forms the Second Part of Curialia, by Samuel Pegge, Esq. 4to. 1784.

the band long consisted of members of the first families in England.

This band, known at first by the appellation of "*The King's Spears,*" owes its origin to the magnificent taste of King Henry the Eighth, who, in making this addition to the splendour of his Court, seems to have taken the idea from the institution of the Yeomen of the Guard, by his father, although the motives of the two monarchs differed widely.*

The characteristic magnificence of their founder was conspicuous in their organization. They consisted at first of fifty noblemen and gentlemen, called the "King's Spears;" each of whom was attended by a demilauncer, (who was a gentleman,) an archer, and a custrel, or horse-boy; they had, besides, three led destriers, or war-horses. The following account of their institution and appointments is taken from Hall's Chronicle, vol. ii. fol. 6.

"Also this yere, [viz. 1509, 1 Hen. VIII.] the kyng ordeined fiftie gentlemenne to bee speres, euery of them to haue an archer, a demilaunce, and a custrell; and euery spere to haue three greate horses, to bee attendaunt on his persone, of the which bande the Erle of Essex was Lieuetenant, and Sir John Pechie Capitain; who endured but awhile, the apparell and charges were so greate; for there were none of theam but thei and their horses were apparelled and trapped in clothe of golde, silver, and goldesmithes worke, and their servaunts richely appareled also."

Thus it appears the enormous expense attending this office, (for which I do not find that they received any remuneration,) caused the dissolution of the band, as originally constituted. They were soon remodelled, however, and though still consisting of nobles and knights of the leading families of the kingdom, they received a *pension* towards defraying the necessary expenses. I am unable to affix the exact date to this change, but in a contemporary MS. account of the coronation of Edw. VI. I find frequent mention of the "*Pensioners*" in the processions and other ceremonies, without any remark or explanation, which would argue that the name and office were not very recent.

Under Queen Mary there are frequent notices of this body collectively, but I have not met with any particular account of them.

Under Queen Elizabeth they were in high estimation, and consisted entirely of nobility and gentry of the best families. Indeed, serving the Queen as a Pensioner, was an object of ambition to the young men of the highest distinction. Sir John Holles, of Houghton, co. Notts. Knt. afterwards Earl of Clare, used to say, that while he was a Pensioner of Queen Elizabeth, "he did not know a worse man than himself in the whole band," and he was then in possession of £4,000 per annum.

Under King James I. and his son Charles I. the Gentlemen Pensioners do not seem to have numbered so many men of high rank in their band, as under the virgin Queen, who is well known to have taken the greatest pains to fill all, even the subordinate places in her household, from the flower of the gentry.

They still, however, continued in

* "These thynges thus passed," [viz. the appointment of a Privy Council, and other arrangements of affairs of state, by Henry VII. in the 1st year of his reign.] "Albeyt, that apparauntly all thynges semed to be reduced to a good poynte, and set in a sure steye: Kynge Henry beyng made wyse and expert with troubles and myschiefes before past, remembred that yt was wisdome to feare & prouide for the crafty wyles and lurkyng trappes of his secret enemyes, remembryng all me' for the moost parte embrued & exercysed in plantyng of diuision and sowynge dissencion, can not lightely leaue their pestiferous appetite & sedicious occupacion. Wherefore, for the saueguard and preseruation of his owne bodye, he co'stituted & ordeyned a certayn numbre as well of good archers as of diuerse other persons beinge hardy, stronge, and of agilitie, to geue dailye attendaunce on his person, whom he named Yomen of his Garde, whiche president men thought that he learned of the Frenche king when he was in Frau'ce: for men remembre [illegible] g of England [illegible] svch [illegible] Hall Hen

high repute, and that they were jealous of the honour of their station, as belonging to pure gentry, will appear from the subjoined award of the Earl Marshall in 1632.

By this it appears that the band took exceptions to the appointment of Master George Baker, on the ground that he was *no gentleman*. It need hardly be explained that this charge did not then imply the censure understood by such an expression at the present day. It had no reference to the personal qualifications of the individual, but merely implied that he was not "*a gentleman of blood and coat armour;*" or, as the French heralds express it, "*un ancien gentelhomme,*" or gentleman of ancient descent. It is quite evident that Master George Baker was (in the phrase of the present day) "moving in good society," for I find that he was at this time married to Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Hutton, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, which, in times when fashion had not supplanted rank, would have been considered a rather high connection. It will be seen that the result of this *solemn* investigation was favourable to Mr. Baker, and that he established his gentry.

Lansdowne MSS. 873. *fo.* 69.

"Whereas exceptions hath lately been taken by some of his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners, that Mr. George Baker, newly admitted of that Band, was no gentleman, and therefore unfit to serve his Majesty in that place of that nearness, being of that eminence and that credit, upon his Majesty's speciall co'mand given in that behalf, I have, calling unto me, as assistants, the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlaine of his Majesty's Household, and other Lords, (and certain Officers of Armes being likewise present,) convented the said George Baker before me, who for justification of his gentry, produced several certificates, under the hands and seals of Thomas Baker, of Battle; Thomas Baker, of Mayfield, in the county of Sussex; and John Baker, of Groom-bridge, in the county of Kent, whereby the said parties do testify and acknowlege that the said George Baker is lineally discended from Richard Baker, younger son of Thomas, common auncestor of their family; and that they do and have always heretofore taken and held the said George Baker to be their kinsman, and a younger branch of their house; which family of the Bakers, and their coat of armes, by the testimony of the officers then present, are found entred in severall books of visitations and funeralls, remaining in the Office of Armes, whereby it appeareth that they are ancient Gentlemen of Descent and Coat Armour. In consideration of which premisses, I have thought fit to certify that the said George Baker hath sufficiently proved himself to be a gentleman; and that of right, he ought of all men to be so reputed and esteemed.

(Signed) "ARUNDELL & SURREY."

"Dated at *Arundel House*,
the *Eighth* day of *June*, 1632.

Appended to this award, is the pedigree by which George Baker proved his descent from the common ancestor.

Since the Revolution, this band has been neglected, and has not been *entirely* composed of *gentlemen* (heraldically so called).

The office of "*Gentleman Pensioner*," or "*Gentleman at Arms*," is, I am informed, worth £100 per annum, and is usually purchased for £1,000.

Latterly, the designation of *Pensioners* having proved displeasing to the aristocratic ears of the honourable band, they (more fastidious than their noble predecessors) made interest to obtain a change of title, and now, by his Majesty's gracious permission, they have become "The Honourable Band of his Majesty's Gentlemen at Arms."

Yours, &c. H. N. C.

MR. URBAN, *June* 12.

In the course of a correspondence which took place in your Magazine between certain anonymous and very virulent opponents of mine, and myself, touching the state of Saxon philology in England, a good deal of stress was laid upon the question of accents. I now redeem the pledge given by me, to explain the system upon which I act, in common with the profoundest philologists in Europe. I do this, not because I have any hope of convincing the persons who have done me the honour to select me as their abuse, or because a

ever signify whether *they* are convinced or not, but for the purpose of giving information to those who desire and deserve it. The facts of the case are few and simple. It is quite certain that in all Saxon, Norse, and German MSS., some marks are placed over the vowels for some purpose or other. Some MSS. have more, some fewer of these marks; and the MSS. even of one period are not always consistent in their use of them. In what I am about to write I shall confine myself to the Saxon MSS., and to a few remarks upon the Norse *in connexion with the Saxon.* My reason for omitting the German MSS. here, is that they have a double system, one part of which appears to have to do with *quantity*, the other with *tone.*

Taking all Saxon MSS. without distinction of time and period, the accentuation seems to denote one of three things:

1°. That the accented vowel is long, i. e. e=ε, but é=η, o=ο, and ó=ω.

2°, and very rarely, that the vowel is emphatically marked out for the purpose of particular distinction; and this is equivalent to *italics* with us; thus the Cott. MSS. of Ælfric's grammar speaks of a word which ends with a short e, þæt ge-endiaȝ on sceortne é.

3°. Some words are accented for the same purpose of peculiar distinction, as under similar circumstances we use either a capital initial or capitals: as in speaking of the Almighty or the Saviour by the third personal pronoun, where we should print He, or HE, the Saxon sometimes wrote Hé; but it is quite clear that in these cases it is the word and not the vowel that is accented.

The first case, which indeed is the only case concerning which any dispute has arisen (for the anonymous railers, who talk so much of the authority of MSS., were never aware of the practice of MSS. in the other two points, at all), is the one to which I shall confine myself. Generally speaking, the older a MS. is, the fewer of these marks are to be found in it: they are then principally used as a distinction between words which, were it not for the difference in the length of their vowels, would be spelled alike. Take, for example, a few such words; ac, *sed*, ác, *quercus;* ful, *plenus*, fûl, *sordidus;* is, *est*, ís, *glacies;* man, *homo*, mán, *nefas;* god, *deus*, gód, *bonus;* ne, *non*, né, *nec;* hof, *atrium*, hóf, *extuli;* heoru, *ensis*, heóru (nom. fem.) *mitis;* wiȝ, *contra*, wîȝ, *liga;* galan, *canere*, gálan (acc. def.) *lascivum*, &c. &c. &c.

In all these cases the marks in the MSS. correspond accurately to the relations borne by these vowels to one another in *all* the Teutonic languages; and these relations I shall take leave to look at a little more closely by and by, because one of your bungling men without a name has ventured to fall foul of James Grimm for establishing and denoting them.

There is some little use, Mr. Urban, in maintaining these distinctions; although it is no doubt a bitter annoyance to your idle and ignorant friends, to be compelled either to give up the point as hopeless for Saxon, or else to study the Teutonic tongues, *en masse:* but we shall still feel obliged to require this of them, if it be only for the sake of forcing them to spare us the twaddle which they sometimes favour us with, from their ignorance of these distinctions:—for example, it has been gravely asserted, that the Saxons were so deeply impressed with the goodness of God, and the wickedness of man's nature, (in spite of the Teutonic *God*, and probable Demiurgus, Mannus) as to have but one word for God and good, and one for man and evil. This is pretty and plausible, and has indeed but one fault, viz., the not having a word of truth in it. Mark!

Gothic.	Old High Dutch.	O. Saxon.	O. Norse.	Ang.-Sax.	English.	Latin.
Guth.	Kot.	God.	God.	God.	God.	Deus.
Gôds.	Guot.	Gód.	Gódr.	Gód.	Good.	Bonus.
Máins.	Mein.	Mên.	Mein.	Mán.		Noxia.
Manna.	Man.	Man.	Madr.	Man.	Man.	Homo.

So much for the theosophic and psychological views of the Saxons, respecting God and man, and good and evil. Those who *do not like* the trouble of studying till they can set themselves right, may stick to the apparent coincidence between the Saxon forms, and reject not only the

distinction of accent, but that on which the distinction rests, viz., the comparison of the cognate tongues. So far what the earlier MSS. intended: but did they always stick to this? I answer, that they very seldom took the trouble to do any such thing: they very seldom thought it worth while to make distinctions for the eye, which were made by the voice in speaking, and which the context would always ascertain. But thus much the MSS. did; whenever they accented, they accented the long vowels; and what those long vowels were I will enumerate below. The second and somewhat later class of MSS. sometimes, and most capriciously in general, extended these accentuations to certain vowels, not naturally long, but rendered so by position: this I attribute entirely to Danish influence, certain vowels becoming long in Norse before certain consonants, although naturally short, and remaining short in all the Tuetonic tongues but the Norse. It is here that I think Rask errs; he followed very often his Norse analogies, and they misled him. It is here that I think Thorpe errs, when he builds upon the class of MSS. I describe as supporting Rask's views. I reject utterly the accentuation of such words as ún, wórd, &c. They are Norse accentuations, but not Saxon. The last class of MSS. are nearly all subsequent to the Conquest, and in addition to all the accumulated errors of other MSS, whether these be errors of ignorance, or the still more frequent errors of carelessness, they accent almost every *i*, especially where it is possible to confound it with the stroke of a *u*, an *m* or *n*; and some, indeed, go so far as to accent nearly every vowel indiscriminately. But there is yet a word to be said respecting Saxon MSS.: those who are very anxious to save themselves the trouble of learning how the vowels should be accented, make a great parade respecting the authority of the MSS.: those who *are* familiar with Saxon MSS. are equally well aware, that these *literateurs à la violette* are not familiar with Saxon MSS. or with any MSS. whatever; nay, even that they do not know what is the case with every editor of a Greek or *Latin classic. Do these* profound investigators of languages suppose that Dr. Blomfield would have printed the first line of the Prometheus

Χθονιος μην εις τελουμεν εκομην πηδον,

even if he had found it so written in every MS.? I rather think that the learned prelate would have thought it necessary to correct the inaccurate Greek of his authorities, by what he knew was and must be right. However, in order to show the result of adhering to MSS. in this case, I shall take the liberty of printing a few lines carefully accented upon such authority, and to that authority being real, I pledge myself. (Alfr. Boeth. Rawl. p. 2).

Ðá líóð þé íc wréccá géó lústbæ'rlícé sóng, íc scéál nú héófiéndé síngan, ánd míd swí(ðé) úngérádúm wórdúm géséttán, þéáh íc géó hwílúm gécóplícé fúndé, ác íc nú wépéndé ánd gícsíéndé óf gérádrá wórdá mísfó, mé ábléndán þás úngétréówan wórúldsæ'lþá, ánd mé þá fórlétán swá blíndné ón þís dímné hól. Ðá béréáfódón æ'lcéré lústbæ'rnéssé þá ðá íc hím æ'fré bétst trúwódé ðá wéndón hí mé héórá bæ'c tó, ánd mé míd éállé frómgéwítáu. Tó hwón scéóldán lá míné friénd séggán þæ't íc gésæ'líg món wæ'ré, hú mæ'g sé béón gésæ'líg séðe ón ðám gésæ'lþúm ðurhwúníán né mót?

In these 98 words there are 181 accentuations, all authorised by MSS. and their practice; and of these 181 there are just 38 right, and 143 wrong! As it is abundantly obvious that it is nonsense to accent every vowel, I take the liberty of requesting these supporters of authority, "authority which is but air condensed," to inform me how *they* will set about distinguishing the right from the wrong. The plan adopted by us is sufficiently simple: careful comparison of the various Teutonic dialects has established a law of relation between their vowels, and we accent according to that law. The Gothic language, which contains the oldest Teutonic documents that we at present possess, has twelve vowel sounds, three of which, viz. A, I, U, are short, and seven long, viz. A'I, EI, E', IU, A'U, O' and U': when the short vowels I and U stand before H or R, they become changed into AI' and AU'. Now comparing these vowels with those of the Saxon and German,

we find, that in old Saxon and German, A mostly remains in the same words as took it in Gothic, but that in A. S. it is under different circumstances replaced by three different vowels: before *h*, *l*, and *r*, it becomes ea, thus Goth. gards, alls, mahts, A. S. geard, eall, meaht. When followed in another syllable by *i*, the Gothic *a* becomes A. S. *e*, thus Goth. katils, A. S. cetel, and this is sometimes the case in O.H.D. and O. Sax. When followed by sc, st, sp, or by a single final consonant (except m, n, l, h, and r) or by any single consonant and the inflections, es, e, the Goth. A becomes *æ* in A. S. Before m and s it sometimes is replaced by *a*, sometimes by *o*. The Gothic I sometimes remains in the other tongues unchanged, sometimes becomes dulled into ë, and in A. S. before h and r becomes changed into eo; thus Goth. itan. O. H. D. ezzan O. Sax. and A. S. etan, *edere:* Goth. haírus (for hirus) *ensis*. O. H. D. hëru, A. Sax. hëoru. O. Nor. hiörr (=hiarru.) In A. S. this vowel is sometimes wrongly replaced by *y*. The Gothic U remains as *u* in the other languages, or is dulled into *o*, and especially in those cases in which, from standing before h and r, it became aú; thus Goth. waúrd, O.H.D. waort, A.S. word. But if followed by i or its equivalent ë, u in A. S. becomes *y*,=N.H.D. ü or u. Thus Goth. Runi *genus*. O.H.D. chunni. A.S. cynë, and O.H.D. chuninc. A. S. cyning, *rex*. The Goth. A'I is represented in O.H.D. M.H.D. and N.H.D. and in O. Nor. by ei, in O. Sax. by é, and in A. S. by á: but in A. S. this á, if followed by i or ë, becomes æ'. The Gothic ei is represented by î in all the languages quoted, and only in the N. H. D. and N. E. does ei return in sound, though not in form, in both; thus Goth. weins, O.H.D. O.Sax. A. S. wín, N.H.D. wein, N. E. wine. The Gothic E' becomes in A. S. æ, in O. H. D. á; the Goth. IU remains in all the older languages but the A. S., where it becomes eó, and which is sometimes replaced by y'. The Goth. au, which in O. H. D. and O. Sax. generally remains as ou or ó, becomes eá in A. S. as Ráuds, A. S. Reád, *rubes*. The Gothic ó remains as ó in O. Sax. and O. Nor. In O. H. D. it becomes *uo*, and in A. S. it remains as ó, except when *followed by i or ë, and then it becomes* é. The Gothic U' remains as ú; but in A. S. if followed by i or ë, it is changed into y'. I will now arrange these vowels tabularly, in order to show how we determine whether a word should have an accent or not:

A. S.	Got.	O. H. D.	O. Sax.
a	a	a, e	a, e
æ'	ái	ei	é
æ	a	a	a
æ'	é	á	á
e	a	a, e	a, e
ë	i, aí	i, ë	i, ë
é	ó	uo	ó
ea	a	a	a
eá	áu	au, ou, ó	ó
eo	i, aí	i, ë	i, ë
eó	iu	iu, ie, io	ió, ie
i	i, aí	i, ë	i, ë
í	ei	í	í
o	u, aú	o	o
ó	ó	uo	ó
u	u, aú	u	u
ú	ú	ou	ú
y	u, aú	u	u
y'	ú, iu	ú, ió, &c.	ió, ie

In order to ascertain the length of the vowel in an A. S. word it is therefore necessary to ascertain what vowel corresponds to it in the other principal Teutonic tongues, and by this process alone can we correct the MSS. themselves. In connection with this method, we may use the etymological means afforded us by the verbal scheme, or the system of relation in which the vowels stand to one another, in the present, præt. sing., præt. pl. and past participle, of those twelve conjugations which it has pleased the same profound scholars, who prefer idleness to inquiry, to nickname *irregular*, but which are the foundation-stones of all Teutonic etymology.

I have but one word to add to what I have said: in spite of the ingenuity made use of to persuade myself and my friends that the ungentlemanlike productions to which I have alluded, proceeded from the University of Oxford, I have come, perhaps rather late, to a different conclusion. That my opinions as a scholar undergo thereby any change, is out of the question: but I fairly say, that if, in the expression of those opinions, I have used words which have given pain to any one, I most sincerely regret it. I claim as much excuse as may be granted to a scholar, indignant at to injure a favourite

pursuit; to a man, filled with scorn at the anonymous abuse not only of his friend, but his friend's countrymen, to whose industry Europe owes so much; and to a gentleman, filled with disgust at, and contempt for, the vulgar tone assumed by assailants, whose incognito alone secured them from a different and severer mode of castigation. To all those, who in the spirit of fair and honourable criticism deal with my remarks, or my editions of books, I am accustomed to listen with such respect as their views deserve; and to all, in whatever school brought up, who seriously put their shoulder to the wheel with me, I hold out the right hand of fellowship; but against all quackery, and all quacks, I hold the old motto—"War to the knife!"

Yours, &c. JOHN KEMBLE.

MR. URBAN, *Gloster Terrace, Hoxton, May* 20.

IT will be gratifying to your readers to be informed that there is a probability of something like justice, although late justice, being done to the memory of JOHN WICLIF; of whom Southey* has truly said, that "It is a reproach to this country, that no statue has been erected to his honour;" and another writer† of some celebrity has observed, "Such men are the true heroes, to whom mankind ought to raise statues and trophies, rather than to conquerors, who often waste the lives of their fellow-creatures to gratify their own ambition."

Wiclif was a man of rare talents, distinguished learning, persevering industry, and great fortitude, and did more in the cause of the Reformation in this country than any other individual, because he may be truly said to have originated it. The service which *he* rendered to that cause has this peculiar feature of merit, that *he* stood alone, and was the first who started in that race of danger and of true glory, in which others could but *follow him*. His shrewdness, patience, and firmness, were equally conspicuous in his exposure of the unjust usurpations, the errors, and the iniquitous practices of the Church of Rome; and, although the effects of his labours were not immediately perceived, either by friends or enemies, he unquestionably laid the foundation of the Reformation in this country. Of this the enemies to that great measure were afterwards so conscious, that they did him the honour to disinter his mortal remains, and burn them for the alleged heresy of his life.

The plan of a monument for Wiclif originated five years since at Lutterworth in Leicestershire, where it lay dormant for some time; but where about 300*l.* have since been raised towards its execution. Among other distinguished patrons of this measure, I find the names of the Right Reverend the Lords Bishops of Lincoln, Dublin, Salisbury, and Lichfield and Coventry. The memorial of Wiclif now contemplated is a monumental statue of him in the Church; but it has been suggested, that some more public memorial of him might be adopted: and a writer in the Leamington Chronicle has suggested a statue in or on the new Town Hall about to be erected at Lutterworth.

Will you, Mr. Urban, permit an old correspondent to offer another suggestion, and to propose the erection of a strong airy building in some convenient and central part of the town; which may be used as a TOWN SCHOOL, on the comprehensive principle of being open to receive the children of persons of *all* religious denominations. This I venture to submit would be an appropriate memorial of a man, who did so much to extend the knowledge of divine truth, and make it accessible to *all*, by liberating it from the thraldom of Popish proscription.

Another appropriate memorial of Wiclif I would also venture to suggest for the consideration of your literary and antiquarian readers. It is a complete and uniform edition of HIS WORKS; many of which have not yet seen the light, but remain locked up in public or private libraries. There are among them, no doubt, articles which would now be regarded as trifles, and interesting only to the antiquary and philologist; but there are others which would in all probability be found highly int[illegible] the-ological student, [illegible] and I have no d[illegible] son of adequat[illegible]

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* Book of the Church, vol. i. p. 347.

† *Wakefield's Family Tour.*

eminence, would undertake this work, the public would cheerfully remunerate his toils by a liberal subscription.

As Mr. Baber has given a valuable descriptive catalogue of Wiclif's works, in the introduction to his Life of Wiclif, a reference to that catalogue will satisfy your readers, that were they brought from their obscurity and placed before the public, they would find a place in every large library in Europe, and thus prove the *most* public, as well as the most imperishable monument of our great Reformer.

THOS. FISHER.

MR. URBAN, *Hartburn, June* 9.

ABOUT twenty years since, I procured several curious MSS. from a mass of papers which had belonged to Mr. William Pickering, an apparitor of the Consistory Court, at Durham; and among these was a neatly written folio book, with the title-page, "EDWARD POTTER. ij*s*. iiij*d*. HERE BEGINNETH A Booke of Phisicke and Chirurgery, with divers other things necessary to be knowne, collected out of sundry olde written bookes, and broughte into one order. The several things herein contayned may bee seene in the bookes and tables following. Written in the year of our Lorde God, 1610." The work commences with a list of the "thirty-three evil days" of the year, and a general calender; and on folio 2 has "A catalogue of all my books, and the prices they cost me, taken by me, Edward Potter, ye 30 of November 1594." This catalogue is in a different hand and ink to the rest of the book. Then follows seven folios, under the running title of "A Prognostication," which is a curious medley of rules about the weather, and astronomical calculations. "The first booke" begins on folio 11, a. and has this title—"A coppye of all suche Medicines wherew[t] the noble Countisse of Oxenford most charitably, in her owne person, did manye great and notable Cures upon her poore Neighbours." "The second booke," beginning on folio 19, is en-
-ed. "Here beginneth a true copye
Medicines wherew[t] Mris.
-teade, daughter unto the
Mr. John Olliffe, Alder-
man of London, hath cured and healed many forlorne and deadlye diseases." "The thirde booke" begins on folio 48, b. and consists of "prety conceates of Cookery, as baked meats, gellies, conserves, sugar-plates, and others." "The fourthe booke," on folio 60, is headed, "Here followeth a booke which was founde in the *Parson's study of Warlingham*, written in the Roman hande, and it wanteth both the beginning and endinge." "The fifthe booke" contains "Certayne medicines which were taken out of the vicar of Warlingham's booke, beinge, as he sayde, taught him by the fayries;" and as specimens of the whole, I have, Mr. Urban, made the following extracts, supposing that many of your readers, unacquainted with the practice of medicine in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, may find amusement, in perusing and contrasting them with the science that guides the medical practitioners of the present day.

1. To staunche bloude.

There were three Maryes went over the floude;
The one bid stande, the other ftente bloude:
Then bespake Mary that Jesus Christ bore,
Defende gods forbod thou shouldeste bleede anye more.

The three Marys here named were probably the Virgin Mary, the Egyptian Mary, and Mary Magdalene. Whether this is to be spoken as an exorcism, or worn as a charm, is not mentioned. The custom of wearing charms was probably adopted by the Christians from the phylacterics of the Jews, which were little cubical boxes, or as the word means, conservatories, of a cubical form, sewed upon long fillets, at given distances, each made of parchment, and containing a roll with portions of the law written upon it. They were worn chiefly on the left arm, or wrist, and wound round and round it.

I formerly knew a Dutch Jew, who left his lodgings, and staying from them a more than usual time, his hostess sent for another Jew, his friend, who knowing that he had been dispirited on account of the embarrassed state of his circumstances, immediately began to dread, that in his despondency, he had destroyed himself, and was soon confirmed in the conjecture, from finding that he had left his philactery behind him—a thing a Jew

never does. His body was found a few days after in the river Wear. The philactery and his Bible I purchased, and found the former all made of parchment, as I have described. I loved the man for his most amiable, charitable disposition, as well as from his critical knowledge in the Hebrew language; but I will not mention his name, lest some one, consulting a disciple of the magicians of Egypt, take upon him to call upon his name, and disturb the repose of his soul.

3. To take awaye frekels.—Take the bloude of an hare, anoynte them with it, and it will doe them awaye.

Either hares are scarce in the Highlands of Scotland, or this remedy is unknown there, or the Gaelic beauties find freckles killing, for certainly they seem to take little pains to remove them. The fairies delighted in the crimson drops i' th' bottom of a cowslip; and of the fairy queen we are told that

The cowslip tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see;
Those be rubies, fairy favours;
In those freckles live their savours.

The Highland shepherd sees as many captivating charms in the freckles of "the lonely sun-beams" of his love, as the queen of the fairy troop, that built the magic hill of Tomnaheurich in a night, saw in the sun-spots of her favourite flower, before the unhallowed plough tore up the meadows of her pride on the northern border of the Ness.

4. For a man or a woman that hath lost theire speeche.—Take wormewoode, and stampe it, and temper it with water, and strayne it, and with a spoone doe of it into theire mouthes.

How many men would like to be in a condition to try the efficacy of this remedy, with the hope that it might prove unsuccessful! Lay an ointment on a speechless woman's tongue! Who dares to stand the torrent of eloquence it would most certainly produce?

6. A verye sure and perfect remedye to cure a man, &c. of the pestilence; and some there hath bene that have bene cured in a nighte; the same remedye is allso good for God's markes, boyles, carbuncles, blotches, &c. and such like, as St. Anthonye's fire, &c.—Take the seed or berryes of ivye that groweth on trees or walls, and not of that which is founde lowe by the grounde: you must gather the sayde berryes very ripe, and of those that growe towards the north, if it be possible; if not, then take them as you can get them, although they be not verye ripe; dry them in the shadowe, and keepe them in a boxe of wood, as you doe presious things; if any bee infected with the pestilence, take of the sayde berries, and beate them to powder in a fayre morter, and then give the sicke of the sayde powder in a glasse of white wine, so much as will lye on a groate or more; then rub him in his bed, and make him sweate well; this done, change his sheets, shirte, and other coverings of his bed, if it may bee; if not, let him at the leaste change his shirte and sheets. Some have taken of the sayd powder overnighte, and have founde themselves in the morninge very well, so that they rose up, and clothed themselves, and walked about the house, and finally were throughe cured.

To these wonder-working properties of ivy-berries, we may add some of the plant, from "Bartholome," a Franciscan friar, of the family of the Earls of Suffolk, who set forth his book "De Proprietatibus Rerum," in 1360; and he says that it "is full wonderfull in knowledge and assaieng of wine; for it is certain y' if wine meddled with water be in a vessel of ivie, y' wine fleeteth over y' brink, and the water abideth." "And there is a manner-ivie, and deaw falleth on the leaves thereof, and waxeth gleymie, & turneth to glewe;" concerning which, Batman, in his additions to the text of our author, says, "the gum of ivy killeth lice and nits, and being laid to it, taketh away hair. It is unwholesome to sleepe under the iuie, or in an iuie-bush. It maketh the head light and dizzie." Malkin, in his South Wales, says that the stem of the ivy, on the north side of the castle of St. Anthan's, is *five feet in girth*, and in some years yields large quantities of gum; so that it may be certainly had of size sufficient to make vessels for assaying wine, and its gum, if of any use, obtained. Its berries have long held some repute as sudorifics; and I have seen it somewhere said that the powder of them was actually given with great success in vinegar, or white wine, in the great plague in London; though it may be doubted whether the healing virtue was not more in the vehicle than in the powder of the ivy-berries. Bartholomew's account of ivy-vessels being used for assaying wine, is

from Pliny, who says if the wine be mixed with water, the wine sokes through the wood, but the water remains.

8. To make a pretious water that Doctor Steuens did greate cures with, and kepte it secret tyll a little before his death, then taughte it to the Archbishop of Canterburye.—Take a gallon of white Gascoigne wine, ginger, gallingall, cynamon, nutmegs, graynes, cloves, annis seeds, fennell seedes, carraway seedes, of every of them like much, viz. a dram of each; then take sage, red mintes, red roses, time, pellitory of the wall, rosemarye, wilde time, and gromell, lavender (the flowers if you can get them), of every of them an handfull; then beate the spices small, and the hearbes allso; then put them all in ye wine, and let it stand therein twelve houres, stirringe it divers times; then still it in a lymbecke; and the first water being greene, put it by itselfe, for it is the best; the second water being white, is good, but not so good as the first; put that by itselfe; it is good for all manner of diseases, to drinke it fastinge, and at nighte laste, at every time a spoonefull; it is a presious and noble water, for a spoonefull is a preservative.

This, no doubt, was a precious cordial for the days it was in use. But we question whether water made of wine and spices, however skilfully combined, or slowly or coldly drawn, was half so exhilarating as ratafia or golden cordial, or eau-de-Cologne, or Geneva's famous water of juniper. We have never yet discovered the recipe for making the water of the gods, or seen a diagram of the "lymbecke" in which it was distilled; but we are certain that the Moors did no good to the beverage of Western Europe, when they brought with them into Spain the Egyptian art of distillation. Henry Earl of Cumberland, who was borne in 1517, and died in 1564, was, according to the Pembroke Memoirs, "much addicted to alchemy and chemistry, and a great distiller of waters." Pindar was very right when he said "Water is the best."

13. To make an akeing tooth fall out.—Take wheate meale, and mixe therewith the milke of the hearbe called spurge, and make thereof past or doughe, with which ye shall fill the hollowe of the tooth, and let it be there a certayne time, and the tooth will fall out of it selfe. Allso, if you washe your mouth and teethe once a month with wine wherein the roote of this hearbe hath bene sodden, you shall never have payne in your teethe.

There can be no doubt but the caustic quality of the juice of almost every species of spurge, especially of *Euphorbia peplus*, applied to the human teeth, will corrode them rapidly. From its likeness to cream, and its severely acrid nature, the Irish call the plant that produces it, the "devil's churn." In England, from its being used to destroy warts, it is called *wart-wort*. Turner, the father of English botany, uses the name under peplis, and speaks of the burning taste of the sea-wart-wort which he saw growing in an island near Venice. Gerard also, who built his Herbal on foundations laid by Turner, tells of the horribly acrid quality of *sea-spurge*, which he experienced in company with Turner's ancient friend, Master Rich, in a walk along the sea-coast, near Lee, in Essex.

15. For him that hath naturally a red face.—Take foure ownces of the kyrnells of peaches, and three ownces of gorde seedes, and make thereof an oyle, wherewith you shall anoynte his face morninge and eveninge; this will kill and destroye all redness. A thinge founde true by experience.

This recipe, if it was intended for the benefit of the fair sex, as well as of the gentlemen, might be found to furnish a very acceptable cosmetic for the toilettes of the blooming beauties of the country, who long to exchange the rosy hues of Hebe for the wan enchantments that lighten in the smiles of loveliness in fashionable life. We doubt its efficacy in removing the roseate hues that the liquor of cogniac suffuses over the face, much less in dimming the splendour of the crops of jewels that brandy produces on certain promontories, and, as their name implies, "shine in the dark, like a lighted coal."

19. To make the face fayre.—Take the blossomes of beanes, and distill them, and wash the face in that water, and it will be fair.

'The blossoms of beans!' Who that is enamoured of the fields and nature, has not inhaled their delicious Persian perfume; and has not been struck with the blackness of the beauty-spot on their corollæ? We certainly recommend a place on the toilette of the fair for this delicious water, as the perfumer, on distillation, will really find that it retains the fragrance

of the flower; which we, however, do not suspect of yielding an essential oil, and consequently are not sanguine in our hopes of seeing the water of bean-flowers rivaling the ottar of roses.

21 To take away wartes.—When you kill a pigge, take the hot bloude, and washe the wartes, and let it drye on them; then presentlye after wash them, and they shall be whole.

Whoever practised this receipt with success, mixed the pig's blood with some matter, which he kept a secret; for, though we never tried the experiment, we are sure that blood, as it flows warm and unadulterated from an animal, can have no manner of effect in removing warts, or any other schirrhus tumour; but warm blood is a convenient vehicle for a quack to use in working medical miracles.

22. To remedye baldnes of the heade.—Take a quantitye of Suthernwoode, and put it upon kindled coales to burne; and being made into powder, mix it with the oyle of radishes and anoynte the balde place, and you shall see great experiences.

What is here meant by 'experiences?' Changes? A new growth of hair, or a natural *wig*? Johnson is not quite right when he says that *whey* is one of the meanings of *whig*. He should have said *sour whey*; for till within the last forty years we remember a very agreeable summer beverage called *whey-whig*, being used by the people of Westmoreland, and made of whey with savoury herbs, such as mint, balm, and time, steeped in it, till it became slightly sour, and impregnated with the essential oil of the herbs. Of milk and whey they also said that it was gone, wented, *whiygyed*, or *changed* when it had turned sour. The word *wig*, as applied to an artificial covering of hair, has also that application, from a *wig* being a substitute or change for natural hair. And *wig* and *wigh*, in composition in the names of towns, means new or changed, and in some instances, as in its application to the Godmundingham of Bede, Wighton means the idol's town, because idols were substitutes. If ointment of the oil of radishes, and the ashes of southern, should be found still to possess the virtue of covering bald heads with a crop of natural hair, how many elderly gentlemen, dear Mr. Urban, will be congratulating themselves with its delightful 'experiences,' after you kindly communicate to them this charming prescription!

30. A good drinke for them that are bewitched or forespoken.—Take rosemary three braunches, two leaves of comfrye, halfe a handfull of succorye, half a handfull of tyme, three braunches of hearbegrace, a quarte of running water, and seeth it tyll it be half consumed, and then strayne it. And then take one nutmegge, and one race of ginger, one pennyworth of mace, and two pennyworth of suger, and put them into the water, and drinke thereof first and laste a quantity at a time, warme; and eate five almondes everye time after you have drunke of the water.

Fasting, they say, makes men acquainted with the unseen world; and no necromancer can have communication with the spirit of the dead, or do his unearthly works of witchery, without both he and the persons who employ him have spent a long time in fasting. We cannot tell how the wizzards do, but many believe that no man will see ghost or spirit, or think himself bewitched or forespoken, who is in health to eat and drink as he ought; and as the stomachic here recommended may have the effect of producing a healthy digestion and sound sleep, it is possible that it may be good for persons who think themselves possessed and bound in the spells of witchery. The accounts we hear of the command that the magicians of Egypt have over the spirits of the dead, and the communion that the fasting seers of Thebes enjoy with good spirits, will, we hope, be soon given to the world through the press. We will, however, briefly tell some few particulars, which we have heard respecting a magician at Cairo, and he and many others in that ancient country are now well known to many travellers both from England and from France. He came to any place he was sent for, and performed his feats in a private room, or in the open air, as he might be requested. He had no machinery or apparatus of any kind with him, except a fire and incense. His first request was that you would bring him a boy of twelve or thirteen years old—any that you chose; and he poured upon the palm of the boy's hand a blotch of common black writing ink. He then muttered certain prayers, and threw perfumes into the fire; and said to the boy "Call the seven flags," which being done, he asked, "Now how many do you see?" Perhaps "None," was the answer. Look again. "Oh, I see one, two, th
"What is their colour?"
&c." "Now I see one, two

This preparatory ceremony being completed, the prayers were renewed, and fresh incense cast upon the fire. "Now," said the magician to the boy, "Call the sacred bull." "The sacred bull," the boy exclaimed, and he was asked what he now saw. "I see a great many people leading forth a bull. Now they are preparing to sacrifice him. Now they are eating him." This procession being past, the boy was told to call for the Sultan. The Sultan at the call appeared, attended with a troop of horsemen, and himself riding upon a splendid black charger, from which he alighted, and ascended a throne, his court falling off on each side in the form of a crescent. All these preparatory incantations being duly performed, the conjurer said to me, "Now ask for what you choose, for anything lost, or any person dead or alive, and the boy will see them on the ink-spot in his hand and describe them to you." One of the party had lost some jewelry, and on asking for it, the boy said it was on the person of one of the party, who confessed he had it, and that he had taken and kept it by way of a joke. Many illustrious dead were invoked, and the boy invariably described them as appearing to him in the costume of the age and nation to which they belonged. One of the party asked for a friend who had been some time dead; and he was described as appearing with both his arms, of which the magician was told he had lost one long before he died. "That might be," was the answer; "but all who come at our command, come perfect persons, as God created them." We cannot lengthen this note, except by exclaiming—Happy long forgotten dead, who escaped from this world in that blessed obscurity which exempts your repose from being disturbed by the earthly agents of evil spirits! Wretched, ye wise and mighty of the dead, whose names are emblazoned on the pages of history, and whose spirits are subject to be touched with madness, and tormented with devils, to gratify the curiosity of those idle and unfeeling, who not only ransack the graves, but harass the souls of their forefathers! What would Henry Cornelius Agrippa say to all this? Formerly men went to get instructions in magic of the devil, in certain caves in the neighbourhood of Toledo, in Spain. Now it is found that the art, as known in the first ages of the world, was never lost in Egypt.

54. A medicine against all manner of infirmitys.—Take and drink a cup- of the juice of betonye, the first in May, and he shall be de- all manner of diseases

An annotator, on the margin, calls this "a piece of foolish witchcraft."

63. A confection for one that cannot eate well.—Take the juice of fennell two partes, and the third of honye, and seeth them together tyll it be as thicke as honye, and put pepper to it, and take everye day fasting two or three spoonefulls thereof, &c.

71. For to get a stomache. Take rosa solis halfe a pinte, rose water halfe a pinte, a quarter of a pinte of dragon water, and two spoonefulls of sallet oyle, and halfe a pinte of wormewood water, and one nut megge beaten to powder; boyle all these together a little while, and after that take five leaves of liverworte, of lungworte three leaves, and two races of ginger beaten to powder, and put these to the foresayde and drinke of it, eveninge and morninge, twoe spoonefulls at a time, five dayes together.

Indolence and sickly constitutions, gave people bad appetites formerly as well as now. The prescriptions for getting a good appetite abound in the manuscript we are quoting from. But beside the indolent who will not take exercise to create a desire for food, and the sickly, to whom nature has denied the pleasure of eating, how many gourmonds are there who, instead of eating to live, live to eat, and are constantly exciting the rapacity of medical avarice by fees for tonics, stimulants, and dinner pills.

78. For one that is or will be dronken.—Take swallowes and burne them, and make a powder of them; and give the dronken man thereof to drinke, and he shall never be dronken hereafter.

We recommend this recipe to the consideration and patronage of the Temperance Societies. What the appearance, the constituent parts, or the taste of the ashes of a swallow may be, we know not, for we have neither seen, analysed, nor tasted a specimen of them. But if they would cure drunkenness, the swallowers of drink would certainly decrease, however gnats might increase in the fens of England, or midges in the moors of Scotland, by the increased demand for swallows. Man settles in marshes, and takes drams and tobacco to correct the effects of the bad air he lives in; and swallows haunt fens and water sides for the winged insects they produce, so that for a considerable part of the year, from the latter end of April to some time in September, the sots that inhabit straths, and moors, and marshy sea-side countries, may easily

obtain ashes of swallows to cure them of the malady of drinking.

102. To cause hair to growe.—Take the water of flower-de-luce, and washe thy heade therewith, and it shall cause hayre to growe. Also the water of rosemary hath the same vertue. If thou wash thy head with the same water, and let it drye on agayne by itselfe, it causeth hayre to growe if thou be balde.

This may prove a desirable cosmetic to elderly dandies. We can, however, safely aver that the fairies communicated no piece of idle superstition to the Vicar of Warlingham, when they affirmed that water of rosemary was good for the hair, for it nourishes and refreshes it much.

104. For one that hath loste his minde.—Take and shave off the hayre of the moulde of his heade, then take archangell and stampe it, and binde it to his heade where it is shaven, and let him take a sleep therewithall, and when he awaketh he shall be righte weake and sober enoughe.

Philips gives as one meaning of mould—"the dent in the upper part of the head;" and Ainsworth renders in Latin, "the mould of the head," by *Sutura*. Johnson had not found an example of the word. It were well, if shaven scalps, covered with a plaster of archangel, were for a while made fashionable in certain political circles.

V. H.

(*To be continued.*)

ALTAR WINDOW OF ST. DUNSTAN IN THE WEST, FLEET STREET.

DESIGNED BY THOMAS WILLEMENT, F.S.A.

(*With a Plate.*)

A STRIKING feature in this newly erected church is the altar window, a finely executed composition in stained glass, which for richness of colouring and propriety of design, is entitled to rank with many of the works of ancient days, whilst, at the same time that the ancient style of design has been preserved, the superiority of modern drawing has not been forgotten.

The window which contains the [illegible] is a simple design frequently met with in buildings of the latter part of the fifteenth century; it is divided by mullions into four lights, the mould-[illegible] of the central mullion, which is larger than the others, diverging at the upper part of the design, and forming two arches, which, as well as the quatrefoils above them, are in their turn subdivided into another lights. The artist, in filling up the side of this window, has very judiciously introduced the representations of the four Evangelists in the larger lights, and filled the smaller divisions with religious emblems, instead of foliage, as often the case, as [illegible] the effect of which must be [illegible] by the introduction of the other [illegible]k.

It is evident that the sculptors of the majority of the [illegible] lows were the [illegible] building. The figures displayed on the window were in fact only representations of the statuary of the time. They were coloured representations of painted statues. The niche, with its pedestal and canopy, were retained, and drawn in as good perspective as the age could afford; at the same time, in the execution it is observable that greater freedom is displayed in the drawing of the figures, showing that the painter had assumed a greater scope of his genius than the sculptor, for it must be remarked that the actual statue was generally far more stiff and formal than its representation on glass.

In the present subject the paintings of the four Evangelists are varied bo[illegible] in the style and colours of th[illegible] dresses, and also in their posit[illegible] happily avoiding that appearan[illegible] tameness which some old desig[illegible] ness. The saintly character of [illegible] the figures is marked by the n[illegible] which encircles the head, the [illegible] able accompaniment in old e[illegible] of a sainted personage. Ea[illegible] bows towards the centre of th[illegible] and is elevated on a pedesta[illegible] triangular form, with traceri[illegible] diminishing to the sides, an[illegible] an outlines any and base.

of the Saint represented above. The canopies over the head of each figure are uniform, hexagonal in plan, and surmounted by a filiated cupola between two pinnacles. The canopies are relieved with a background of a cerulean blue, and each of the effigies with a richly diapered curtain, or hanging, of cloth of gold. So far the general features of the whole resemble each other. The particular description of each statue is as follows:

S. Matheus.

An aged man with grey beard and bald forehead, clothed in a tunic or surcoat of scarlet with blue sleeves, a white cope or mantle lined with yellow, fastened at the throat; he holds his Gospel on his left hand, a richly bound and clasped volume in the antique style; on the shield below, the emblem of the Trinity, which may be thus blazoned heraldically:—Gules, an orle and a pall conjoined Argent, thereon four bezants, two in chief, one on the fesse point, and one in base, the two in chief inscribed: the dexter with the word "*Pater*," and the sinister with "*Filius*, the one on fesse "*Deus*," and the one on base, "*S'c't's Sp's*;" on each of the three parts of the orle the words "*non est*," and on each of the parts of the pall the word "*est*."

S. Marcus.

In a long green robe with red sleeves, surmounted by a white chasuble; he holds his Gospel in his right hand. The shield is Azure, on the fesse point the Star of Bethlem within the crown of thorns, between three Rails all Proper—a shield of the Passion.

S. Lucas.

Attired in a blue robe with a white mantle, his Gospel in his right hand; the shield, Gules, a spear in bend, surmounted with a staff, with the sponge in bend sinister Proper; over all a cross Argent, having a scroll on the fesse point, charged with the letters I. N. R. I. Also a shield of the Passion.

S. Johannes.

The youthful appearance of this Saint is preserved; his robe is grey, surmounted by a white cope, his Gospel in his right hand. The shield Azure, on a mount Or, the *Agnus Dei* Argent, the head regardant and encircled with a nimbus Or, bearing a banner Argent ensigned with a cross Gules.

Above the principal figures, and occupying the minor compartments of the subarches, are the well-known symbols of the Evangelists, deduced from the prophecies of Ezekiel and the Visions of St. John; they are so arranged as to be placed nearly over the figures of the Saints to whom they relate. It is almost needless to add, that these emblems are an Angel, a Lion, a Calf or Bull, and an Eagle. They are here represented white on a red ground. In the spandrils are the sacred monograms, A Ω and I. H. S. Above is the descending Dove.

The donors of this splendid window have caused a very simple memorial of their beneficence to appear in the design. At the bottom of the window, on a ribbon, is the following inscription.

Deo et Ecclesiæ Fratres Hoare dicaverunt, A'o D'ni M.DCCC.XXX.III; and this, almost hidden by the ornaments of the altar, is the whole record of the donation of this splendid window.

In consequence of this modest retiring feeling, the artist was left to form his own design, and he shows throughout a close resemblance to ancient examples, on which sacred emblems alone formed the ornamental detail. No vain display of family pride, no pomp of heraldry is visible. The only record of the donors is a simple inscription, set up not for the gratification of vanity, but for the information of the historian.

Will the day never arrive when so pleasing, so appropriate, so innocent an embellishment to our churches, as stained glass, shall be universally introduced? Let us hope that it will—that one day we shall see a little of the surplus wealth of the times dedicated to the decent and appropriate embellishment of the house of God. When that period arrives, it is to be hoped that windows like the present will be constructed, instead of those vain displays of corporate and individual heraldry which we too often meet with on the altar windows of our ancient churches, in situations where those ornaments alone should be introduced, which may harmonize with the sacred character of the place, and accord with the feelings which ought solely to predominate.

E. L. C.

MANSION AT PUNCKNOWLE, DORSETHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Mere, May* 18.

I WONDER Hutchins, in describing the parish of Puncknowle, near Bridport, in Dorsetshire, said so little of the mansion-house. I had much gratification from inspecting it.

It stands on a knoll or eminence close to the church; and is a large building, of two distinct eras, somewhat in the form of the letter T: the more ancient part, or that which constituted the original house, forming the body of the letter; and a less ancient building, erected by the Napier family about the middle of the seventeenth century, and represented by my wood-cut, making its head. These two parts are now separated; the former being inhabited by the occupier of the farm, and the latter being retained by Miss Frome, sister of the Rev. G. C. Frome, the present possessor of the manor. One of the upper rooms of this building is called the Painted Room, different subjects being painted in oil on the panels of the wainscoting; perhaps something like, though of a less ancient character, the fresco paintings at Grove-house, Woodford, described by A. J. K. in the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1833. The paintings are executed by a masterly though hasty pencil, and represent castles, quays, sea-pieces, landscapes, and other subjects of a character which induces me to refer them to the hand of a Dutch artist. The subject of one of them is Moses taken from the bulrushes; and that of another, I think, is the Tor-hill at Glastonbury; but perhaps the eye of a traveller might recognise several objects of continental scenery in the others. The panels of the drawing-room (lighted by the upper window on the right hand in the wood-cut) are also painted; each bearing a head or mask, of which I have engraved a specimen:

The older part of the house now claims little attention from the antiquary, unless for its massy architecture, and its old hall wainscoted with oak. To the north side of the house, however, is attached a square projecting building, with an upper room, having a floor of square bricks, and once lighted by two round holes cut in square blocks of stone, which are worked into the side walls; and the tradition of the place states that it was a place of defence in the Cromwellian wars, and that the round holes were embrasures for cannon. This, however, could not be the case, as a stone in the front wall bears the inscription N.—R. A. K.—1663, showing that it was not built till two or three years after Cromwell's death. The mansion, moreover, was evidently never fortified; and that this particular portion was not built for defence is clear from the character of its masonry. Wood was carefully excluded in its construction, and I consider it to have been a malt kiln.

In the churchyard is a cross, of which I send you an engraving.

The church is a small building, consisting of a nave and chancel, parted by a circular arch; a small south transept, rebuilt or built about 1660, by the inhabitants of Bexington, an adjoining hamlet; and a low square tower.

In the transept is a mural monument to William Napier, Esq. above the cornice of which are the arms of Napier, and on the frieze is this inscription:

"Gulielmus Napier, armiger, nuper hujus ecclesiæ patronus."

Below this, on a tablet, is a fine old brass; representing the gentleman kneeling at a desk, in prayer, with the following inscription in black letter beneath him:

"Here lyeth William Napper, brother unto Sr Robert Napper, knyght, who after xvi yeres travell in forayne landes, married Anne Shelton, the daughter of William Shelton, of Onger parke in Essex, esquier, by whom he had vi sonnes; and now his sole beynge unto God, his bodye here resteth in Jesu Christ, beynge of the age of yeres, deceased the daye of Anno Domini 16 ."

From the blanks for this gentleman's age, and the time of his death, it would seem that he had the brass engraved in his lifetime; and that his executors or relations, with unbecoming inattention to his wishes, left it incomplete. Under the brass we read

"Prædictus Gulielmus Napper presentavit Gulielmum Carter, cler. ad hanc rectoriam xxv die Junii, Anno Domini 1597, legavit et x libras, in usum perpetuum pauperum ibidem."

A mural monument in the nave, with a circular pediment on two Corinthian pillars, was erected by Sir Robert Napier, in 1691, in memory of his father, his mother Ann, and his mother-in-law Catharine.

Near this monument is another, on a tablet under a circular pediment, for Sir Robert Napier, who died 1700, having on the top the arms of Napier, with the motto "Major Providentia Fato;" and underneath this odd though humble and christianly inscription.

"ΣΚΙΑΣ ΟΝΑΡ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΣ."

"NON MAGNA LOQUIMUR SED VIVIMUS."

"Reader, when thou hast done all that thou canst, thou art but an unprofitable servant. Therefore this marble affords no room for fulsome flattery or vaine praise.

Sr R. N."

"Johannes Hamiltonus, Scoto-Britannus, fecit."

Sir C. Napier sold the Puncknowle estate to *Wm. Clutterbuck, Esq.* whose daughter *Arundel* married the *Rev. Geo. Frome*. He left two sons; *George*, the late Rector of Puncknowle, and Lord of the Manor, and *Robert*. *Robert* (not *George*, as stated by Hutchins) married *Jane*, sister to *Mr. Butler*; and had three children: *George Clutterbuck, Arundel Mary*, and *Emilia* (now deceased). *George Clutterbuck Frome*, now Rector of Puncknowle, and owner of the manor, married *Mary Sophia*, daughter of E. M. Pleydell, of Whatcombe House, Dorset, now deceased, by whom he has issue two daughters, *Mary Sophia*, and *Elizabetha Arundel*, now minors. W. Barnes.

Mr. Urban, *June* 6.

AN anonymous but friendly correspondent has communicated to me a correction which will not be deemed unimportant.

In "Curiosities of Literature," (9th edit.) vol. V. p. 252, I have said, "The Protestant persists in *falsely* imputing to the Roman Catholic public formularies the systematic omission of the second Commandment." "Now what is the fact?" continues my correspondent. "The Roman Catholics have no *authorised version* of the Scriptures; and we know how averse they are to circulate them. In their Versions the second Commandment is either abridged or mutilated. In their Catechism Books it is often omitted, and the *tenth* divided to make up the number. This may be proved; and these are chiefly the books allowed to be circulated among the people. I have now on my table proofs of what I have asserted." Thus far my anonymous friend—and I entirely subscribe to his statement. Though several years have elapsed since I composed this article on "Political Forgeries and Fictions," I perfectly recollect the occasion of *my positive assertion*. In a conversation with the late Charles Butler, he assured me it was a calumny inflicted on the Romanists; for, he added, and I think showed them to me, "We have the Ten Commandments as well as yourselves."

It is possible that that otherwise amiable Scholar might have concealed the subterfuge, and practised on me that art of Jesuitism in which he was not inexpert.

The Author of Curiosities of Literature.

Mr. Urban, *Temple, May* 1.

IN Article IV. of No. 3 of the *Philological Museum* for May 1832, on "Sir *William Jones's* division of the day," the three verses well remembered by every lawyer, and given in Sir *Edward Coke's* First Institute, are not stated from what source they were originally taken — I have no doubt, however, that they were paraphrased from an old Greek Epigram.

The three lines are as follows:—

Sex horas somno, totidem des legibus æquis,
Quatuor orabis, des epulisque duas;
Quod superest ultrò sacris largire camœnis.

They are quoted in *Coke*, I. Inst. 64 b; but it does not say whether that Great Oracle of the Law cited them from any other work, he merely calling them "Ancient Verses," or that he was himself the author of them. Although I am inclined to think the latter seems most probably to have been the case; as for example, in our day, Sir *Walter Scott* has given in many of his novels original verses, which he has therein feigned to be taken from an "*Old Play*."

The first and second lines may be thus rendered,

Six hours on sleep, bestow the like on law,
Four hours to prayer, and two allot to meals.

The idea contained in which is most certainly derived from, or in other words, this couplet is a paraphrase of, a Greek epigram given in a work of Kircher, and likewise in the Anthologia.

Athanasius Kircher, in the Chapter "de Horologiis seu Sciathericis Veterum," observes—"notis literarum singularum *Horæ* distinguebantur, ut testatum reliquit *Athenæus* sequenti epigrammato."

Ἐξ ὧραι μόχθους ἱκανώταται, ἁι τὲ μετ' αὐτὰς
Πράγμασι δεικνόμεναι, ΖΗΘΙ λέγουσι βροτοῖς.

And which he goes on to explain in this manner—"Sex horæ laboribus sufficiunt; sequentes negotiis desti-

nuntur; ZΗΘΙ vero, id est, 7, 8, 9, 10, *cœnales* vocant. Ita ut A, B, Γ, id est, 1, 2, 3, laboribus; Δ, E, ς, id est, 4, 5, 6, negotiis civilibus; Z, H, Θ, I, denique, id est, 7, 8, 9, 10 cœnali refectioni deputarentur." *Athanasii Kircheri* Œdip. Ægypt.) tom. II. pars. 2. cap. VIII. s. 2. p. 229. Edit. *Romæ.* 1653.

Again, the same distich is given in the *Anthologia*, but with the following slight variation:

Ἐξ ὥραι μόχθοις ἱκανώταται· αἱ δέ μετ' αὐτὰς
Γράμμασι δεικνύμεναι, ZΗΘΙ λέγουσι βροτοῖς.

Vide *Anthologia Græca*, edit. *Jacobs.* Lipsiæ, 1804, tom. II. p. 292. n. 43.

This Epigram is thus translated into Latin, in the edition of the Anthologia, Interp. *Eilhardo Lubino*, p. 256. Lugd. Bat. 1604.

Sex horæ laboribus convenientissimæ. Post illas verò,
Literis demonstratæ, *vive* dicunt mortalibus.

Which lines, being interpreted, are—

Six hours are most convenient for work. But after them,
(The hours) marked by the letters (Z, H, Θ, I,) say to mortals, (ZΗΘΙ) *live.*

It is scarcely necessary for me to remark that this distich, as contained in the Anthologia, possesses its chief point, or double signification, that is meant to be conveyed by ZΗΘΙ. The letters Z, H, Θ, I, as we learn from Kircher, designate the four hours—7, 8, 9, 10, used on the ancient Greek time-pieces or sun-dials, and were set apart for refreshment * and amusement after work; which the letters themselves tell us to do by the word ZΗΘΙ, i. e. *live*, or *be merry*. Whereas that quoted by the learned *Kircher* is not only difficult to be made sense of, but also loses the double force and point of ZΗΘΙ. The Anthologia states the epigram to be *unknown* as to its author, though Kircher ascribes it to *Athenæus*. Now it is clear, that if Sir *Edward Coke* was himself the author (which I have much cause to think) of the three Latin verses ‡ (*tristich*) above cited, he must have read the original Greek epigram in the Anthologia, (as he was a goodly scholar, and had received his education within the classic walls of Trinity College, Cambridge, nothing is more likely,) and that his three "ancient verses" were paraphrased by him from that ancient distich, for the sake of conveying his quaint advice to young lawyers "for the good spending of the day."

I will next briefly observe that Sir *William Jones*, in this his version of the lawyer's day—

Seven hours to law, to soothing slumber seven;
Ten to the world allot, and all to Heaven!

has rendered the division of the day § more useful and more religious, as well as the couplet more elegant. But it is perhaps superfluous to have substituted "all to heaven," instead of "four hours to prayer," as it is in the original, except for the rhyme; as I can conceive no pious man would spend four hours daily in prayer, who would not at the same time allot, whatsoever might be his employment, "*all* to Heaven:"—that is to say, that whatsoever he was doing, he would do it unto God, and make religion the guide of all his ways. King *David*, we remember, prayed *three times* a day, and thus sings—"In the evening and morning, and at noon-day will I pray."

But I consider it to be the best maxim, and with which I will conclude this notice, that it matters little how *often* we pray, or how *many hours* we consume in prayer, if only we be ZΑΘΕΟΙ, *truly religious*, and have God always in all our thoughts; and continually, I will add, ZΗΘΙ ἐν Χριστῷ—*live* in Christ. Yours, &c. I. H.

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* This would seem almost to correspond with our present fashionable dinner-hours!

‡ The late Mr. *Butler* speaks of them as "the well-known *verses of Lord Coke.*"

§ St. *Ambrose* (and I think, from his example, St. *Augustine*) divided every day into *three tertias* of employment: *eight* hours he spent in the necessities of nature and recreation: *eight* hours in charity and business; and the other *eight* hours he spent in study and prayer.—See *Jer. Taylor's* Holy Dying, chap. 1. Sect. 3. s. 2.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Poems by Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland.

"See *Falkland* dies, the virtuous and the just."

THIS eulogy by Pope is founded on the splendid character given of this nobleman in the pages of Clarendon, and which Walpole's flippant and paradoxical censures can neither tarnish nor destroy. It is vain that this eccentric biographer accuses Falkland of debility of mind, superstition, moderate understanding, weakness, and lastly infatuation; we learn from a far higher and better authority—"that he was a person of such prodigious parts of learning and knowledge, of that inimitable sweetness, and delight in conversation, of so flowing and obliging a humanity, and goodness to mankind, and of that primitive simplicity and integrity of life, that if there were no other brand upon this odious and accursed civil war than that single loss, it must be most infamous and execrable to all posterity."* Clarendon also expressly says of him—"that he was a man of excellent parts, of a wit so sharp, and a nature so sincere, that nothing could be more lovely. That the most polite and accurate men of the University found in him such an immenseness of wit, and such a solidity of judgment, so infinite a fancy, bound in by a most logical ratiocination—such a vast knowledge, that he was not ignorant of any thing, yet such an excessive humility, as if he had known nothing; that they frequently resorted, and dwelt with him, as in a College situated in a fairer air, so that his house was an University in a less volume, whither they came not so much for repose as study, and to examine and refine those grosser propositions which laziness and consent made current in vulgar conversation." In another place, Clarendon speaks of Lord Falkland's immense knowledge, his excellent understanding, and the wit and weight of his speeches. Now this is praise in solid and weighty ingots, and is not to be dissolved and melted away in the heat of Walpole's capricious imagination; for it is not only very exalted, but it is precise;† delivered in chosen and appropriate language. As regards the change of his political life, we conceive that the same noble historian who has borne witness to the excellence of his private character, has, in a few words, explained it to all candid judges of human conduct. When placed in very perplexing situations, and where the exact road of duty was difficult to discover and to keep, and where right motives were often pushed into wrong conclusions, and when the furious violence of faction had shattered, or severed the constitutional chain that bound together the patriots who had rallied round the liberties of their country—placed as Lord Falkland was, in such a position, and allowing, as we have a right to allow from the best authority, that he was a man of wise and temperate judgment, of great constitutional knowledge, of high principles, and a noble sense of duty and religion—we say that the reasons which Lord Clarendon has given for his conduct, are such as to remove from him the blame and suspicion that Walpole too unguardedly, and even coarsely, heaps upon him. But it is time to turn from such discussions, for our purpose is to consider Lord Falkland not as a politician, but as a *poet*; a character in which we believe he is but little known; and we confess that we shall be disappointed if his poetry, though thrown out on casual hints, and being, as it were, only the off-flowering of his deeper studies, does not convey to

* See Walpole's Noble Authors, and Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, and Life; Lloyd's State Worthies, vol. ii. p. 256; Granger's Biog. Hist. of England; Cibber's Lives of the Poets, &c. for an account of Lord Falkland. Lloyd calls him—'a knowing Statesman and a learned Scholar."

† Granger says, that the character of Lord Falkland, by Clarendon, appears to be ken from *near and repeated views*.

the readers of it some proof that the praise of the noble historian was given with truth and discrimination; and we may claim the humble reward that is bestowed on industry, when we mention that these Poems were never before collected; that Walpole mentions only one of them; and that the Elegy by Sir Francis Wortley, is not alluded to by him, or any other biographer whom we know. We shall first give—

No. I.

AN ECLOGUE ON THE DEATH OF BEN JOHNSON, BETWEEN MELYBŒUS AND HYLAS.*

Melybœus. Hylas, the clear day boasts a glorious sunne,
Our troope is ready, and our time is come;
That fox who hath so long our lambs destroy'd,
And daily in his prosperous rapine joy'd,
Is earthed not far from hence; old Ægon's sonne,
Rough Corilas, and lusty Coridon,
In part the sport, in part revenge desire,
And both thy tarrier and thy aid require.
Haste, for by this, but that for thee we staid,
The prey-devourer had our prey bin made.

Hylas. Oh! Melibæus, now I list not hunt,
Nor have that vigor as before I wont.
My presence will afford them no reliefe,
That beaste I strive to chase, is only griefe.

Mel. What meane thy folded armes, thy downecast eyes,
Teares which so fast descend, and sighs which rise?
What meane thy words which so distracted fall,
As all thy joyes had now one funerall?
Cause for such griefe can our retirements yield?
That followes courtes, but stoopes not to the field.
Hath thy stern step-dame to thy sire revealed
Some youthful act, which thou could'st wish concealed?
Part of thy herd hath some close thief conveyed
From open pastures to a darker shade?
Part of thy flock hath some fierce torrent drown'd?
Thy harvest failed? or Amaryllis frown'd?

Hyl. Nor love, nor anger, accident, nor thiefe,
Hath raised the waves of my unbounded griefe!
To cure this cause, I would provoke the ire
Of my fierce step-dame, or severer sire;
Give all my herds, fields, flocks, and all the grace
That ever shone in Amaryllis' face.
Alas! that bard, that glorious bard is dead,
Who, when I whilome cities visited,
Hath made them seeme but houres which were full dayes,
Whilst he vouchsafed me his harmonious layes,
And when he lived, I thought the country then
A torture, and no mansion, but a den.

Mel. *Johnson* you meane, unlesse I much doe erre,
I know the person by the character.

Hyl. You guesse aright, it is too truely so,
From no lesse spring could all these rivers flow.

Mel. Ah, Hylas! then thy griefe I cannot call
A passion, when the ground is rationall;
I now excuse thy teares and sighs, though those
To deluges, and these to tempests rose.

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* From Jonsonus Virbius, or the Memorie of Ben Johnson revived by the friends o[illegible] Muses, 4to. 1638. In this volume are verses by Buckhurst, J. Beaumont, Sir [illegible] King, H. Coventry, T. May, D. Digges, S. Fortescue, E. Waller, S. [illegible]ton. S. Vernon, S. C. (Cleveland,) S. Mayne, W. Cartwright, J. [illegible]armion, S. Ford, &c. See a letter from Sir K. Digby to [illegible]lication of this work, (from Harl. MS. 4153. f. 21) in [illegible]r. Introd. p. liii.

Her great instructor gone, I know the age
No lesse laments, than doth the widdow'd stage,
And only vice and folly now are glad—
Our gods are troubled, and our prince is sad.
He chiefly who bestowes life, health, and art,
Feeles this sharpe griefe pierce his immortal heart.
He his neglected lyre away hath throwne,
And wept a larger, nobler Helicon,
To finde his hearbes, which to his wish prevaile
For the lesse loved, should his own favorite faile,
So moaned himself, when Daphne he ador'd,
That arts relieving all, should faile their lord.

Hyl. But say, from whence in thee this knowledge springs,
Of what his favour was with gods and kings?

Mel. Dorus, who long had known men, books, and townes,
At last the honour of our woods and downs,
Had often heard his songs, was often fir'd
With their enchanting power e'er he retired,
And e'er himself to our still groves he brought
To meditate on what his muse had taught;
Here all his joy was to revolve alone,
All that his musicke to his soule had showne,
Or in all meetings to direct the streame
Of our discourse, and make his friend his theme,
And praising works which that rare loome had weaved,
Impart that pleasure which he had received.
So in sweet notes, (which did all tunes excell,
But what he prais'd) I oft have heard him tell
Of his rare pen what was the use and price,
The wayes of virtue, and the scourge of vice;
How the rich ignorant he valued least,
Nor for the trappings would esteeme the beast;
But did our youth to noble actions raise,
Hoping the meed of his immortal praise.
How bright and soone his Muse's morning shone,
Her noone how lasting, and her evening none!
How speech exceeds not dumbenesse, nor verse prose,
More than his verse the low rough rimes of those
(For such his scene they seem'd) who highest rear'd,
Possest Parnassus e'er his power appear'd;
Nor shall another pen his fame dissolve,
Till we this doubtful problem can resolve:—
Which in his works we most transcendent see,
Wit, judgment, learning, art, or industry;
Which *till* is never, so all jointly flow,
And each doth to an equal torrent grow.
His learning such, no author, old or new,
Escap'd his reading, that deserved his view;
And such his judgment, so exact his test
Of what was best in bookes, as what bookes best,
That had he join'd those notes his labours tooke,
From each most praised and praise-deserving booke,
And could the world of that choice treasure boast,
It need not care though all the rest were lost.
And such his wit, he writ past what he quotes,
And his productions far exceede his notes.
So in his workes where ought inserted growes,
He noblest of the plants ingrafted showes,
That his adopted children equall not,
The generous issue his own brain begot;
So great his art, that much which he did write,
Gave the *wise* wonder, and the *crowd* delight.
Each sort as well as sex admir'd his wit,
The hees and shees, the boxes and the pit;

And who lesse liked within, did rather chuse
To taxe their judgments, than suspect his Muse.
How no spectator his chaste stage could call
The cause of any crime of his; but all
With thoughts and wits purg'd and amended rise,
From th' ethicke lectures of his comedies,
Where the spectators act, and the sham'd age
Blusheth to meet her follies on the stage;
Where each man finds some light he never sought,
And leaves behind some vanitie he brought;
Whose politics no lesse the minds direct,
Than these the manners; nor with less effect,
When his majesticke tragedies relate
All the disorders of a tottering state,
All the distempers which on kingdoms fall,
When ease, and wealth, and vice are general,
And yet the minds against all fear assure,
And telling the disease, prescribe the cure.
Where, as he tells what subtle wayes, what friends
(Seeking their wicked and their wisht-for ends),
Ambitious and luxurious persons prove,
Whom rash desires or mighty wants doth move
The generall frame to sap and undermine,
In proud Sejanus and bold Catiline.
So in his vig'lant prince and consul's parts,
He shews the wiser and the nobler arts,
By which a state may be unhurt upheld,
And all those workes destroy'd which hell would build.
Who, not like those who with small praise had writ,
Had they not call'd in judgment to their wit.
Us'd not a tutoring hand his to direct,
But was sole workman and sole architect.
And sure, by what my friend did daily tell,
If he but acted his own part as well
As he writ those of others, he may boast
The happy fields hold not a happier ghost.

Hyl. Strangers will think this strange, yet he, deare youth,
Where most he past belief, fell short of truth.
Say on what more he said—this gives reliefe;
And though it raise my cause, it bates my griefe.
Since Fates decreed him now no longer lived,
I joy to hear him by thy friend reviv'd.

Mel. More he would say and better (but I spoile
His smoother words with my unpolished style).
And having told what pitch his work attain'd,
He then would tell us what reward it gain'd.
How in an ignorant and learn'd age he swaid
(Of which the first he found, the second made);
How he, when he could know it, reapt his fame,
And long outlived the envy of his name;
To him how daily flockt, what reverence gave
All that had wit, or would be thought to have,
Or hope to gaine, and in so large a store
That to his ashes they can pay no more,
Except those few, who censuring, thought not so,
But aim'd at glory from so great a foe.
How the wise, too, did with mere wits agree,
As Pembroke, Portland, and grave Aubigny;
Nor thought the rigid'st senator a shame,
To contribute to so deserv'd a fame.
How great *Eliza*, the retreat of those
Who weak and injured her protection chose,
Her subjects' joy, the strength of her allies,
The fear and wonder of her enemies,

With her judicious favours did infuse
Courage and strength into his younger muse;
How learned *James*, whose praise no end shall finde,
(But still enjoy a fame pure like his mind),
Who favoured quiet and the arts of peace
(Which in his halcion days found large increase);
Friend to the humblest if deserving swaine,
Who was himself a part of Phœbus' traine;
Declared great *Johnson* worthiest to receive
The garland which the Muses' hands did weave,
And though his bounty did sustaine his days,
Gave a more welcome pension in his praise;
How mighty *Charles*, amidst that weighty care,
In which three kingdoms as their blessing share,
Whom as it tends with ever watchful eyes,
That neither power may force, nor art surprise,
So bounded by no shore, grasps all the maine,
And far as Neptune claims, extends his raigne,
Found still some time to heare and to admire
The happy sounds of his harmonious lire,
And oft hath left his bright exalted throne,
And to his Muse's feet combined his own:
As did his Queen, whose person so disclosed { [In his
A brighter nymph than any masks disclosed, { Maskes.]
When she did joine by an harmonious choice
Her graceful motions to his powerful voice;
How above all the rest was *Phœbus* fir'd
With love of arts, which he himself inspir'd,
Nor oftener by his light our sense was cheer'd,
Than he in person to his sight appeard'd;
Nor did he write a line, but to supply
With sacred flame the radiant God was by.

Hyl. Though none I ever heard this last rehearse,
I saw as much when I did see his verse.

Mel. Since he when living did such honors have,
What now will piety pay to his grave?
Shall of the rich (whose lives were low and vile,
And scarce deserve a grave, much less a pile)
The monuments possess an ample roome,
And such a wonder lye without a tombe?
Raise thou him one in verse, and there relate
His worth, thy griefe, and our deplored state;
His great perfections, our great loss unite,
And let them merely weepe who cannot write.

Hyl. I like thy saying, but oppose thy choice;
So great a taske as this requires a voice
Which must be heard and listen'd to by all;
And Fame's own trumpet but appears too small.
Then for my slender reede to sound his name,
Would more my folly than his praise proclaime;
And when you wish my weaknesse sing his worth,
You charge a mouse to bring a mountain forth.
I am by nature formed, by woes made dull,
My head is emptier than my heart is full;
Griefe doth my braine impaire, as tears supply,
Which makes my face so moist, my pen so dry.
Nor should this work proceed from woods and downes,
But from th' academies, courts and towns;
Let Digby, Carew, Killigrew, and Maine,
Godolphin, Waller, that inspired traine,
Or whose rare pen besides deserves the grace,
Or of an equal or a neighbouring place,
Answer thy wish, for none so fit appeares
To raise his tombe as who are left his heires;

Yet for this cause no labour need be spent,
Writing his works he built his monument.

Mel. If to obey in this thy pen be lothe,
It will not seem thy weaknesse but thy sloth.
Our townes prest by our foes' invading might,
Our antient Druids and young virgins fight,
Employing feeble limbs to the best use;
So *Johnson* dead, no pen should plead excuse
For elegies, howle all who cannot sing,
For tombes, bring turf who cannot marble bring.
Let all their forces mix, joine verse to rime,
To save his fame from that invader, Time;
Whose power, though his alone may well restraine,
Yet to so wisht an end no care is vaine;
And Time, like what our brookes act in our sight,
Oft sinkes the weighty and upholds the light;
Besides to this, thy paines I strive to move,
Less to expresse his glory than thy love.
Not long before his death, our woods he meant
To visit, and descend from Thames to Trent.
Meete with thy elegy his pastorall,
And rise as much as he vouchsaft to fall.
Suppose it chance no other pen doe joine
In this attempt, and the whole worke be thine,
When the fierce fire the rash boy kindled, raign'd,
The whole world suffered—earth alone complain'd.
Suppose that many more intend the same,
More taught by art and better known to fame;
To that great deluge, which so farre destroy'd,
The earth her springs as Heaven her showers emploid,
So may, who highest marks of honours weares,
Admit meane partners in this flood of tears;
So oft the humblest joine with loftiest things,
Nor onely princes weepe the fate of kings.

Hyl. I yield, I yield! Thy words my thoughts have fir'd,
And I am less persuaded than inspir'd;
Speech shall give sorrow vent, and that reliefe,
The woods shall echo all the citie's griefe.
I oft have verse on meaner subjects made:
Should I give presents and leave debts unpaid?
Want of invention here is no excuse,
My matter I shall find, and not produce.
And (as it fares in crowds) I onely doubt
So much would passe, that nothing would get out;
Else in this worke which now my thoughts intend,
I shall find nothing hard but how to end.
I then but ask fit time to smooth my layes,
(And imitate in this the pen I praise)
Which by the subject's power embalm'd may last,
Whilst the sun light, the earth doth shadows cast;
And feather'd by those winges, fly among men—
Farre as the fame of Poetry and BEN. FALKLAND.

In our next article we shall continue Lord Falkland's poetical productions; and we shall terminate this by a list of what appears of his in prose.

1. A Speech on ill-Councillors about the King. 1640.
2. A Speech against the Lord Keeper Finch and the Judges.
3. A Speech against the Bishops. Feb. 9, 1640.
4. A Draught of a Speech concerning Episcopacy, found among his papers printed at Oxford. 1644.
5. A Discourse concerning Episcopacy.

6. A Discourse on the Infallibility of the Church of Rome. [One G. Holland, a Popish priest, replying to this, his Lordship published the following answer] :
7. A view of some exceptions made against the discourse of the Infallibility of the Church of Rome.
8. A Letter to Mr. F. M. [Printed at the end of Mr. Charles Gataker's Answer to five captious Questions.] 1673. 4to.
9. A Letter to Doctor Beale, Master of St. John's Coll. Camb.

Lord Falkland is said to have assisted Chillingworth in his book called the Religion of Protestants: this is asserted by Bishop Barlow, in his "Genuine Remains." There appear to be two original portraits of him existing: one at Lord Hyde's, and another at Longleat. His father, Henry Lord Carey, was also an author: indeed, there are no less than *four* of this illustrious name who appear in Walpole's work. The creation of the title of Viscount Falkland took place 10th November, 1620.

(To be continued.)

Antient Tenures of Land, and Jocular Customs, &c. By T. Blount. 1679. 12mo.

Page 8—"Robertus Testard tenuit quandam terram in villa de Guldeford per serjantiam custodiendi *meretrices* in Domini Regis." By '*meretrices*,' was in those times understood laundresses." This is true; but still the word shows of what composition the washers of linen were framed. So also p. 82—"Hamo de Gatton tenet manerium de Gateshull in com. Surrey de Domino Rege per serjantiam ut erit *mareschallus meretricum*, cum Dominus Rex venerit in partibus illis, &c."—The laundresses were properly called 'lotrices.'

P. 69—"Walterus de Hevene tenuit manerium de Runham in com. Norfolk in capite de Domino Rege per serjantiam duarum *mutarum vini facti de Permains*. Hence it appears that *Permain cider* was called *wine* in the time of Edward the First." This was called vinum Piracium, vin Poirace; there was also vinum Rosatum. The book on the wines of this period is the Onomasticon Brunsfeldii.

P. 79—"Petrus de Baldewyn tenet quandam serjantiam in Cumbes in com. Surrey, ad collegendam lanam Dominæ Reginæ per *albas spinas*." What is *albas spinas?* Does it mean the flocks of wool that the sheep have left on the *white thorn?*

P. 89—"Et habent chaceam suam per totam Balivam forestæ predictæ, ad lepores, vulpes, *murilegos*, tessones, et ad omnimodas hujusmodi vermes." *Murilegi* is translated by Mr. Blount 'wild cats;' but I doubt whether correctly. Wild cats are called 'catti.' I think it means the polecat, stoat, and weazel, which last is called murilegus, or mouse-hound, corrupted to mouse-hunt. P. 60—"Currendi ad lupum, vulpem, et cattum, et amovendi omnem verminam extra forestam," &c.

P. 38—"I do not know what kind of dogs is meant by unam meutam canum *Hayrectorum* ad custum Domini Regis," &c. P. 39—"Harriers are called 'Harrecti caniculi,' or beagles.

I shall end these trifling observations with extracting some verses under the head of "Cholmer cum Dancing in com. Essex. Carta Edwardi Confessoris:

Iche Edward Konyng
Have geven of my forest the keping
Of the Hundred of Cholmer and Dancing,
To Randolf Peperking, and to his kindling,
With heart and hynd, doe and bock,
Hare and fox, cat and brock,
Wild fowel with his flock,
Partrich, fesaunt hen, and fesaunt cock,
With green and wild stob and stock,
To kepen and to yemen with all their might,
Both by day and eke by night.
And houndes for to holde,
Gode and swift and bolde,
Four greyhounds and six braches,
For hare, and fox, and wild cats,
And thereof Ich made hym my bock,
Witness the Bishop Wolston,
And book ylered many one,
And Sweyn of Essex our brother,
And te ken him many other,
And our steward Howelyn,
That besought me for him.

Þuſ Ælfſeð uſ.	Thus Alfred to us
ealð-ſpell ſeahte.	*An* old story told;
Lẏning Þeſt-ſexna.	*The* King of West Saxons
cſœft meldode.	Displayed *his* art,
leoð-ſẏſhta liſt.	*His* poetic skill.

These lines are, however, an additional proof, if any were wanting, that our glorious King Alfred the Great was the translator of Boethius, and the author of the metrical version.

What is usually called the prose version of Boethius, contains the metres; but the translation is not in verse, although from the nature of the subject it nearly approaches poetry. Alfred, it is supposed, wrote this portion when harassed with those "various and manifold worldly occupations, which often busied him both in mind and in body," of which he so feelingly complains. When he had overcome the difficulties which beset him, it is supposed that he reduced the translation of the Metres to that form in which they have been handed down to us; being at once a monument of royal industry, and a pure specimen of the poetry of the Anglo-Saxons."—p. 141.

We give a specimen:—

hi oſ anum tſæm.	"They from one pair,
ealle comon	All came,
ſeſe ⁊ ſiſe	Men and women
on ſoſuld innan.	Into *the* world."—p. 64.
Þſẏ ge ſonne æſſe.	"Why do ye then ever,
oſeſ oðſe men.	Over other men,
oſeſmodigen.	Proudly exalt yourselves,
buton andſeoſce.	Without cause,
nu ge uæþelne.	Since ye do not find
ænig ne metað.	Any ignoble?
Þſẏ ge eoſ ſoſ æþelum.	Why do ye for your nobility
uſ ahebban nu.	Lift up yourselves?
On þæm mode bið.	In the mind is
monna gehſilcum.	To every one of men
þa ſiht æþelo.	The true nobility."—p. 65.

We have only room for a fine sentiment in the closing.

Man ana gæð.	"Man alone goeth,
metodeſ geſceaſta.	Of the Maker's creatures,
mid hiſ andſlitan.	With his countenance
upon geſihte.	Upright.
Mid þẏ iſ getacnod.	By that is betokened,
þæt hiſ tſeoſa ſceal.	That his trust shall,
and hiſ mod-geþonc.	And his mind,
ma up þonne nieſ	More upwards than downwards
nabban to heoſonum.	Aspire to *the* heavens.
Þẏ læſ he hiſ hige ſende.	Unless he his mind should bend
niþeſ ſſa þæſ nẏten.	Downwards like the beasts.
Niſ þ̄ ge daſenlic.	It is not seemly
Þet ſe mod-ſeſa.	That the mind
monna ænigeſ.	Of any man
Þiþeſ-heald ſeſe.	Should be downwards,
and þæt neb upſeaſd.	And his face upwards."—p. 140.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of the Metres of Boethius, with an English translation, and notes, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, *M.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford; translator of the Poetical Calender of the Anglo-Saxons.*

A TASTE for Anglo-Saxon literature is still increasing. The most unequivocal proof of this is, the constant demand for standard Anglo-Saxon books. To meet this demand, several works in prose and poetry have within a few years been published. Among those in prose we have "*The Will of King Alfred,*" with an English translation and notes, a well-edited and neatly executed volume of 32 pages. Mr. Cardale's fine but cheap edition of *King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of Boethius De Consolatione Philosophiæ,* with an amended text, and a very valuable literal English version, with learned and judicious notes. More recently Mr. Thorpe has favoured the public with a neat and cheap edition of the interesting story of *Apollonius of Tyre.* The Saxon text cannot be too much commended for its accuracy, and for the care which has been taken in giving the accents precisely as in the MS. The English version deserves praise for its accuracy and spirit. Commendation is due to the Anglo-Saxon text, and the English translation, of the same gentleman's larger and far more difficult work, *Cædman's metrical paraphrase of parts of the Holy Scriptures, with notes, and a verbal index.* In poetry we have also *The Menologium, or Poetical Calender of the Anglo-Saxons:* it has attracted our attention by its neatness, and secured our approbation by the care with which it was prepared by the Rev. S. Fox. We ought not to forget the neat edition of *Beowulf, by J. M. Kemble, Esq.* This fine but difficult poem should be accompanied with a translation and notes, which, with an Anglo-Saxon Glossary, by the same editor, is, we hear, on the eve of publication. The last and the most deserving of our present notice is the *Rev. S. Fox's edition of King Alfred's Version of the Metres of Boethius.* Here we have a corrected Anglo-Saxon text, with a literal and spirited English translation, which in a striking manner often represents the style and rhythm of the Anglo-Saxon. He has judiciously followed the MS., and because that is without accents, he has omitted them in his very neatly printed volume.

Mr. Cardale has well observed that the works of Alfred have been always classed among those writings which exhibit the Anglo-Saxon language in its greatest purity. Considered in this point of view, every one of his literary productions is interesting and valuable. But his Boethius possesses a higher claim to attention. In his other translations, Alfred has seldom introduced any original matter. In this, on the contrary, he aspires to the character of an original author; exercises his own judgment; amplifies some parts, abridges others, and adds a variety of remarks and illustrations. The work of Boethius, *De Consolatione Philosophiæ,* independently of its intrinsic merit, is interesting from the circumstances under which it was written. Boethius, a Christian philosopher, was made consul in A.D. 510. For his defence of Albinus, Theodoric the Gothic King of Italy cast him into prison. This immortal work was composed during his long confinement, which was terminated by his death. It furnishes a practical illustration of its own lessons, and proves that the author, under his misfortunes, enjoyed every consolation which religion and philosophy could afford. To considerations of this sort may be attributed the general predilection for this work during the middle ages. We have reason to believe that Alfred received comfort from it during the calamities which attended the early part of his reign.

Alfred's poetical versions of the metres was a subsequent work. The introduction, originally prefixed to the Cottonian MS. and therefore properly given by Mr. Fox, is evidently not the production of Alfred himself, as will be clear from the first five lines.

No more the Trojan's wandering voyage boast, coast;
What storms he brav'd on many a per'lous
No more let Rome exult in Trojan's name,
Her eastern conquests Ammon's pride procla m.
A nobler hero's deeds demand my lays
Than e'er adorn'd a song of ancient days.
Illustrious Gama, whom the waves obey'd,
And whose dread sword the fate of empires sway'd!
And you, fair nymph of Tagus! parent stream, [theme,
If e'er your meadows were my pastoral
While you have listen'd, and by moonshine seen, [green:
My footsteps wander o'er your banks of
Oh come! auspicious, and the song inspire,
With all the boldness of your hero's fire;
Deep and majestic let the numbers flow,
And rapt to Heaven with ardent fury glow.
Unlike the verse that speaks the lover's grief, [relief;
When heaving sighs afford their soft
And humble reeds bewail the shepherd's pain— [strain,
But like the warlike trumpet be the
To rouse the hero's ire; and far around
With equal rage your warrior's deed resound—
And thou, oh! born the pledge of happier days, [raise;
To guard our freedom and our glories
Given to the world to spread religious sway, [day;
And pour o'er many a land the mental
Thy future honors on thy shield behold,
The cross and victor's wreath emboss'd in gold.
At thy commanding frown we trust to see
The Turk and Arab bend the suppliant knee;
Beneath the morn, dread king, thy empire lies, [skies;
When midnight veils thy Lusitanian
And when descending in the western main,
The sun still rises on thy lengthening reign, &c.

Christmas.

Arms, and the daring man who from the shore
Of western Lusitania's fair domain,
Through seas unplough'd by venturous bark before,
Sail'd on beyond the far off Taprobane.
Sing, Muse, their perils on the stormy main, [man might
Their conquests wide for more than hu
E'en to the mightiest promis'd to obtain;
And that vast empire which to glory's height,
They rais'd in lands remote in darkest *Pagan night.*

And with the song, your fame, great Kings, be blended,
Who far around your faith and empire spread;
Whose heavy wrath on Afric's realms descended,
To whom sad Asia bends her humbled head;
And ye who, following on where valour led,
Heroes! your hand from Death's stern laws have freed,
Far as the sunbeams o'er the earth are shed,
Would I proclaim each bright triumphant deed, [deign to heed.
If this my lowly prayer high genius
Name not the Trojan, or renowned Greek,
Sad wanderers over ocean's pathless wild, [to seek,
Nor him who dar'd the Dacian wastes
Nor him of Pella, Victory's favour'd child.
I sing the Lusian chief—the victor mild,
Whom earth and sea acknowledged as their lord, [defil'd.
Search not the heathen page with crime
Cease, Muse, thine ancient story to record, [heart and sword.
Far nobler theme is mine, far worthier
Nymphs of the Tagus, ye who in my soul, [song;
Have kindled up the sacred fire of
If strain of mine, when your bright waters roll, [along.
Tuned to their praise was ever poured
Now be my Muse like your own currents strong, [roic tale,
Sweet, full, and clear, and o'er the he-
Scatter what splendour to the theme belong,
Then e'en Castalia's sacred fount shall fail, [cloud to sail.
O'er your fair brows to cause one envious
Pour forth the sounding fury—not the lay
Of idle pipe or lover's gentle lute;
But the loud trumpet blast that in the day
Of battle, in the fierce and hot pursuit,
Doth the tir'd arm and wearier heart recruit.
Oh! for an equal ardour, that the strain,
Deeds e'en like yours, ye Lusian chiefs! may suit, [main,
'Till the Isles echo them beyond the
If e'er my simple Muse such glorious fate obtain.

And thou, O Prince, on whom our hopes are founded,
Of Lusitania's ancient freedom; thou
Whose arm shall burst the barriers that have bounded [now
Christ's flock on earth for ages—even
Afric's swarth Moor before thy lance doth bow: [sing
Pride of our age, to thee! to thee I

Lo! God hath wreath'd the laurels round thy brow,
His arm is with thy sword—that thou should'st bring [Eternal King.
The wandering tribes of earth, to earth's

Branch of a stately stem, now fair and tender!
Young scion of a race, far dearer care
Of Heaven than all the imperial pomp and splendour, [bear!
That the broad bosom of the west doth
See thine own warlike shield: for present there, [tory,
Gleams the dread sign of ancient vic-
Symbol that once Heaven's monarch deign'd to wear
The form of man, and died on earth that we [hell be free.
Might from the bondage dire of sin and

Lord of a thousand lands! whose empire wide [beam,
First smiles beneath the morning's early
Shines out, when in mid-heaven the sun doth ride,
And glows beneath his latest evening gleam; [arm we deem
Oh, King! whose sword, whose potent
Full soon the power of Ishmael's sons shall shake, [dream
Startle the eastern Turk from his dull
Of ease and of security, and make
The dark Gentoo that drinks the sacred river, quake, &c.

This specimen we consider to be quite good enough to induce the author to proceed in his undertaking. It will be seen that a few of his expressions are weak, and some not so skilfully turned as they ought to be; but his measure we decidedly prefer to Mickle's; and thus differing from his predecessor, both in the structure of his verse and in the plan of execution, we shall willingly accept *two* versions of Camoens, executed on different principles, as we possess *two* versions of Homer.

Tracts, Legal and Historical, with other Antiquarian Matter, chiefly relative to Scotland. By John Riddell, *Esq. Advocate.* Edinburgh. pp. 224, 8vo, 1835.

THIS volume contains three antiquarian papers, the first being 'a reply to Mr. Tytler's remarks upon the death of Richard II.;' the second, 'Observations upon the representation of the Rusky and Lennox families:' and the third, 'R legitimation *per subsequens matrimonium.*' The first of these papers is the only one that possesses any great interest on this side the Tweed, and we shall take advantage of the opportunity it affords us of laying before our readers some brief remarks upon the questions respecting the death of Richard II. which have been recently agitated amongst antiquaries. We shall thus be enabled to do justice to the present author, by clearly exhibiting the new information he has contributed. Before entering, however, upon the subject, we must express our displeasure at the scornful and contemptuous style which he too frequently adopts in his allusions to Mr. Tytler. Such a style ought to be carefully abstained from in all merely literary controversies, and certainly, in the present case, is most unjust. Mr. Tytler may be right or wrong in his opinions respecting Richard II., or any other disputed point of history, but his great merits as an historian are unquestionable. His works entitle him to the respect of all his fellow-labourers, and more especially of those whose attainments do not exceed the comparatively humble standard of the present author.

On the 27th October, 1399, Richard II. was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in some unfrequented place. He was to be guarded by sure and sufficient persons; no one who had formerly belonged to his household was to be permitted about his person, and these directions were to be carried into effect with the greatest possible secresy. At the time of passing this 'judgment,' Richard was confined in the Tower of London. He was afterwards conveyed to Leeds Castle, in Kent, and thence to Pontefract.

Early in the succeeding year a formidable conspiracy for his restoration was treacherously disclosed, and easily defeated. The conspirators comprised the Earls of Kent, Huntingdon, and Salisbury, the Lords Lumley and Despencer, and many of the most faithful of the relatives and adherents of Richard. The premature discovery of their plot rendered success impossible, and all the persons we have enumerated were arrested and put to death ous parts of England. The

conspiracy was revealed on the 5th January, 1400, and before the middle of the same month all the principal conspirators had probably ceased to exist, and with them had ended the hope of a re-action in favour of Richard. One of the measures adopted by these conspirators, was to spread abroad reports that Richard had escaped from custody, and was stationed at Pontefract, at the head of a large army. The latter part of the rumour was certainly untrue, and, in all probability, it was equally so that he had effected his escape. True or false, however, the notion was extensively circulated, and exercised an influence over the public mind, which by no means ceased upon the total defeat of the conspiracy.

In the course of the succeeding month of February, the metropolis appears to have been agitated by contradictory rumours respecting Richard; it being asserted on the one side that he was dead, with probably many contradictions as to the manner of his death, and, on the other, that he was living either at Pontefract, or elsewhere. With a view to quiet the public mind, the council determined to speak to the King upon the subject, and to recommend to him that, if their late Sovereign were alive, he should be strictly guarded, and, if dead, that his body should be openly shewn to the people. It will be observed that at that time the council were in utter ignorance of Richard's fate, and consequently, if it were the result of foul play, it is to Henry, and not to his advisers, that the crime must be attributed.

Shortly after this recommendation, it was rumoured that Richard had died upon St. Valentine's day, and a corpse which was stated to be his, was brought from Pontefract to London, and was exhibited to the people at the principal intervening places. In London it was exposed to view at St. Paul's on two successive days, and is said to have been seen by twenty thousand persons, the face being uncovered from the lower part of the forehead to the throat. Henry attended the funeral ceremony at St. Paul's, and the body was immediately afterwards conveyed to Langley, in Hertfordshire, where it was interred. His son and successor removed the coffin to Westminster Abbey, to a tomb prepared by Richard himself.

It is contended by one of the two parties which have arisen in the antiquarian world upon this subject, that this exhibition of a body was a mere farce intended to deceive the people; that the body exhibited was not that of Richard, and that, in point of fact, Richard was not then dead, but had escaped into Scotland. The other party insists, of course, upon the *bona fides* of the exhibition, and endeavours to establish the fact that Richard was at that time really dead.

Upon referring to the early authorities, there may be found three different accounts of the manner of his death. One is, that he was assassinated by Sir Piers Exton; but that account, although rendered popular by having been adopted by Shakspeare, cannot be traced to any satisfactory authority, and has therefore been generally abandoned. The second and third accounts attribute his death to starvation, but differ as to its occasion; the one declaring it to have been voluntary, springing out of grief for the loss of his relatives and friends who were put to death on account of the defeated conspiracy, and the other enforced, by order of Henry IV. The authority of all these accounts is shaken by their being based by the Chronicles themselves upon no better foundation than mere rumour. They are all qualified by, 'as is reported,'—'as is commonly said,' or similar doubtful phrases; but it will be remarked that this doubtfulness affects merely *the manner* of Richard's death, and, in answer to the advocates for his escape, it is sufficient if good reason can be shewn for a belief in the fact of his death, even although nothing had ever been rumoured as to the manner in which that event occurred. As to the fact of his death, all the English authorities, and they are many and of various kinds, agree, with merely this difference, that those who wrote with a favourable feeling towards Henry, attributed the event to grief and voluntary famine, those who wer[illegible] other side accused the rei[illegible] reign of having had a sha[illegible]

'The deep damnation of hi[illegible]

The case set up in answer to this by the advocates for the Scottish Richard, rests principally upon two Scottish authorities. They represent that Richard found means to escape from Pontefract, and succeeded in reaching the Scottish Isles. That he was accidentally recognized when sitting in the kitchen of Donald, Lord of the Isles, by a jester who had been educated in Richard's court. That Donald sent him, under the charge of Lord Montgomery, to Robert III. King of Scotland, by whom he was honourably treated. That after that king's death he was delivered to the Duke of Albany, the Regent of Scotland, and finally died in the Castle of Stirling, A. D. 1419, and was buried in the church of the Preaching Friars in that town. There are discrepancies between the authorities as to the manner of his discovery, the inscription upon his tomb, and other minor matters, but they do not affect the main fact of his existence. Indeed, as to that there is no dispute. It is admitted on all hands that such a person did exist, but the question is, was he 'the true prince,' or an impostor. In support of the affirmative, Mr. Tytler first brought into the field certain extracts from the accounts of the Great Chamberlain of Scotland during the government of the Duke of Albany, from which it appears that that nobleman claimed to be a creditor upon the public purse for £733. 6*s*. 8*d*. being the amount of expenses incurred by him 'in the custody of Richard King of England,' for a period of eleven years. Mr. Tytler considers it extremely improbable that such an expense should have been incurred about the maintenance of an impostor, and therefore regards these entries as almost conclusive evidence that the Scottish government, who must have known the fact, were well aware that their prisoner was really the deposed sovereign of England. He further considers that this conclusion becomes almost irresistible, when coupled with the fact that the Scottish Richard is stated to have denied that he was the king. 'That an impostor' says Mr. r. 'should deny that he was the that in the face of his denial, niac should be supported at e, and detained for more at the Scottish court, seems to me so extravagant a supposition, that I do not envy the task of any one who undertakes to support it.' (Hist. Scotland, vol. iii. p. 340).

Unenviable as the task was considered, Mr. Amyot, who had already distinguished himself in this dispute, by a dissertation upon the manner of the death of Richard, took it upon himself, and is generally thought to have demolished the pretensions of 'the mammet of Scotland.' His treatise, which is to be found in the 23d volume of the Archæologia, is written very pleasantly. It possesses great interest and ingenuity, and might have taught Mr. Riddell in what manner, and with what temper, literary disputation ought to be carried on. Mr. Amyot relies principally upon the four following points. I. The public exposure of the corpse, which he shews could not have been that of Maudelein, the only person suggested by the only authority who has expressed a doubt whether the body was really that of Richard. II. The subsequent removal of the body to Westminster Abbey by Henry V. which if we are to believe the Scottish story, was an impolitic and gratuitous fraud. III. The conduct of the Percies and of Archbishop Scrope, who in the manifestoes issued during their rebellions against Henry IV. charged him with the murder of Richard. 'Had they,' concludes Mr. Amyot, 'believed the true Richard to be really alive in Scotland, they would not have failed to use the king's name as 'a tower of strength.' IV. The marriage of Isabella, Richard's queen. This lady was sought in marriage by Henry IV. for his son, and was afterwards united to Charles Duke of Orleans. 'This marriage,' says Sir James Mackintosh, 'affords a tolerable presumption that her family had sufficient assurance of Richard's death;' and V. The slight feeling excited in this country during the greater portion of the supposed Richard's long residence in Scotland, a period of no less than nineteen years.

With respect to the Chamberlain's accounts, Mr. Amyot remarks that the extracts furnished by Mr. Tytler supply no additional evidence as to his identity. The proofs that some person was detained in custody required no such confirmation, and it is equally

clear that considerable charges must have been incurred in maintaining him. No claim could decently have been advanced for the maintenance of an acknowledged impostor. It may admit of a question, whether the fact that the Regent neither asked nor received from the public treasury, any reimbursement of these expenses, may not afford an inference that he had retained his captive for objects of private and personal policy? Be that as it may, the position that he was not an impostor appears to Mr. Amyot to be no more established by the charges for his maintenance, than the opposite fact of the interment of the real king at Langley would be allowed to be proved by a production of the exchequer accounts of the funeral expenses. The Richard in England was buried,—the Richard in Scotland was clothed and fed,—and no historical documents can be required to prove that expenses were incurred in both these services. To these acute observations Mr. Amyot adds various considerations, arising out of the politics and situation of the Courts of England and Scotland, from which he argues the improbability of Albany's detention of the real king.

Such were Mr. Amyot's arguments, as far as we have space to exhibit them, and here the dispute has rested up to the present time. Mr. Riddell endeavours to add one more link to the chain. It will be observed that the question 'who was the Scottish Richard?' was not treated by Mr. Amyot—indeed, it scarcely lay in his way. All that he did upon that head was to prompt an inquiry as to whether the pretender could have been Thomas Warde of Trumpington, whom he was alleged to be by Henry IV., but whose pretensions had been summarily noticed and rejected by Mr. Tytler, upon grounds which Mr. Amyot proved to be insufficient. Mr. Riddell has reproduced the facts relating to this person, adding some little new matter, and endeavours to establish the identity of Thomas Warde and the Scottish Richard. We shall show how the argument stands.

During the early years of Henry IV. many rumours were circulated respecting the existence of Richard in Scotland, and several conspiracies on his behalf were discovered and put down. In these conspiracies a person named Serle, who had been in the household of the late king, was especially conspicuous. In the year 1403, we find the earliest intimation of a connexion between Serle and a Scottish Richard, in the rumour that Richard was alive and well in Scotland, and that Serle who was with him had arranged every thing for his array and entrance into England. Two years afterwards Serle made his appearance in England, having, as he asserted, come out of Scotland, where he had been with Richard, from whom he brought letters under what he stated to be his privy seal, addressed to his friends in England. In this manner he won over many persons, but Henry's promptitude quashed the conspiracy, and Serle escaped again into Scotland. About the same time a general pardon was granted, out of the operation of which were excepted Serle, Amye Donet, and 'Thomas Warde de Trumpington, qui se pretende et feigne d'estre Roy Richard.' Of Donet nothing appears to be known. Serle was shortly afterwards entrapped by Lord Clifford, and after a confession, was drawn from Pontefract to London, and there executed. His confession, as given by Walsingham, is very contradictory to the account of the appearance of Richard given by the Scottish authorities, and, if allowed to have any weight, cannot go beyond a corroboration of the previous rumours of a connexion between Serle and a Scottish pretender. Warde is several times named in public documents during the reigns of Henry IV. and V., and, in one dated in 1409, to which Mr. Riddell is the first person who has attracted attention, it is stated, that as the son and heir of Joan Warde, he became entitled to a messuage and eight acres of land and meadow in Trumpington. This property was taken into the king's hands, on account of Thomas Warde's forfeiture, and was granted by the king to one John Edmond. He is moreover described in a letter of Archbishop Arundel to Henry IV. which Mr. Riddell has brought forward, as if for the first time, although it has been already printed by Mr. Amyot, as 'stultus,' and 'fatuus.' and, in a public document in V. as 'ideota;'

descriptions which agree with that of the Scottish chronicler.

> 'As he bare hym like wes he
> Oft half wod, or wyld to be'

It is also alleged in several English records that Thomas Warde bore a 'resemblance to the late king.'

Stringing all these facts together, Mr. Riddell concludes it to be unquestionable that the Scottish Richard and Thomas Warde of Trumpington were the same person. Probably the proper inference is, not that Thomas Warde is proved to be the Scottish Richard, but that Henry IV. alleged that he was so, a fact previously well known, and that Mr. Riddell has added a proof that Thomas Warde was at any event not entirely a fictitious person, as Mr. Tytler seems to have thought, but that such a person did really exist, and that, for some cause or other, his property was forfeited to the crown. This latter circumstance certainly renders it not improbable that he was the Scottish captive. Here then the inquiry rests for the present. Probably some future publication of records will throw further light upon it.

If Mr. Riddell had confined himself to the point as to Warde, his paper would have been shorter, but far more interesting. As it is, he takes up and presses many arguments which Mr. Amyot had exhausted before him,—in fact, Mr. Amyot's reasonings constitute the substance of his paper. He is desirous, however, that his readers should not think he derived his arguments from any other source than his own mind, and therefore informs them that Mr. Tytler's publication upon the subject is the only one published since 1829 that had met his eye, although he had been told that there had been a subsequent discussion. If this assertion substantiates Mr. Riddell's originality, it also proves him to have been wanting in the first duty of an author, which is, to ascertain what has been previously written upon the subject of which he treats, in order that he may not burthen the public with an unnecessary book,—no slight evil; or interfere with the merits of preceding writers,—no trifling injustice. Mr. Riddell adds, with some simplicity, that he had not read Mr. Tytler's paper, nor any other part of his history, until a few weeks ago. If he had been resident in London, we are sure he would not have remained so long ignorant of the works of his meritorious countryman; and even in Edinburgh, we should imagine that not to know such things argues something respecting Mr. Riddell, which we trust will not long continue, for with all his redundances he may become a useful auxiliary in the field of historical inquiry.

Landscape Illustrations of Moore's Irish Melodies; with Comments for the Curious. Part I. 8vo.

SO much has been done of late in the way of landscape illustrations of our most popular writers, that we had begun to think the point of perfection had been attained. We are, therefore, delighted in taking up the work before us, a new series of landscapes, and those illustrative of that beautiful and comparatively neglected country, Ireland, as its more prominent beauties are alluded to in the Melodies of Moore. The plates of this work are at least equal to anything that we have seen; the illustrative matter is infinitely superior to everything which has gone before it, and we need only say, to insure it favour in the eye of our readers, that it is from the accomplished and amusing pen of Crofton Croker. The present number presents a most delightful mixture of learning and wit, of antiquarianism and amusement, embracing four interesting subjects, the rich and beautiful Vale of Avoca, the sacred isle of Inniscattery, the bed of St. Kevin, and the Wicklow Gold Mines.

In illustration of the first of these subjects, we have a curious and interesting disquisition on the true position of the meeting of the waters in that "valley so sweet," and on the spot which gave rise to the song by Moore which celebrates it. The meeting and mixing of waters, leads very naturally to the consideration of other mixtures, and we cannot forbear quoting a song with which the chapter concludes, in praise of that "strong water" so dear to the sister Isle, which is more commonly known by the name of whisky.

"During one of those periodical visits

which 'the poet of all circles, and the idol of his own,' was wont to pay to his ghostly adviser the mountain hermit—'My child,' did Prout say to him, 'believe me, all this metaphysics about blending of souls and all their *reflections* from looks that we love, must be resolved into their simplest expression, to suit homely and primitive tastes like my own.' And then the old Father would hum somewhat as follows—to the air of '*Nock bonin shin doe*:'—

You may talk about songs while the kettle is singing—
  But your streamlets and naïads I vote them a bore.
Old Molly the sugar and lemon is bringing,
  Och! 'tis you're the bright angel, sweet 'Molly asthore!'
On a hill is my home; and with feelings romantic
  I view the cruiskeen, full of stuff to my mind;
For on this side or that of the glorious Atlantic,
  Spring water is sure its own level to find.

Oh! 'tis all very well in the sunshine of summer
  To wander and ponder beside a bright stream,
And to quaff some new milk with a small drop of rum, or
  Perhaps to take tea that is 'smothered in cream.'
But when winter comes on—like an engine hydraulic,
  The magic of whisky can raise up a spring;
And when mingling ingredients that banish the cholic,
  Believe me, dear Tom, that 's '*the meeting to sing*.'

Inniscattery was formerly the residence of St. Senan, whose inhospitable treatment of the fair St. Canera, who had come to visit him in his holy island, has suggested the subject of one of Moore's lyrics. The stern hard-heartedness of the Saint is the subject of a pleasant disquisition of some four or five pages.

"A single act of rudeness, or indeed an isolated act of almost any sort, may by the mere exercise of human charity, be excused or accounted for. But when unkindness seems associated with our nature—to 'grow with our growth, and to strengthen with our strength,' it admits of no defence. We appear not, then, as apologists for Senanus, the first act of whose official career was an outrage upon the sympathies of nature:

Qui ad abbatis imperium
Custos factus pecudum,
Cum quodam die precibus
Incumberet attentius,
Videt matrum uberibus
Jam imminentes vitulos,
Quos pastor fidelissimus,
Ut lac servaret fratribus,
Intermittens piam precem,
Segregavit ab invicem,
Et figens ibi baculum,
In signum vel obstaculum,
Rursum incumbit precibus,
Nec potuerunt amplius
Diei toto tempore
Ad invicem accedere,
Per veri Dei baculum
Disjuncti ab alterutrum."

"Who, being bound by holy vows,
Was sent to tend the abbot's cows:
When so it chanced, one day while praying
Most fervently his bead-roll saying,
He saw the calves by stealth approaching;
And on their mothers' teats fall poaching.
So, seeing that the rogues would bilk
The honest friars of their milk,
Away his rosary he flung,
To part the cattle from their young;
And in the ground he fixed his staff
To keep each mother from her calf:
Thus, while Senanus prayed to heaven,
Nor cow nor calf, from morn to even,
Saw he attempt approximation,
Each by the staff kept in their station."

Another of our Saint's miracles was not much less cruel and unjust than this, upon which Crofton Croker suggests, with much appearance of reason, that the miracle arose more from the feeling of the Saint's staff than from its look, and that the Saint might actually have been pronounced guilty under Martin's Act.

"There is no wish on our part further to investigate the conduct of Senanus. He is admitted to have been rude and inhospitable. We have advanced sufficient to convict him of cruelty under the 3d Geo. IV. cap. lxxi.; and we question if a most plausible indictment against the Saint could not be framed upon the following statement of the informal manner in which he empounded the horses belonging to a neighbouring prince, who, in a very quiet way (for an Irish prince) caused a few to be ferried over from Kilrush, or somewhere thereabouts, just to fatten a little upon the pasture of Senan's island. The Saint's mode of pounding cattle for trespass, was truly a summary

proceeding. We will copy the poet's account of the transaction, which we recommend to the attention of geologists; prefacing it with what he says of the provocation:

Jubet equos ad pascua
Duci in ipsa insula,
Agens in modis omnibus
Ut exiret episcopus:
Sed nihil contra Dominum
Humanum est consilium;
Terra enim aperuit
Os suum, et absorbuit
Caballos quos direxerat,
Nec unus supererat.

"Which in our jingling way may be rendered:

"Then horses sent he from the strand
To graze upon the Saint's fat land,
Thus taking every means he might
To cheat the priest out of his right.
But man will aye be disappointed,
Who seeks to hurt the Lord's anointed:
The gaping ground yawned wide and hollow,
And gulped the horses at a swallow;
Nor left was one the tale to tell,
What to them one and all befel."

One other miracle of St. Senan, and we leave him. A description of the isle of Inniscattery having been quoted from "Dr. Mac Slatt's Pilgrimage," who wondered how sufficient light could have been admitted through the small apertures of a building said to have belonged to the Saint to serve his purposes, the Commentator proceeds—

"But the learned Mac Slatt's wonder, and the somewhat tedious train of reasoning into which he falls in consequence, might have been spared to his readers, had he studied more closely the metrical legend of Senanus preserved by Colgan, and from which he quotes, as, according to it, a brother belonging to the pious community, wondering, like the Doctor himself, at the Saint's power of reading in so gloomy a cell—

Per fenestram ædiculæ
Videns, hujus Christicolæ
Sinistræ manus digitos
In modum lucis fulgidos.

"Meaning, in plain English, that

"Peeping through the narrow casement,
He beheld, with great amazement,
The Saint's left hand as five wax tapers,
Each finger tipped with gas-like vapours.

"How curious it is that this miracle, which seems to have escaped the notice of so grave a commentator, should illuminate the Comic Annual for the present year (1835), where it appropriately appears as a light-fingered illustration,—for not one word is said in the way of acknowledgment; and an attempt, moreover, has been made to identify the Saint with a London pick-pocket—'one of the light-fingered gentry.' Let Mr. Hood look to this matter while he may; remembering what befel the original discoverer:

Grus qui ibi fuerat,
Ut Senanus prædixerat,
Fecit in eum impetum,—
Eique avulsit oculum.

"That is:

'So, as Senanus had foretold,
A crane, who thereabouts was flying,
Attacked the peeper, and behold!
Poked out his eye to check his prying.'"

The third plate, a view of St. Kevin's bed, and the lake of Glendalough, introduces to our notice a Saint in every respect the reverse of the hard-hearted and inhospitable Senan:

"To the stranger who converses with the peasant-guide whom he accidentally meets in the valley of Glendalough, various are the anecdotes told, illustrative of the affectionate spirit of St. Kevin. These traditions assume even greater beauty by contrast with the wild and rugged scene to which they are attached—the retreat of wolves and the den of outlaws. Like the sunny moments of an April day amid the rigour of wintry showers, these gleams of the benignant heart appear more bright from the surrounding darkness.

"Cessa la pioggia al fin e torna il sole,
Ma dolce spiega a temporato il raggio,
Pien di maschio valor siccome suole
Trà il fin d'Aprile e il commenciar di Maggio."

"'Covered with brown heath, or more sable peat,' to use the expression of Dr. Ledwich, the summits of the stupendous mountains, by which Glendalough is encompassed, 'reflect no light,' and, the sides being almost perpendicular, the gloomy shadows fling a solemn and broad repose over the Valley of the Seven Churches;—its ancient round tower, like the gnomon of a dial, marking to the pensive mind, by the motion of its shade, the quiet progress of days into the revolutions of centuries."

Were it not that our time and space are decreasing, we would quote the amusing remarks, and the facetious conversation between Lord Norbury

and his guide, with which the account of St. Kevin's Bed concludes. The same cause forces us unwillingly to pass over the interesting history of the Wicklow Gold Mines, of the singular manner of their discovery, and of the sensation produced by the "auri sacra fames" upon the Irish peasantry, as well as the beautiful ballad by L.E.L. which is introduced in this concluding chapter of the present part.

We have no fear of the success of this publication, and shall look out anxiously for the second part, a part by the way which promises us some most interesting matter. First there will be the Lake of Killarney, with the Castle of O'Donaghue, which we doubt not will be enriched by some of its legends told in Crofton Croker's best style. Then we shall have the Isle of Innisfallen, followed by the Boyne Obelisk, illustrated by "extra curious comments" upon the celebrated battle which it commemorates, derived in part from original documents, which have not hitherto been consulted. And, lastly, the romantic Glengariff. Heartily do we wish success to Mr. Power, and his efforts to make us agreeably acquainted with "the land of song."

History of the British Colonies, by R. Montgomery Martin, *F.S.S. &c. in five volumes, Vol. III. Possessions in North America.* 8vo, pp. 604.

THE volume before us comprehends Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, &c.; together with New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland. It contains, like those which preceded it, a great quantity of historical, fiscal, and general information, drawn from the best available sources, and condensed into a small compass; with a general map of the British possessions in North America, and separate maps of the different provinces, and of the townships in Upper and Lower Canada.

Of these possessions the dates and modes of their acquisition are thus stated by Mr. Martin:—

Newfoundland	A.D.	1583	colonized.
Nova Scotia .	—	1623	do.
New Brunswick	—	1630	do.
Hudson Bay and N.W. Territory	—	1670	do.
Cape Breton .	—	1758	conquered.
Upper Canada } Lower Canada }	—	1759	do.

Their total population is estimated at only 1,819,000 souls, while their area in square miles is stated at not less than 4,174,490; of which the N. W. Territory surrounding Hudson's Bay, contains about 3,700,000 square miles, with an estimated population of not more than 500,000 souls.

This amazing extent of comparatively unpeopled territory in the possession of Great Britain, of course includes much that is barren, cold, and uninhabitable; but it also includes immense districts which are capable of being rendered very productive, and nearly as favourable to human life and social comfort, as the northern parts of our native country, and which offer an eligible retreat for some portion of our surplus population, to which subject, *emigration*, Mr. Martin has devoted his tenth chapter.

It has almost ceased to be a question whether it be the duty of a Government to endeavour to relieve the State by encouraging and promoting, so far as the Government of a free country can promote, emigration. In every country, but more especially in a Christian country, vagrancy is a discredit to the institutions of society, and English travellers and writers, when they have observed vagrancy in other countries, have not hesitated so to designate it: but for this evil there appears to be no remedy, or at least no suitable and effectual remedy, except emigration conducted judiciously, on sound principles of political economy. By emigration so conducted, a portion, not of the infirm and helpless, but of the healthy, able-bodied, and efficient population of an overpeopled state, may, from time to time, be drawn off, in order to people colonies which offer space for improvement, and motives for industry and exertion.

By a comparison of the geographical extent, and present population, of the American colonies of Great Britain, with the extent and population of European states, or of India, and more particularly of China, our readers will be enabled to form some judgment of the capability of the former to receive an additional population.

	Sq. miles.	Population.
China	1,250,000	360,000,000
British America	4,131,490	1,819,000

The general diffusion of knowledge at home by means of an extended education, and the legislative abolition of slavery, are among the circumstances which are at the present time favourable to emigration; and which, notwithstanding Mr. Martin's opinion to the contrary, have occupied a considerable share of the attention of the Government, and will, we are persuaded, still occupy its attention, into the hands of whatever political party the reins may chance to fall.

On reading the note which terminates the introduction to the present volume, we felt some regret at its appearance; because that note and a few other paragraphs in the book, appear to have a political character, not quite consistent with the professed object of the author, and which might therefore have been well spared. We presume it is intended that Mr. Martin's work should survive the temporary fluctuations of party; for which reason its author would have done wisely had he omitted to notice them.

There is one regulation, which, as it appears to us to be of importance, and calculated to promote emigration, we venture to suggest;—it is that the expense of intercourse by letter, between the emigrants and those friends whom they may have left behind them in the mother country, should be fixed on the lowest possible scale. Many important considerations, which our space will not allow us to specify, show the expediency of such an arrangement.

It is due to Mr. Martin to acknowledge, that on the various topics of history, general and natural statistics, religion, education, revenues, commerce, and government, he is highly interesting and instructive. The government of these colonies, it appears, is committed to governors and lieutenant-governors, with the aid of legislative councils and representative assemblies. There is in each colony a Protestant episcopal Establishment, well endowed; those of Upper and Lower Canada in particular, have received for their exclusive use, one-seventh part of the territory called the "clergy reserves." There are separate establishments of Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, &c. all which enjoy equal protection and support from the Government. The state of education in these colonies appears also to be highly respectable; and, in all of them, the press is free, and newspapers abound.

Their cost to the nation is not inconsiderable, and is provided for by parliamentary grant; but in return they materially aid the national revenues, by an extensive commerce, chiefly in timber and corn, with the produce of mines and fisheries.

Those persons who have read Mr. Martin's former volumes will not want information respecting his style: we therefore forbear from quoting any of the very descriptive paragraphs contained in the present, in which the general reader will find, among other details, a brief narrative of the conquest of Canada, and death of General Wolfe; a description of Niagara, and its Falls; of the earthquake in Canada in 1663; of the effects of cold in the northern districts, and of the ice-roads, ice-boats, snow storms, and modes of travelling in those districts; with various geological notices, and descriptions of the state of society in the colder regions.

It may be some recommendation of this work that, before the publication of the fifth and concluding volume, the first is undergoing a second edition.

Greenwood's Picture of Hull. With seventy illustrations. 8vo, pp. 207.

"IN a literary point of view, the claims of this book to public approbation" are not, in our judgment, quite so humble as its author would assume. It appears to us fully to answer to its title, and to be a picture, and a good picture, "in which no interesting or important point is omitted."

Kingston, or Kingstown, upon Hull, (so named by King Edward I. as appears from the history, of which Mr. Greenwood has given a very condensed summary, compiled from Frost, Tickell, and others) was placed under a warden and bailiff, in 1293, and in 1299 was constituted a free borough.

It was even then regarded as one of the principal towns on the northern coast. From that date its growth appears not to have been very rapid, until the extension of the maritime power and commerce of Great Britain gave it importance as a port; for which its situation on the Humber, and at the confluence of that river with the stream called Old Harbour River, peculiarly adapted it.

Speed's map, which Mr. Greenwood has re-engraved, compared with a more modern and well-executed survey, prefixed to the volume, will show the reader the nature and extent of the enlargements and alterations which took place during the two last centuries. The docks, in particular, are of comparatively recent origin. They enclose the old town on the inland side, and separate it from the new; and would, were there need of such defence in that direction, abundantly supply the place of the ancient wall and ditch, with which the town was formerly separated from the marsh.

The citadel stands on the opposite shore of Old Harbour River, and is of modern erection.

There are three churches in the old town, and three in the new, besides chapels and meeting-houses. Delineations of these, together with engravings of the public offices, schools, almshouses, and other objects of interest, and particularly neat portraits of some distinguished natives of the borough, form the embellishments of the work.

The biographical notices include names of some note; and among others, those of Luke Fox, the voyager; Andrew Marvell, with his autograph; Sir George Lawson; Commodore Thompson; John Mason the poet; and last, though not least in public estimation, the late William Wilberforce, with a view of the house in which he was born. We are glad to learn that his townsmen intend to do themselves honour by erecting a column to his memory.

The municipal government of this town consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, and twelve aldermen, who are justices of the peace. By the charter granted to them in the 18th year of King Henry the Sixth, the mayor is empowered to have a sword carried erect before him.

After a careful examination of this "Picture of Hull," by Mr. Greenwood, we venture to pronounce it a work of considerable merit. Its typography and embellishments are excellent. In addition to the old and modern plans of Hull, it contains a third plan which describes the limits of the borough under the Reform Act.

Memoirs of the Life, Character, and Writings of Sir Matthew Hale. By J. B. Williams, *Esq. LL.D. F.S.A.* 8vo, pp. 408.

Bishop Burnet's Life of Hale stands upon a par with Walton's admirable biographies. It has attained the rank of an acknowledged English Classic, has been made familiar to the public by republications in various forms and sizes, and has acquainted all the classes of readers with the particulars of Hale's uneventful life, his high reputation as a lawyer and a divine, and, above all, with the blameless purity of his Christian character. So satisfactory has this biography been considered, that amidst the multitude of books no other author has attempted a life of Hale as a separate publication, nor indeed could any other work be made better worthy the attention of the world; for the very few other particulars respecting Hale, which are scattered throughout his own writings and those of his contemporaries are, generally speaking, extremely unimportant. Baxter's narrative of his conversations with Hale is the only exception, and that, however interesting in itself, furnishes no foundation for a new biography. In the work before us the author has thrown together Burnet's Life, Baxter's Narrative, and the few other minute particulars he could glean elsewhere, and out of them has written a new biography. Burnet's work is the ample foundation, and two-thirds of the volume are nothing more than Burnet's facts, presented to the public in language slightly altered, and in a different arrangement. Burnet's style in this biography, although not probably the best that could possibly be devised, has a quaint simplicity which

renders his narrative very interesting; that of Mr. Williams is more ambitious, it approaches more nearly to what is often called 'fine writing,' but will not, we fancy, be generally preferred. Occasionally, indeed, the necessity which he has imposed upon himself of altering the Bishop's phraseology, whether for better or worse, whilst he retained his facts, has driven him to curious straits, and now and then into blunders in facts and oddities in style greater than any which modern refinement could discover in the sentences of Burnet. For instance, Burnet wrote,

'He loved building much, which he affected chiefly because it employed many poor people; but one thing was observed in all his buildings, that the changes he made in his houses were always from magnificence to usefulness; for he avoided every thing that looked like pomp or vanity, even in the walls of his houses. He had good judgment in architecture, and an excellent faculty in contriving well.'

Mr. Williams alters it thus:—

'He was fond of *architecture*, and his love to it was increased by the employment it created to the poor. His judgment in it as a science was good; in the indulgence of his taste, however, he avoided vanity and pomp, and connected utility with every contrivance and every change.'

Burnet properly used 'building' in one sense, and 'architecture' in another sense. Mr. Williams confounds the two words, and uses one of them in both senses. Again, Burnet wrote:

'And he was scarce ever seen more angry than with one of his servants, for neglecting a bird that he kept, so that it died for want of food.'

This is rendered by Mr. Williams thus.

'Never was his anger seen to glow so hot, as towards one of his servants who had negligently *starved a bird to death*, FOR WANT OF FOOD.'

It is of such alterations and transpositions, that the bulk and substance of Mr. Williams's book is made up. He has written in a Christian spirit, and we have no doubt with a good intention; but the little he has added to our knowledge of the subject of his biography, does not justify his having inflicted a new book upon the world; especially so speedily after the recent reprint of Burnet's Lives under the editorship of the venerable Bishop Jebb.

Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey, in the County of Wilts, with Memorials of Ela, the Foundress, the Countess of Salisbury, &c. by W. L. Bowles, M.A. *and* John Gough Nichols. 8vo.

THE history of Monasteries as it has generally been written, after the model of the great work of Dugdale, in which brevity was indispensable, has seldom extended beyond a description of the ruins and architectural remains, a catalogue of the superiors of the convent, and a transcript of the most important charters relative to the foundation.

It is not a little remarkable that the proverbial minuteness and elaborate research of our English antiquaries has never yet been exercised in working out the history of one of our great abbeys, in a manner at all approaching to the completeness which the still existing records would authorize. If investigated fully and closely, any one of them would afford ample materials for an important volume, possessing a main current of considerable interest, and a ramification of contributary sreamlets, illustrating the topography and genealogy of the neighbouring district.

In comparison with many, Lacock was a foundation of humble pretensions. Even in the same county there were two larger nunneries—Wilton and Amesbury; and from the time of its foundation (the history of which, and of its Foundress, as enlarged upon by Mr. Bowles, are certainly matters of high and even romantic interest) until the dissolution, it remained in the second rank of such establishments, the peaceful and unpretending retreat of female devotion. Its history, however, as given in the present work, shows what might be done by the use of every available record, combined with a methodical arrangement, in elucidating the histories of monasteries of greater importance.

The first objects for examination are the foundation charters, the confirmations obtained from superior jurisdic-

tions, ecclesiastical and feudal; and the coadjutors in the foundation; then the most important subsequent benefactors; the surveys and valuations of the monastic property at different periods; and the succession of superiors. The charters and records relative to estates may be best arranged under the head of each place, as in the 15th Chapter of the present volume, in which the history of each, as connected with the abbey, is given in a brief narrative.

In cases where the monks themselves have left the annals of their house, they are found chiefly to record the architectural works executed at successive periods, the legal controversies with secular aggressors or professional rivals, the election of abbats, the fallings of timber, cleansing of fishponds, and most important agricultural operations, extraordinary seasons, storms and eclipses, famines, plagues, and murrains; together with the deaths in the families of their patrons, and such public events as struck the attention of the chronicler, either from their importance, or the vicinity of the place of their occurrence.

Such are some of the principal materials available to the writers of monastic history; and which have been faithfully employed in the present work as far as the records of Lacock extend, whilst their deficiencies have in some respects been supplied by illustrations drawn from those of similar establishments. We think the accounts of the discipline and domestic economy of the nuns, the ceremonies of profession, consecration, election of abbesses, funerals, &c. will be new to the modern reader, at least to those uninitiated in the mysteries of the church of Rome.

Lacock abbey possessed a book of history, the work of one of its inmates, not recording, however, the annals of the house, but relating the romantic history of the Foundress and first Abbess Ela, the heiress of the Earldom of Salisbury. Following the statements of this authority, Mr. Bowles has been induced to enter at large into the history of the early Earls of Salisbury; so that, in fact, a great portion of this work is biographical detail and genealogical disquisition. The genealogies of de Sarisbury, Longespé, and Romara, and their connections, have received considerable accessions and corrections; and among the important discoveries developed, and prevalent errors corrected, we may instance the following—

That the first Earls of Salisbury were not named Devereux, but only de Sarisbury.

That they had a common origin with the house of Roumara, which produced an Earl of Lincoln: and that the Tancarvilles, Chamberlains of Normandy, were probably of the same lineage.

That Ela of Salisbury had two sisters: though, the Earldom being an indivisable fief, she was made the sole heiress, and their names have been hitherto unknown.

That, as William Longespé, Earl of Salisbury, was the son of Fair Rosamond, Geoffrey Archbishop of York, who was more than fifteen years his senior, is not likely to have been the King's son by the same mother. The difficulties attending Rosamond's history, have arisen from her being assigned as the mother of Archbishop Geoffrey.

That the present representative and heir general of the Longespés is Lord Stafford and not Lord Audley: as will be more fully shown by Mr. Beltz in his History of the Order of the Garter.

We shall only add that the work is written throughout with taste and elegance; that many pleasing little digressions occur to relieve the dryness of antiquarian detail; that the romantic incidents connected with the monastic history are skilfully interwoven with the historic narrative; some very natural and elegant poems are interspersed, among which the Lay of Talbot the Troubadour pleased us particularly; the reflections by Mr. Bowles on the Monastic Life,—his last visit to Old Sarum,—his observations on Stonehenge, and many other passages, are of superior interest; while the imagination of the Poet sheds a pensive gleam, like that of the evening sun, upon the venera ruins which it has pr obscurity. We therefor Bowles farewell:

TIME had his triumph—with remorseless wing
Cruel Oblivion o'er the prostrate slain
Sate, like a bird obscene, upon the plain
Guarding its silence. Can no second spring
Renew sweet Nature's wasted powers, or bring
Art's fallen glories into life again?
Wake gentle Ela, and her princely train,
Creative Poet! and in triumph sing;—
"Potential influence of the Wizard's call
Hath quell'd the twin-destroyers—the soft horn
Breathes from the moonlight battlements, the hall
With revelry resounds, and see! the Morn
O'er yon grey pinnets sheds a glory born
Of Hope, prophetic of no second fall." J. M.

The Knight and the Enchantress; with other Poems. By the Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley.

WE were just going to commence our review of this little volume, when we happened to be favoured with a sight of a letter from a lady, to whom the noble authoress, we presume, had presented the volume, in return for the gift; and she has so well expressed our sentiments, that we begged permission to make use of her epistle, which she kindly granted.

Grosvenor-square, May 25.

My dear Lady Emmeline,

I cannot say how much Frederick* and myself have been delighted with the beautiful volume of Poetry which we found on our table last night, after our return from the Opera. Indeed, I do think Frederick has already more than half of it by heart: but do you know, it really was likely to have produced a most violent quarrel between us. Frederick *doats* upon the character of the Enchantress; while I absolutely *rave*, when I hear the admirable descriptions of the Knight: however, we have compromised the matter satisfactorily, by allowing that their respective excellence is nearly equal. My dear Lady Emmeline! how could you write such charming poetry, so finished, so delicate, so refined in expression, so musical in the *rhythm* (as I believe it is called) which I think is much prettier than to talk about verses having *feet;* and Frederick (who is looking over my shoulder) adds, so masculine in thought: I assure you we are all amazement! You must excuse my transcribing the opening of the Poem:

Say whither along, ah! whither along,
  Yet whither along art thou hurrying now;
The sunset is hanging crown-jewels of pride
  On the old mountain's towering brow?
Say, whither along, yet whither along; but whither along, young stranger;
  Ah! why then, whither along, in thy strength and thy speed?
Loose, loose ye the reins, and dismount from the selle,
  And forbear now to urge your tir'd steed.
* * * * *
Then whither along, speak whither along, yet whither along, young stranger!
Ah! why, then, whither along, &c.

Do you know, my dear Lady Emmeline, that we were so pleased with this animated address, that I absolutely got Frederick to *count* the number of the "whithers along," and do you know, they amount to near fifty-five, without the last couplet, which we consider to be a noble conclusion: it is our *pet* of the whole.

Ha! whither along, ho! whither along—whither, whither?
Now hither!—come hither!—ah! whither?

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* Frederick is the name of the lady's husband. They have two beautiful dear little children, and an elegant villa at East Sheen, with a pair of the sweet ponies in the world.

[illegible] I confess I could not imagine [illegible] found time for such [illegible] Knight, as he [illegible] full gallop; but Frederick assured me, that they f lowed as fast as they could, lest he shou get out of hearing; and they warned h it was going to be a rainy night:—

In their lone keyless caves the great winds I perceive
As they lie in a beyance upfurl'd;
As they sleep in their strongholds, the ancient and drear
At the *deep hinges four* of the world.

How exquisite that last allusion is! A *hinge* would be a most uncomfortable place in general to sleep on; but for the winds it is most appropriate: seeing, as they are bad sleepers, when they want to shift they can turn any way they like. My dear Lady Emmeline, how delighted Lady Londonderry will be to find that the hero of your enchanting tale must have been her old grandfather, Sir Guy o' the Featherstonhaugh, while Sir Lance Shadwell,—I mean Sir Lancelot Vaux,— suppose represents the family of the Chancellor. This is very flatteri There is one little point that puzzles m my dear Lady Emmeline, which I d say you can explain. Why the ladi after the Knight has dismounted, and sitting in their hall, should still persev in crying.

Then whither along?—speak, whither along?—
Ah! hither, turn hither,—yet hither—Sir Knight.

For, as the Knight has obeyed their summons, and as his horse has been taken to the stable, I don't see how the Knight could be still galloping on. Frederick supposes that I don't understand it rightly; but that these words are repeated, not that they contain any sense, for he says that it is not the intention; but they are what the tutors of colleges, and people black, call 'Versus Intercalares,' or so such word: so he says it is quite appr priate, even if people are sitting still, address them as if moving—"Whit along? Whither along," &c. or as y better express it,

Still, still in his ears rang the *exquisite sounds*,
And ceas'd not the full-chorused song;
Oh! whither along, thou victorious young Knight,
Oh! whither, say whither along?
* * * * *
Through these and round those, the young Warrior moves,
While still sing the bright gay fluttering song,
Now whither along? oh! whither along
Say, whither and wherefore along?

The description of the lady's dress struck me as being at once beautiful and new: how pretty dear Lady Jersey wou look in it at a masqued ball at Almack'

'Twas a broad jewell'd Zodiac form'd her zone
And trac'd round its richly wrought signs,
Hieroglyphical characters dimly shone,
Wizard numbers, and mystical lines.
Cabalistical names were thereon inscrib'd,
And squares, circles, and trines were engrav'd;
And with queenly grace in her ivory hand
A fairy-like wand she wav'd.
Xereanthemum-blooms loop'd the draperies up
On her smooth shoulders white and round.

Not less pleasing is the description of the pictures in the dining-room; though do you know, neither I nor Frederick knew whom you meant in the following stanza, and we were forced to ask Lo Holland, who happened to call; was n that droll?

And there Anacyndarax's son,
With the rose and the myrtle crown'd,
Reclin'd at the festal board, while throng'd thick
His peers and satraps around.

Frederick was highly delighted with the device of the two whales spouting fire a hundred feet high. He says, it is wh the critics call a beauty from surprise-

as no one would expect to see a whale spouting fire, except when he was pierced by a Congreve rocket; there is also a delicate innovation on established terms in the following stanza:—

> From the flagons, and urns, and boss'd salvers superb,
> And the graceful and rare myrrhine cups;
> And the goblets, like rich crown-imperial flowers,
> Where the small bird luxuriantly *sups*.

A common poet would have said 'sips:' but surely, a bird supping off a 'crown-imperial,' forms a fuller and richer picture to the mind, than merely sipping or tasting it. I have only time now, my dear Lady Emmeline, to say how much we like the device of stealing the Knight's cloak in order to detain him, though I pitied him I confess, when I read how cold he was.

> On a sudden a sharp biting blast cross'd the hall,
> So sharp and so biting and chill,
> That it pierc'd thro' the bones, and it shook all the nerves
> With its icy and arrowy thrill.

Then the Knight would have wrapp'd (as who would not, who had been in his place)—

> Then the Knight would have wrapp'd his fair fur-border'd cloak
> Round his shoulders, and round his broad breast;
> But it's gone—it is lost—where, where can it be,
> The fair broider'd and miniver'd vest.

But his resolution to defy the storm, when he found all hopes of recovering his cloak vain, heightens my ideas of his chivalrous character,

> Out spoke that young Knight.—Now to horse! ha! to horse!
> For too long I've been tarrying with ye;
> Now to horse! ha! to horse! and a courteous farewell
> To thy company, Sorceress, and thee!

But, my dear Lady Emmeline, Frederick asks me to suggest whether there is not a slight misprint by Messrs. Manning and Smithson of No. 12, Ivy Lane, in the second line, which occurs after you have so beautifully described the light that 'pierced to the warrior's soul through his sense,'—when you say,

> Now he urges his steed—and now shipping he's ta'en,
> And now *fades like a dream, the alien strand*,—

as the latter part does not go so trippingly off the tongue, as your verses in general.

I am exceedingly sorry, my dear, that I have not time to expatiate on the beauties of the other poems, which are *all but* (excuse those two naughty little words) equal to the one I have mentioned. Frederick desires his kind love; I must now dress. Hoping to see you at *
* * * *

Here unfortunately the letter broke off, and we are unable to give the name of the elegant and tasteful correspondent. We can only add, that we fully agree in the high admiration which she has so well and feelingly expressed of this beautiful Poem, and need add nothing of our own. We hope soon to see *Lady Emmeline* in the Press again.

Auxiliary Suggestions on Military Inquiry concerning Crimes, Punishments, and the Economy of the British Army, by the Author of the Military Law of England.—The author of this sensible little tract, although he has not directly designated himself on the title page, is evidently Mr. Robert Scott, a veteran in military jurisprudence. He has treated the difficult subject of remission of punishment to be rendered consistent with discipline and the public safety, with considerable tact: he shews that there is really *no defect* in the code by which the British army is governed, but that its *administration* may be capable of improvement. Mr. Scott is of opinion that the soldier should never feel himself other than a military criminal, and deprecates his consignment to the treadmill, or the contamination of the common gaol. He recommends, for less flagrant delinquencies, transfer to a *degraded squad*, and laborious offices. "It is pretty certain," he adds, "that those who complain of flagellation would not desire to see it displaced by punishments of the ancient or modern foreign codes, and so far

the writer can judge, the public abhorrence has arisen from the anomalous manner in which it has been inflicted, and an opinion that passion rather than cool reason too often awards it. Nothing can be more evident than that on the principle of the existing military code, with a few practical and little expensive details to carry it further into execution, there can be no sphere of human life more capable of happiness than that of a soldier." —p. 19. The author demonstrates his assertions by very satisfactory proofs and deductions; his pamphlet is well deserving of the attention of the Commission of Military Inquiry, for which we understand his Majesty has recently issued his warrant.

Italian and English Dictionary, by F. C. Meadows, *M.A.*—This is a very comprehensive and generally accurate little volume. The dictionary is preceded by a concise and well-arranged grammar, in which general rules are clearly laid down, but the author does not notice the exceptions, which are often as numerous as instances of the rule itself; as in the case of the plural terminations of nouns. It strikes us this defect might be obviated in the next edition, without increasing the bulk of the volume, (which would be the case were all the exceptions noticed in the introductory grammar,) by subjoining in the first part of the Dictionary the plural termination to those nouns which are exceptions to the rules before given in the Grammar. For instance, we read, nouns ending in *a* are feminine, and form their plural in *e*: the scholar looks in the Dictionary for *the Pope*, he finds Papa; the Pope, then, is an old woman; (monarchs, dukes, and professional men are in the same predicament;) and for *the Popes*, if he follows his rule, he will write *le Pape*; instead of *i Papi*. Or even should he be too good a Catholic to doubt the sex of the Roman bishop, he will still be at a loss; for he is not told, as is usual in grammars, that all names of men are masculine, &c. Again, we are told nouns ending in *o* are masculine, (*mano* is an exception,) and form their plural in *i*, *Dio* makes *Dei* and *uomo*, *uomini*. *Anello*, *castello*, *filo*, and many others have two plural terminations; others, as *frutto*, *gesto*, *labbro*, three; these peculiarities should be noted in this manner:—Frutto *s. m.* ti, te, ta, *pl.* fruit. Some marks should also be placed against obsolete words; the authority for many of them is given, which is good. We do not think the author has correctly given the plural termination of nouns in *io*, which is a great nicety in the Italian language, and he has adopted the colloquial *e* instead of the more elegant final *a* in the first person of the imperfect tense. Opening the Dictionary at hazard, we find *Silenus* inserted as an Italian word, which it certainly is not; *Sileno* being their cognomen for the foster-father of Bacchus. We are not aware that there are many Misses Silena in this country, but should there be any, we should certainly advise them to indict Mr. Meadows for a libel: here it is. 'Silena, *s.f.* a snubbed-nosed girl.' But let us not be misunderstood. We hope these remarks will be received as we give them, in perfect good humour, and we cordially recommend this little volume to all those who like to find a great deal of information in a small compass; as it contains, besides the Italian language as now spoken, a large number of antiquated words, contractions, and poetical licenses, the want of which, in most Dictionaries, renders the study of the old Poets generally so difficult.

Memorials of a Departed Friend.—A cultivated understanding, an elegant and refined taste, an affectionate and amiable disposition, and above all, a deep sense of religion, with a never-failing watchfulness over her own mind—such are the qualities which are shown in this interesting little volume, and with which we are acquainted from the pen of the writer herself. It is a pleasing memento of departed innocence and worth.

Ten plain Sermons, by the Rev. F. W. Fowle, *Rector of Allington.*—Plain, forcible, and sometimes eloquent, these sermons are worthy of the extensive patronage which they have received. The last, the Assize Sermon preached before Mr. Justice Taunton, and published at his and the Bishop's desire, rises to considerable excellence. The subject, the abuse of Liberty, was discreetly chosen, and treated with judgment and propriety; we think it might be printed in a cheap and separate form, for the use of the lower orders,

Who bawl for freedom in their senseless mood, [them free,
And still revolt when truth would set
License they mean, when they cry Liberty,
For who loves *that*, must first be wise and good.

Descriptive Outlines of Modern Geography &c. by T. St. Clair Macdougal.—The best compendium of geographical information we have lately seen. [illegible] a prodigious river is the Ar[illegible] length is between four and

its mouth 159 miles broad; it receives in its course nearly 200 other rivers, many not inferior to the Danube! We believe that the *proper* meaning of the word *Ghauts* is not *mountains*, as the author uses it, but the *passes* through them.

The Sunday School Reward-book. Selections from the new Version of the Psalms, &c.—A selection judiciously made, with an extract from Bishop Horne's beautiful and elegant Commentary.

Plain Sermons preached at Hampton, Middlesex, by Rev. H. F. Sidebottom, *A.M.*—These discourses, we are told, were received with much attention by the congregation. They are plain, perspicuous, sensible, and agreeable to Scripture—dwelling on the great leading doctrines of Christianity, enforcing them with earnestness, and explaining them with clearness and precision.

Memoirs of a Serjeant late in the 49th Regiment, and an Account of his Conversion, &c.—The use of such works as these, if use they have, is to fill up the details of authentic history; they form materials for the future Chronicler of the war in Spain; and even the observations of a common soldier may give an account of some particular manœuvre or skirmish, the truth and accuracy of which may be of importance.

Sonnets, meditative and devotional, by Thomas Albin.

SONNET SIXTY-FIRST.

I tell a tale—wilt listen while I tell?
A little girl was playing with her toys,
Some trifling thing, which o'er her held a spell,
And fill'd her infant breast with many joys.
Her father, tho' they pleased his child so well,
With one of those fond looks which well decoys
A child's regard—cries—Throw them on the fire;
A bursting tear proclaimed the unuttered—Why?
Still she obey'd his seeming hard desire,
Nor murmur'd, though her breast gave forth a sigh.
He buys her toys which please her more, and saith, [faith;
Remember, while you live, these are for
And shall not our Almighty Father give
A great reward to all who in his Word believe?

Efforts by an Invalid. Greenock, 1835.—The author of this volume tells us he has had many paralytic fits, but that he is somewhat comforted in the reflection that paralysis and poetry are united. Homer, he says, and Milton, were blind! Dante was a blear-eyed beggar-man!! Tasso, mad; Pope, ricketty; Akenside, a cripple; Thomson, morbidly fattish; Shakspeare, *stupid!* Scott and Byron, lame; Cowper and Collins, mad; Coleridge *had mannering fits of dreary daftness;* and having thus recounted his lazar-book of diseases, the author considers his own complaint as affording an apology for venturing into the Limbo of fools. How he would have written while in health, we cannot say, but the following stanza seems to us a little *morbid:*

Dim thro' the silence of that pageant hall,
In widow weeds he saw a lady glide,
And bending raise the gorgeous sable pall
That served a shapen church-yard clod to hide;
And with the ire of an insulted bride,
Deep in the dead she plunged a gleaming knife,
And wildly ran, with frantic accents cried,
"Now I am free—I am no more a wife!"

Sketches of the Beginning and the End, in the Life of Gherardo de Lucca.

This tale of wonders,
And fatal blunders,
Of high-born beauties,
(We kiss their shoe-ties,)
With chisel'd hands, and scornful lips,
And eyes that sun and moon eclipse,
And knights as straight and stiff as skewers,—
Are bad subjects for Reviewers.

Literary Fables, from the Spanish of Yriarte, by Richard Andrews. 1835.—The original tales of Yriarte are neatly devised, and skilfully and pleasantly executed; more simple than Fontaine, and more concise than Gay. The translation by Mr. Andrews, is very good. We will give a specimen from p. 75.

THE TWO THRUSHES.

A sage old thrush was once discipling
His son-in-law, a hair-brained stripling,
In the purveying art; he knew,
He said, where vines in plenty grew,
Whose fruit delicious, if he 'd come,
He might devour ad libitum.
'Ha! fruit! and is it good, I pray,
My honoured sir? do show the way.'
'Come then, my son,' the old one cried,
'I to the spot will be your guide.
You can't imagine what a treat,
Such fruit it is—so plump and sweet.'
He said, and gliding through the air,
They reached the vine, and halted there.

Soon as the grapes the youngster spied,
'Is this the fruit you praise?' he cried;
'Why, an old bird, sir, as you are,
Should judge, I think, more wisely far,
Than to admire, or hold as good,
Such half-grown—small—and worthless food;
Come see a fruit which long I 've known,
In yonder garden, and you'll own,
That not without some cause, I sneer,
At your poor dwarfish berries here."
'Well,' said the other, 'lead the way,
But I 'll my head and feathers lay,
Before I see it, 't will be found
Not worth those skins upon the ground!
They reached the spot the youth had named,
And he triumphantly exclaimed,
'Show me the fruit to equal mine,
A size so great, a shape so fine—
Now, now your silly taste confess,'—
It was—a pumpkin—nothing less!
Now that a thrush should take this fancy,
Without much marvelling, I can see,
But it is truly monstrous, when
Men, who are held as learned men,
All books, whate'er they be, despise,
Unless of largest bulk and size;
A book is great, if good at all,
If bad—it cannot be too small.

The Belgic Revolution, in 1830, *by* Charles White, *Esq.* 2 *vols.* 1835.—These volumes are written by a person of knowledge, acuteness, and observation, and form the very best account of that revolution, which, rising in the pit of the theatre, in a single night tore the crown of Belgium from the temples of the monarch. The causes of the discontent, its progress, and its movements; the delay, and difficulties, and errors of the king and his advisers, are clearly explained. The Allied Congress, in uniting two kingdoms so discordant, so differing in language, religion, habits, interests, first laid the stone of future evil; secondly, William, by his preference of the Dutch in all situations, civil and military, increased it; thirdly, by delay, and obstinate inflexibility, he lost the chance of recovery; and, lastly, the total incompetence of Prince Frederic to fill the important office of commander of the invading and chastising army, in a most delicate and difficult crisis, sealed at once the fate of the sovereign, rendered re-union hopeless, and placed the revolted Belgians under a new and, we hope, a happier dynasty. Mr. White's book is highly interesting and instructive; it is the work of one who was present during the eventful period, from the breaking out of the revolution, to the final settlement under Prince Leopold; who was acquainted with the principal persons, civil and military, both in Holland and Belgium,* who were concerned in the progress of the great events described; who was privy to the principal negociations; and who has formed a cool, deliberate, and statesman-like view of the whole.

New England and her Institutions, by one of her Sons. — The most interesting chapter in this work, is that which gives us an account of Slavery in America. It appears that there are in America two millions of slaves and three hundred thousand free blacks; and their numbers are increasing at the rate of sixty thousand annually; a fearful number, which has long naturally excited attention and inspired alarm. The Americans have a colony at Liberia in Africa, where free blacks have been sent; but it absorbs only one drop in a shower, and the colony itself appears to be in an unprosperous situation. The account of the insurrection of the negroes in August 1831 in Virginia, is most terrific; and presents a more frightful picture of misery, consternation, and horror on the one side, and brutal and bloody ignorance and frantic cruelty on the other, than we ever remember. Alas! what is to prevent a second eruption of this fearful volcano, and desolation in all its terrors a hundred times as great?

Facts and Fictions, or Gleanings of a Tourist, by the author of Rostang. — We must always withhold our approbation from tales like these; they are dangerous by the false lights, the artificial and exaggerated colouring which they throw over the events of life, and by the violent manner in which they act on the imagination. Events like those here described seldom occur; when they do, they should as speedily as possible be buried in oblivion. The history of guilty desires, unrestrained wills, misplaced affections, rash and headstrong resolves, and catastrophes ending in desolation and death, was borne for some time reluctantly in the poetry of *Byron*, but will be rejected, when offered again in the prose of his less illustrious successors.

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* How came Mr. White to make so unscholar-like a blunder, as to assert that *Scaliger* was born in Holland? Why the marble statues of the great La Scalas, at Verona, shook upon their lordly pedestals? Is the blood of Julius come to this?

Sober Views of the Millenium, by the Rev. T. Jones, *of Creaton, Northamptonshire.* — Of the extreme sobriety and moderation of Mr. Jones's views of a great event, supposed to be mysteriously predicted in Scripture, no doubt can be entertained; and we are most willing to separate the opinions of a very sensible man and pious Christian from the wild ravings of fanaticism and the rash hypotheses of overheated imaginations and weak judgments. Mr. Jones's reflections towards the conclusion of his book are worthy of all praise.

Penruddock, a Tale by the author of Waltzburgh. 3 *vols.* — We cannot commend this novel either for the propriety of the fiction, the probability of the incidents, the elegance of the sentiments, or the truth of the characters. The object of the author seems to have been, to make his tale exceedingly mysterious. Indeed, a cloud of mystery hangs over the whole narrative from beginning to end; from the introduction of the hero as a gipsy in the first part, to the attempt to carry him off by an Italian swindler in a *night-anchored bark* on the day of his nuptials, in the last. All the females too are as mysterious as the gentlemen, with the exception of the two ladies' maids, who behave like sensible women, and are by far the most interesting of the whole. One of the ladies walks into a gentleman's bedroom at dead of night, with a lamp and dagger, and sits quietly on the *fauteuil*, and talks to the astonished inmate in violation of all decorum; then blows out the candle and disappears—this, too, from a lady past forty! Another is going to be married to a very amiable young man, but changes her mind, after everything is signed and sealed; and the bridegroom, with well-bred *nonchalance*, agrees to the alteration, though she was the chosen of his heart, and he was devotedly attached to her. Such persons as these, are, therefore, beyond our criticism; and we again say, that the ladies' maids are the only rational part of the *menage*.

Songs of the Prophecies, by S. M. Milton.—This is a very pleasing and instructive volume. The descriptive passages in the poems are, many of them, of great beauty; possessing much delicacy of expression, with an elegant selection of images, and a flowing, harmonious verse; there is, in fact, a truly poetic vein throughout. For the defects, the first and greatest consists in the succession of subjects so similar to each other, viz. the destruction of the great heathen cities of the ancient world, by the predicted judgments of God; thus Babylon, Nineveh, Tyre, &c. have all separate narratives; and the causes and sequences being nearly the same in all, the reflections and opinions cannot be much diversified. The introductions and notes also are too long; and, though well written, are rather out of place in a book of poetry. For the particular faults which we wish to be removed, they consist chiefly in some trifling defects of taste in the versification. The author has a strange and affected pronunciation of many words; and others are misplaced.

As,

And on the gentle evening's calmness, OH!
Full many a minstrel's harp's enrapturing strain
Pour'd forth its low wild notes of pathos on the plain.

Again this *botch* of an exclamation occurs—

No tree, nor shrub, nor flower blowing there, [low,
A sombre, sullen waste! from far be-
The dark funereal waters leave the bare
And rocky mountain-sides, or *deep, deep oh!* [flow, &c.
Full many a fathom down, their currents

Once more,

Yet burst them bravely, fearlessly, and *oh!*
How clear and how sublime shines forth the ark [adventurous bark.
Of truth. Oh! give the sails to your

And,

For oh! the ivy climbs the temple's pride.

We do not like the concetto,

Wasted in beauty, beautiful in waste.

Nor such lines as

And what they did of good, go ye and do *likewise*.
Crush'd beneath which, the mountains deem'd *stedfast*.
As of the fire of his *ancestors* shone.

But these are only as mosses and lichens on the trunk of the poetic tree, which may easily be removed; in the meanwhile, its sap and vigour seem to prognosticate future crops of rich and mellow fruit. The moral parts of the poem are not equal to the descriptive; and there are proofs scattered up and down, of immaturity of taste; but while there is little to blame, there is much to commend; and if we do not extract any passages, it is only to induce our readers to read the whole.

FINE ARTS.

Etchings by Rembrandt.

The late Mr. Pole Carew's fine Cabinet of Rembrandt's Etchings was lately dispersed by auction, and a preface to the catalogue informs us that this collection was surpassed only by that of the Duke of Buckingham, the sale of which we recorded last year. If the latter proved more abundant in rare and unique specimens of the master, Mr. Carew's at least possessed its due share of gems of no ordinary interest, as the following prices of some of them will amply testify:—

Rembrandt's most celebrated work, 'Christ healing the Sick,' known among collectors as *The Hundred Guilder*, produced 163*l.* 16*s.* bought by Sir Ab. Hume. The Portrait of Tolling, the Dutch Advocate, 220*l.*, purchased for M. Six, of Amsterdam, whose ancestor is commemorated by one of Rembrandt's finest portraits. The 'Little Polish Figure,' a diminutive gem of an inch and a quarter high, 53*l.* 11*s.* was bought for the King of Holland. The 'Rat-killer,' 59*l.* 17*s.* by Molteno & Graves. The rare portrait of Renier Ansloo, 74*l.* 11*s.* by Mr. Harding. 'A Girl reading,' 15*l.* Mr. Woodburn. 'Lutma, the Goldsmith,' 31*l.* 10*s.* by M. Claussin, of Paris. 'Asselyn the Painter, with the easel,' 39*l.* 18*s.* A Portrait of Rembrandt drawing, 31*l.* 10*s.*; another portrait of him, 58*l.* 16*s.* The finest specimens of this collection were either carried off by foreign agents, or found their way into private collections at home, whilst the officer of the print department of our national establishment sat a quiescent spectator of the sale, without funds at his disposal to dispute the possession. It is to be hoped the results of this sale may not be lost upon the Committee of the House of Commons who are now investigating the affairs of the British Museum, and that greater funds will ere long be placed at the disposal of the Trustees.

Four Views of Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Rutland.—These are from original drawings by Joseph Rhodes, Esq. of Leeds. They consist of two exterior views, the more distant one taken from the lake, and the near view from the woods below the castle on the north-west. Plate 3. represents the Grand Hall and Staircase; and plate 4. the interior of the Chapel, with the altar-piece by Murillo. The plates are of large quarto size, well executed in lithography, by the masterly hand of P. Gauci.

Leonardo da Vinci.—A picture by Leonardo da Vinci has been lately discovered at the palace of Fontainebleau, which had long been given up as lost. The subject is Leda, and it is spoken of by the contemporaries of Leonardo in the highest terms of praise.

Heath's *Gallery of British Engravings.* 8vo. & 4to. Parts I. II.—The rapacious cupidity of foreign publishers, which has long pirated with impunity the copyright of English authors, has lately directed its attack upon the works of our engravers, whose acknowledged superiority in the execution of small plates has made their works an article of profitable speculation in the continental markets. To accomplish their purpose still more effectively, the said publishers have even proceeded to engage *English* artists to make the copies. In order to encounter, on equal terms, this unjust and illiberal competition, the proprietor of the Keepsake, the Book of Beauty, the Picturesque Annual, and Turner's Annual Tour, has determined to offer to the public, both of England and the Continent, impressions from the original plates, at a less price than his competitors can sell their stolen and inferior copies. His plan is to give three engravings in each shilling part, together with descriptions. They will usually consist of one portrait or fancy head, an historical subject, and a landscape. The wonderful durability of engravings on steel prevents any perceptible difference between the earliest and the latest impressions.

The Napoleon Gallery; or, Illustrations of the Life and Times of the Emperor of France. 12mo. Part I.—This is an English edition of a series of French etchings, said to be taken "from all the most celebrated pictures, &c. produced in France during the last forty years." It is to be completed in sixteen monthly parts, each containing six plates. They are effectively executed in outline, slightly shaded; and will certainly form a very interesting series when chronologically arranged, or as illustrations to the various Lives of Napoleon, for which their size well adapts them. In one instance "The Retreat from Moscow," the letter-press does not at all answer to the story of the picture.

British Atlas, by J. and C Longman.—This work is separate maps of every count and the three Ridings o

Wales will be contained in four sheets, and will be so arranged that they may be joined together, and form one map of the Principality. The whole will be completed in twenty-three monthly numbers, each containinng two maps. The plates measure sixteen inches by thirteen; yet are sold at the very cheap price of 9*d.* plain, or 1*s.* coloured. In the first part are Lincolnshire and Gloucestershire, and in the second Kent and Dorsetshire. The modern electoral divisions and boundaries are duly inserted.

In Parts VIII.—X. of SHAW'S *Specimens of Ancient Furniture*, some very great curiosities are represented. A reliquary of box work, said to have been brought from Spain, is an exquisite specimen of ancient carving, in the most florid ecclesiastical style, and deservedly occupies two plates. The enamelled candlestick of the twelfth century, belonging to Sir Samuel Meyrick, and formerly engraved in the Archæologia, makes a most splendid figure in colours, which are copied with the utmost fidelity and beauty. We have here also that monarch of all curule seats, the chair in St. Mary's Hall at Coventry.

EXHIBITIONS.

The lovers of the art of painting have now before them not only the Exhibition at Somerset House, which is considered to contain many pictures of great merit this year; but also two Water Colour Exhibitions; and at the British Gallery a very choice assemblage of the old Masters, together with nearly one hundred portraits on enamel by Mr. Bone, of eminent persons in the reign of Elizabeth.

At the *Diorama* two new pictures by M. Bouton have been opened. The Campo Vaccino, at Rome, is a splendid production; but the interior of the church of Santa Croce, is managed with the most magical effect. Day is succeeded by night, and the darkness followed by the whole building being lighted up with candles, for a nocturnal service, attended by a full congregation, which, wonderful to say, leave their seats on its termination, and presently the dawn of returning day is seen with its own peculiar rays of light.

At the *Panorama* in Leicester Square Mr. Burford has opened a new view of Thebes, and the gigantic temple of Karnak. The drawings have been supplied by Mr. Catherword the architect, to whom Mr. Burford was indebted for the view of Jerusalem, now exhibiting at the same place. Though the forms of the architectural ruins of Thebes have become familiar from recent works, yet the visitor cannot fail to be struck with their actual magnitude, and with their painted variety of colours still glowing in the burning sun.

Mr. *Rippingille's* works are exhibiting at the Cosmorama rooms in Regent-street. Among these are the Post Office, the Recruiting Party, and some excellent scenes of French life; and an Hogarthian series of six clever pictures, displaying the Progress of Drunkenness.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New works announced for Publication.

The First Part of a Series of 143 Plates of Roman Coins and Medals, comprising all the important varieties of the Consular or Family Series, and those of the Empire, from Pompey the Great down to Trajan Decius. Including many of those struck in the Colonies and Imperial Greek Cities, embracing a period of 475 years. With Introductory Observations. By the late Rev. JOHN GLEN KING, D.D. F.S.A. &c.

Greece and the Levant; or, Diary of a Summer's Excursion in 1834. With Epistolary Supplements. By the Rev. R. BURGESS, B.D. Author of "The Topography and Antiquities of Rome."

The Autobiography of Cowper: being an account of the most interesting portion of his life. Written by Himself.

REV. PETER HALL on Congregational Reform.

Biblical Theology. Part I. The Rule of Faith. By the REV. N. MORRENS.

Chronological Charts, illustrative of Ancient History and Geography. By JOHN DREW.

Lectures on Moral Philosophy. By R. D. HAMPDEN, D. D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford.

Letters on the Philosophy of Unbelief. By the Rev. JAMES WILLS.

A Volume of Sermons, adapted to the Mechanical and Agricultural Population. By E. W. CLARKE, Rector of Great Yeldham, Essex.

Statement of the provision for the Poor, and the Condition of the Labouring classes, in a considerable portion of America and Europe. By NASSAU W. SENIOR, Esq.

Rosebuds rescued, and presented to my Children. By the Rev. S. C. WILKS.

German Historical Anthology. By ADOLPHUS BERNAYS, PH. DR.

Valpy's History of England illustrated. Being the Third Vol. of the continuation

of Smollet's History. By the Rev. T. S. Hughes.

The Fossil Fruits and Seeds of the London Clay, by J. S. Bowerbank; with numerous plates, by J. D. C. Sowerby.

The Life and Times of William III. King of England and Stadtholder of Holland. By the Hon. Arthur Trevor, M.P.

Colburn's Modern Novelists.

The plan of this spirited publication is professedly an imitation of the late admirable edition of the Waverley Novels, which has been eminently successful. The enterprising bibliopolist, who has so long distinguished himself in this particular department of amusing literature, now appears determined to gratify the public taste in a more extended degree, and at so cheap a rate, that nothing but an immense circulation can adequately remunerate him. This material object we have little doubt will be ensured, if we take into consideration, independently of the beauty and cheapness of the volumes, the distinguished Authors whose leading works are to appear in the collection, and the eminent artists engaged in the execution of the embellishments which adorn the volumes. Among the Authors connected with the series appear the names of R. P. Ward, Esq, author of 'Tremaine'; E. Lytton Bulwer, Esq.; Theodore Hook, Esq.; Earl of Mulgrave; Capt. Marryatt; B. D'Israeli, junior; Rev. R. Gleig; Horace Smith, Esq.; T. H. Lister, Esq.; P. R. James, Esq.; J. B. Fraser, Esq.; Rev. G. Croly, author of 'Salathiel'; John Banim, Esq.; Capt. Glascock; E. S. Barrett, Esq.; Mrs. Gore; Lady Morgan; Lady C. Bury.

The volumes which have already appeared (the merits of which are now too well known to require observation) consist of *Pelham*, by E. Lytton Bulwer, Esq. 2 vols; the celebrated Irish national tale, called *O'Donnel*, by Lady Morgan, the three volumes published in one; *Tremaine*, by R. P. Ward, Esq. in 2 vols.; and *Brambletye House*, by Horace Smith, Esq.

Oxford, *June* 9.—The Theological Prize for 1835, on the following subject, "The Death of Christ was a propitiatory Sacrifice, and a vicarious Atonement for the Sins of Mankind," has been awarded to Mr. John Cowley Fisher, B.A. of Queen's College.

June 16. The Chancellor's Prizes for the present year have been this day adjudged to the following gentlemen:

Latin Verse, "Julianus Imperator Templum Hierosolymitanum instaurare aggreditur," James Cowles Prichard, Scholar of Trinity.

English Essay, "The influence of ancient Oracles on Public and Private Life," James Bowling Mozley, B.A. of Oriel.

Latin Essay, "De Jure Clientelæ apud Romanos," Roundell Palmer, B.A. Probationer Fellow of Magdalen, Ireland and Eldon Scholar, and late Scholar of Trinity.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize for the best composition in English verse, "The Burning of Moscow," Seymour Fitzgerald, Commoner of Oriel.

Cambridge, *June* 12. The Chancellor's medal for the best English poems was adjudged to T. Whitehead, of St. John's College.—Subject, "The Death of the late Duke of Gloucester."

The Greek Porson Prize of this year has been adjudged to W. J. Kennedy, of St. John's College. Subject, Shakspeare's 3d Part of King Henry VI. Act II. sc. 2, beginning "My gracious liege," &c.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

May 28. Sir B. C. Brodie, V. P.—The reading was commenced of a paper on the influence of the tricuspid valve of the heart on the circulation of the blood, by T. W. King, esq.

June 4. The Rev. G. Peacock, V.P. Mr. King's paper was concluded; and a report was read from a committee for collecting information respecting the occurrence of, and the more remarkable phenomena connected with, the earthquakes lately felt in the neighbourhood of Chichester, by J. P. Gruggen, esq.

The following gentlemen were elected Foreign Members of the Society: M. Elie de Beaumont, M. Frederic Cuvier, M. P. Flourens, Professor Hansen, and Dr. Rosenburgh.

The Society adjourned over Whitsun week to June 18.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 18. The Anniversary Meeting was held at the Society's apartments in Regent street, at which the necessary changes were made, Sir John Barrow, being elected its President for the ensuing year, and F. Baily, W. D. Cooley, and Thomas Murdoch, esqrs. Vice-Presidents. A very favourable report was made of the proceedings and prospects of the Soc

The annual premium which his jesty places at the Society's disposal been awarded this year to Lieut. B for his most valuable and interesting vels up the River Indus, and i

Western Asia. The council has voted 500*l.* towards the outfit and maintenance of two expeditions of discovery, one to the interior of South Africa, from Delagoa Bay, the other to the back of British Guiana; and, for the promotion of these objects, his Majesty's Government has been pleased to grant the sum of 1000*l.* Capt. J. E. Alexander, of the 42d regiment, started some time since on the African expedition; and Mr. Schomburgh, a scientific gentleman in the West Indies, is already at George Town, preparing for the contemplated explorations in Guiana. It was stated, that no late intelligence had been received of Captain Back; but that in all probability August or September would bring tidings of him, and that his return might be looked for before the expiration of the year. The council had subscribed towards the expense of publishing an elaborate grammar of the Cree language by Mr. Howse, a gentleman who has passed many years in the Hudson Bay Company's territories; and also to a translation from the Danish into English of Captain Graah's voyage to the east coast of Greenland, both which works are in progress. From the treasurer's report, it appeared that the funds of the Society are in a most prosperous state; for, notwithstanding the above extraordinary expenses, the Society was possessed of 4,8000*l.* stock, together with a respectable balance in the bankers' hands. In the evening a number of its friends and supporters assembled, and dined at the Thatched House with the Raleigh Club, at the table of which the idea of founding this Society was first brought forward by its present President, Sir John Barrow, five years ago.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 29. At the adjourned general meeting (see p. 644), after a protracted discussion, the Council succeeded in obtaining the election of Sir R. Gordon and Mr. Grant into their number, by a large majority.

At the usual monthly meeting on Thursday, the 4th of June, it appeared that a deputation of the fellows, composed of Dr. Bostock, Sir C. Forbes, and Sir J. Sebright, had waited on the Council with a resolution, to the effect that it would promote the welfare of the Society and a more friendly feeling among the members, if the Council were in future to be guided in the election of officers by a combined principle of length of appointment and non-attendance at the business meetings; *i. e.* that two members of counril should be selected to go out by seniocity of appointment, and three by the fewest number of attendances. The president, treasurer, and secretary to be exempted. To this resolution the council agreed, and it was arranged that it should be submitted to the consideration of the members of the Society, who of course will agree to it.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

May 23. The Annual Meeting for distributing the Prizes was held this day. Lord Nugent presided. The business of the Meeting was commenced by Dr. Elliotson reading the general report, which contained a highly satisfactory account of the advance of medical science at the University. It stated that the medical pupils derived the greatest possible advantages from the establishment of the North London Hospital, which afforded them the opportunity of attending to the practice of their intended profession, without being compelled to have recourse to any other institution than that to which they belonged. It also announced the gratifying fact, that the number of medical students had, since the report of the last year, increased from 350 to 390. Among the prizes were a gold medal to William Marsden, of Yorkshire, and a silver medal to Matthew Morehouse, of Huddersfield; in both cases for proficiency in Materia Medica. Thomas Morton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, also received four prizes—the two gold medals respectively for Surgery and Midwifery, and two silver medals for Anatomy and Practical Anatomy.

ROXBURGHE CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Roxburghe Club having been convened on the 16th May, for the purpose of electing a President, in the place of the late Earl Spencer, Lord Viscount Clive was proposed as his Lordship's successor by the Duke of Sutherland, seconded by the Earl Cawdor, and was unanimously elected to fill the Chair.

The anniversary meeting of the Club was holden on the 17th inst. when the following members were present:—Lord Viscount Clive, President, the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Cawdor, the Hon. and Rev. G. Neville Grenville, the Hon. Baron Bolland, Sir S. R. [illegible] Bart., Sir Francis Freeling, [illegible] tham, esq., the [illegible] M.A., Geo. Hi[illegible] esq., J. H. Mark[illegible] esq., Tho. Pont[illegible] esq.

His Grace the D[illegible] Queen[illegible] K.G. [illegible] of th[illegible]

T[illegible] prese[illegible] a b[illegible] [illegible]nted [illegible]

entitled, "The Lyvys of Seyntys, translated into Englys by Osbern Bokenam, Frer Austyn of the Convent of Stokclare." This work is preceded by an interesting Preface by the donor, and is now first printed from a vellum MS. No. 327, of the Arundel Collection, which was completed in 1447.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

A new society has been formed for the promotion and cultivation of Architecture, and for the purpose of fostering and stimulating the talents of individuals in its advancement. Its members will be both professional and honorary. The professional members are divided into two classes, Fellows and Associates, the former being such architects as have been engaged as principals for at least seven years, paying five guineas for admission and three guineas annually; the latter, persons of less practice, but who have attained the age of twenty-one, and pay three guineas for the first year, and two guineas for every subsequent year. Honorary Fellows will be admitted on the payment of not less than twenty-five guineas; and Honorary Members may be elected for their scientific acquirements, without being expected to contribute to the funds. Of the last class have been elected Dr. Faraday and Mr. Britton. Earl de Grey, the President (who has presented 50*l.*), and Sir T. H. Farquhar, the Treasurer, are also Honorary Fellows. There are upwards of fifty Fellows and thirteen Associates; and sixteen foreigners are Honorary and Corresponding Members. The Vice-Presidents will be always professional gentlemen, and those now chosen are P. F. Robinson, esq., Joseph Kay, esq., and J. B. Papworth, esq.; the Secretaries are Thos. L. Donaldson, esq. and John Goldicutt, esq.; and these form the Council, together with the following ordinary members: Chas. Barry, esq., George Basevi, jun. esq., Edward Blore, esq., Decimus Burton, esq., Charles Fowler, esq., Henry E. Kendal, esq, and Henry Rhodes, esq.

The first meeting took place at the Society's room in King-street, Covent-Garden, on the 15th of June. Earl de Grey took the chair, and was supported by the Duke of Somerset, Sir M. A. Shee, Sir Edmund Cust, Sir Henry Ellis, &c. Mr. Donaldson, the Secretary, then read a paper, in which the general views and hopes of the founders of the Society were fully explained; among the ·e important facts, it was stated, that ary is being formed; that specimens ·eing procured, models have been ·ted, and that all things are in progress for the establishment of a museum; that a paper of queries containing the desiderata in every branch of architecture, has been drawn up, and after revision by the members, it is to be distributed throughout the world; this paper is to contain questions as to edifices, in regard to their individual history, destination, size, distribution, and construction; precise information will be required on all sorts of materials; and their applications, failures, and remedies, will offer a wide field of experience; and acoustics and light will be also subjects of investigation. The literature of the art, antiquities, biography, and education, are also included as proper for the attention of correspondents. These questions will be sent to foreign countries, translated into the various languages of Europe, and find admission into the leading periodicals connected with science. In the meantime the Council have determined to offer an honorary premium for an "Essay upon the natures and properties of the mode of construction technically called Concrete, and of its application in Great Britain up to this period," for which all persons are invited to compete. The list of benefactions was then read, and the President announced a donation of 750*l.* in the name of Sir John Soane, and his grandson John Soane, esq. which was received with acclamations.

MONUMENT OF SHAKSPEARE.

The members of the Shakspearean Club of Stratford-upon-Avon propose to undertake, with the assistance of the public at large, the restoration of the bust and monument of Shakspeare, and of the interior of the chancel which contains it.

The chancel of the collegiate church of Stratford was erected in the fifteenth century, by Thomas Balshall, D.D. Warden of the College. Its large and beautiful windows were originally of painted glass, and its roof was of carved oak. Of the painted glass a small portion only remains, inserted in the eastern window; and the roof of the chancel has been hidden from view by a ceiling of plaster. The architecture is much obscured by repeated coatings of white-wash, and the floor and foundations suffer serious injury from damp.

The monument erected to Shakspeare by his family a few years after his death, representing the poet with a cushion before him, a pen in his right hand, and his left leaning on a scroll, was originally coloured to resemble life; but was thickly covered over with white paint in the year 1793, at the instigation of Mr. Malone. The pen was long since detached by some visiter, and a recent attempt has been

made to abstract one of the fingers of the bust, which was actually broken off, but recovered and replaced. The removal of the coating of white paint, and the renewal of the original colours of the monument, are supposed to be practicable without the chance of injury to the original work.

Near the grave of Shakspeare lie interred the bodies of Anne his wife: of Susannah his eldest daughter, and her husband Dr. John Hall; of Thomas Nashe, esq. the husband of Elizabeth the daughter of Dr. John Hall and Susannah his wife (Elizabeth having afterwards married Sir J. Barnard of Abington, near Northampton, and being there buried.) The inscriptions on some of the gravestones of these members of the poet's family, the stones being on the floor of the chancel, are partly obliterated; and an epitaph, commemorating the excellencies of Shakspeare's favourite daughter, was either worn out or purposely effaced in 1707, and another inscription engraved on the same stone, for a person unconnected with the family of Shakspeare.

The respect due to the memory of Shakspeare, the loss of almost every personal relic of him, the demolition of his house, the destruction of his traditionary mulberry tree, and the alteration and removal of the greater part of his father's residence, concur to make the members of the Shakspearean Club most anxious to preserve every thing connected with his mortal remains from further disrespect.

The sentiments of the numerous visiters of Shakspeare's tomb have been so repeatedly expressed on these subjects, and are so warmly seconded by the feelings of the neighbouring residents, that the Shakspearean Club has resolved to appeal to the educated portion of the community of Great Britain; to eminent literary characters in all countries; and to the admirers of genius throughout the world; to co-operate with them in the sacred task of protecting the tomb from further neglect, and the building which contains it from gradual ruin.

It is proposed to effect these objects by voluntary donations, not exceeding one pound each; the sum thus raised to be laid out under the direction of the Committee, and with the advice of eminent artists. In case of a sufficient amount being subscribed, they would gladly extend their care to the preservation of the house in which Shakspeare's father resided, in Henley-street, the presumed birth-place of Shakspeare; and to the house still remaining at Shottery near Stratford, which was the residence of Anne Hathaway, afterwards the wife of Shakspeare; and even to the purchase of the site of New Place, the house in which Shakspeare passed the last three years of his life, and in which he died; a spot which, being yet unencroached upon, they are most desirous of guarding from new erections, and consecrating to the memory of him whose name has rendered it in their estimation hallowed ground.

Donations will be received by Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co. Bankers, London; and a book is prepared by the Committee in which the names and places of abode of the donors will be carefully preserved.

NEWLY INVENTED COMPOSITION STONE.

A recent invention has been made in New York, and secured by patent, which, if all accounts are true, promises to give a new aspect to the face of the country. Mr. Obadiah Parker, a native of New Hampshire, and for many years a resident of Onondaga county, in New York, has, after various experiments, discovered a cement which, from a state of liquid mortar, hardens in eight or ten days into a solid substance, almost as impenetrable as granite, and susceptible of as beautiful a polish as marble. Any colour may be given to it; and it defies the changes of the atmosphere, becoming more dense and hard, and less brittle, the more it is exposed to atmospheric influences. The material is so cheap that entire houses, of any shape or dimensions, fortifications, canals, aqueducts, &c., may be constructed in a few days. It will entirely supersede the use of brick and stone, and effect a complete revolution in architecture.

In England also a patent has been taken out by Mr. Ranger, of London, for making stone from a composition of lime, gravel, &c. The *Preston Pilot* says, that the system is now in full operation at Lytham, in Lancashire. The process of making, facing, and polishing a stone of five cwt. (after the materials are prepared), does not necessarily occupy more than twenty minutes. It is, however, soft at first, and requires some time to harden before it can be safely placed in the building, but it gradually hardens with time, until it is in a complete state of petrifaction, perhaps much harder and more durable than the ordinary quality of quarry stone. This sort of artificial stone has come into general use at Brighton.

BELGRAVE INSTITUTION.

The sessional meetings were closed this day, June 30th, when Dr. Birkbeck delivered an interesting lecture on elasti-

ticity, with particular reference to the history and properties of caoutchouc. The following gentlemen have lectured during the season: Professor Vaughan, on the History and Literature of Ancient Rome, a course of four; Messrs. R. Addams, on Acoustics, two; W. C. Taylor, A.M. on Oriental Literature, two; W. Higgins, F.G.S. on Geology; E. Atherstone, on the study of Elocution from books; R. Mudie, author of the work on "British Birds," on the Philosophy of Natural History, four; Professor Bernays, Ph. D. on General Grammar, two; Dr. Hope, F.R.S. on the Circulation of the Blood, two; J. S. Buckingham, esq. M.P. on the Advantages of Travel; the Rev. H. Stebbing, A.M. F.R.S.L. on the Influence of Italian Literature on early English Literature; Thomas Jackson, esq. B.A. on the Historians of Greece; Dr. A. T. Thompson, on Physical Education.

At the Conversazioni the following papers have been read: on the History of the Romans in Great Britain, by the Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, A.M.; on the "Ornithorhyncus Paradoxus," by G. Bennett, esq. F.L.S.; on Oriental Customs, by Dr. Holt Yates, F.R.S.A.; on Artificial Light and Light-houses, with experiments, by Mr. H. Wilkinson; on Instruments for drawing Perspective, by Mr. Howlett; and two on Vegetable Physiology, with experiments, by Mr. Day. The Library has lately received considerable additions, and now contains about 2000 volumes.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.

June 17. The forty-sixth anniversary of this Society was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern. The President, the Duke of Somerset, was in the Chair, supported by Lord Teignmouth, the Baron Ompteda, M. Van de Weyer, Asmi Bey; of our own men of science, Sir John Barrow, Drs. Roget, Paris, Sutherland, Lardner, Mr. Murchison, Mr. Amyot, Sir W. Betham, Sir Harris Nicolas, Mr. James, Mr. Lockhart, &c. &c. Dr. Croby, as one of the registrars, enforced the merits of the institution in a very eloquent address; and the company were gratified by excellent speeches from Lord Teignmouth, Mr. Murchison, Mr. Wilkie, &c. &c. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of 500*l.* of which 50*l.* was a donation from the Duchess of Kent, who had recently been made acquainted with the merits of the Fund. A gratifying letter from Mr. Sharon Turner announced that, in consequence of the renewal of his own pension from his Majesty, he was enabled to raise his subscription from one to five guineas annually.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The Committee recently appointed to take into consideration the rebuilding of the two Houses of Parliament have published their Report; having arrived at this important Resolution, "That it is expedient that the designs for the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament be left *open to general competition.*"

The style of the buildings is to be "either Gothic or Elizabethan." A lithographic plan is to be made of Westminster Hall and of the premises adjoining, shewing the entire area of the new building, including the space to be gained by an embankment of the river. All Designs are to be executed on one and the same scale, viz. of 20 feet to an inch, to be delivered in to the Office of the Woods and Buildings at Whitehall, on or before the first day of November next. A premium of 500*l.* is to be given to each of the parties whose Plans shall be recommended by five Commissioners, to be appointed by his Majesty, and shall be considered by them as worthy of the reward, but the successful competitor shall not be considered as having necessarily a claim to be entrusted with the execution of the work; but if not so employed, he is to receive an additional reward of 1,000*l.*

It is determined that the House of Lords should be capable of containing 300 Peers on the floor; that the same space be allowed below the bar and for the throne as in the late House; but that the new House shall be so much wider as to admit one bench more on each side. That there shall be a lobby of 40 feet by 30, and a hall outside the same. Upwards of eighty apartments are also considered necessary for the various offices, &c. among which are, one 48 feet by 25 for conferences with the Commons; two for private interviews; and four galleries, one for 100 Members of the Commons and distinguished individuals, one for 150 strangers, one for 40 (ladies), and one for 24 (reporters).

With respect to the House of Commons it is proposed that sitting-room be provided for from 420 to 460 Members in the body of the House, and adequate accommodation for the remainder in the galleries, not exceeding 1,200 feet of sitting-room in all; that two Lobbies be provided immediately adjoining the opposite sides or ends of the House; th there should be an outer Lobby for stra

gers desirous of speaking to the Members on their entrance to the House; that there be one or more Galleries at the lower end of the House for the accommodation of 200 strangers, of which a portion in the centre to contain 24 reporters; each of which Galleries should have a separate access, and a Retiring-room at no great distance, for the strangers respectively to occupy when the House is cleared; that accommodation for members of the other House of Parliament, and distinguished strangers, should be provided within the walls of the House for 100 persons; that there be thirty Committee-rooms provided; that the Library be formed of three rooms, each 60 feet long, and wide and lofty in proportion; and that suitable accommodations be provided for the official residence of the Speaker, and offices for the chief Clerk, and other persons connected with the House.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 28. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

Sydney Smirke, esq. F. S. A. communicated an account, accompanied by drawings, of various original features of the architecture of Westminster Hall, developed during the repairs now proceeding under the superintendence of his brother Sir Robert Smirke. It has been fully ascertained that the walls of the Hall as high as the cornice or string course within, are of the identical fabric erected by William Rufus. Mr. Smirke passed an unfavourable opinion on the soundness of their structure, the cement not being so strong as in most ancient works, and the stones consisting of rubble work, of various kinds, (sometimes very fragile,) specimens of which were laid upon the table. On the remodelling of the Hall by Richard II. the walls were cased with Caen stone, and the massy external buttresses added, which have greatly contributed to their support, and to carry off the weight of the roof. At the same time the upper part of the walls was rebuilt, and perhaps raised; larger windows were inserted; and a Norman colonnade, or triforium, was obliterated, which appears to have run round the original Hall, in the manner of a gallery, from which access might be had to the windows, tapestry might be suspended, or a certain number of spectators might survey the throng below. This remarkable feature of the original structure has been disclosed in several parts, and we have already mentioned an engraving of a portion of it, which has been published in the first number of Britton's "Palace of Westminster." Mr. Smirke exhibited some of the original Norman capitals, which have been found built into the walls; and also an ancient sheath for a knife or a dagger, made of leather stamped with a small pattern of lions and fleurs-de-lis. In a postscript, Mr. Smirke stated the remarkable fact, that it has been ascertained that the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel, when complete, were raised to a still greater height than the ruins now show them — having the addition of a clerestory.

June 11. H. Hallam, esq. V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: Edward Ord Warren, esq. of Horkesley Hall, near Colchester, F.G.S.; Francis Mercier, esq. of Torrington-square; Jabez Gibson, esq. of Walden in Essex; Benjamin Golding, M.D. of St. Martin's-lane, author of a History of St. Thomas's Hospital; and Simon Macgillivray, esq. of Salisbury-street.

John Gage, esq. Director, gave an account of the important discoveries recently made in the largest barrow of the Bartlow Hills, on the confines of Essex and Cambridgeshire. It will be recollected that these barrows consist of two rows, four of a larger size, and three of a smaller, and that two of the latter were investigated by Mr. Gage in 1832, and his observations printed in the 25th volume of the Archæologia.

About two months ago the largest barrow of the whole was very scientifically opened under the superintendence of the land-agent employed by Lord Maynard. A gallery, or passage, level with the surrounding surface, was cut from one side of the mound, and directed immediately towards its centre, to which it arrived after proceeding to the extent of forty feet; and the deposit was immediately found, in the spot where from experience it was expected. The articles of value had been placed in a large wooden chest, and the sweepings of the funeral pyre collected into a coarse earthen vessel, which was laid by its side. The soil had not fallen in upon the chest, although the wood was almost entirely decayed; but every article remained undisturbed in its original position. They are, 1. a large square vessel of glass, which contained the calcined bones of the deceased; 2, a bronze prefericulum, ornamented with a sphinx on its handle; 3. a patera,

bronze, having a handle terminating in a ram's head; 4. a small vessel of bronze, very beautifully enamelled in a pattern of blue, red, and green, with a moveable handle; it is supposed to be a censer, or vessel for perfumes; 5. a large bronze lamp, with a lid or cover in the form of a leaf; the wick and residuum of the oil remained within, and it is supposed to have been left burning in the sepulchre; 6. a folding chair of iron, tipped and ornamented with bronze, and having some remains of the leather straps by which the seat was attached; 7, 8. two glass bottles, one containing a liquid which Mr. Faraday conjectures may have been a mixture of wine and honey; 9, and 10, two bronze strigils. No coins were found; nor any pottery, except the coarse vessel already mentioned. The whole afforded additional proof that the Romans had sepulchral barrows as well as the Celts; that the Bartlow hills are Roman sepulchres; and that the theory which has attributed their formation to the Danes, and thereby supported the location of the battle of Assandune at Ashdon, and that which has assigned to the same people the erection of the round church towers abounding on the Eastern coast, have been vain and visionary.

June 19. The Society re-assembled after the Whitsuntide recess, for the last time this season, H. Hallam, esq. V.P. in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Robert Pashley, esq. M. A. resident Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge; William Wallen, esq. of Spital square, architect; and William Cotton, esq. of the Priory, Letherhead, Surrey.

Mr. Richard Tongue presented two oil-paintings by himself, one representing the Coeton Arthur, near Newport in Pembrokeshire, and the other the Tolmen near Constantine in Cornwall.

Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. exhibited a dagger found at Messrs. Barclay and Perkins' brewhouse, near the site of the Globe Theatre.

S. C. Northcote, esq. exhibited an earthen vessel, of coarse manufacture, and blackened with fire, found near St. Olave's church in Southwark.

Samuel Woodward, esq. exhibited a copper bulla, lately found at Castle Acre in Norfolk. It is round, about two inches and a half in diameter, embossed on one side with the figure of a man on horseback, in a shirt of mail, holding in his right hand a bow and in his left an arrow; on the other, a similar figure, holding in his right hand a faulchion, and on the left a concave shield. Mr. Woodward presumed it to be Saxon; but many who saw it thought it of Oriental work.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. F.S.A. exhibited two Roman coins lately found by the workmen employed in removing the foundations of old London Bridge. Large conglomerated masses are now continually brought up from the bed of the river, and they are generally found to contain Roman coins. A Commodus in large brass was lately discovered in one of these masses; another contained a gold Valens; while numbers of the small brass of the lower empire are frequently found in them. Among the latter were the two exhibited to the Society: one of Allectus, the assassin of Carausius, the other of Marius, a tyrant in Gaul, who is said to have held the sovereignty in that province for only three days.

A communication from Sir Francis Palgrave was then read, being a letter of Martin Tindal, Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, to Secretary Cromwell.

John Yates, esq. communicated a paper on the invention of Paper made from linen rags; and as early a date as 1263, in Germany, was mentioned.

A further portion was also read of Mr. Repton's collections respecting Female Head-dresses.

The Society then adjourned to the 9th of November.

A Prospectus is in circulation for the formation of an Archæological and Topographical Institution. The immediate objects are to investigate, describe, and illustrate the antiquities of the various counties in England, Wales, and Scotland, the results to be arranged and classed in chronological order, under the following heads: 1. Celtic, or British Antiquities; 2 Roman Roads, Stations, Encampments, and other Remains; 3. Saxon, Danish, and Norman Antiquities; 4. Castles, Monastic, and Ecclesiastical Buildings, &c.; 5. Old Mansions, Crosses, Bridges, &c. Committees are to be formed in the metropolis, and others in the counties, to undertake and direct the separate subjects of inquiry; and it is proposed to commence with the county of Kent.

Several ancient remains have been discovered at Jumieges in France, not far from the Forest of Brotonne. They were found buried nine feet below the surface of the earth under the turf. Amongst other objects were the following:—Two hatchets, supposed to be Celtic, of copper; the point of the blade of a sword, of bronze; a bronze vase of a circular form, the orifice of which is four inches in diameter; and [illegible] plate ornamented with figu[illegible] in relief. All these ex[illegible] the Museum of Doucet.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

May 21. Lord *Brougham* rose for the purpose of bringing forward a resolution on the subject of General Education. The Noble Lord went at great length into a review of the existing system of education in this country. Referring to the Report of the Education Committee in 1818, he said, it appeared from that document, that there were, at that time, schools capable of educating 640,000 children: viz., endowed schools, containing 166,000, and schools supported by voluntary contributions for 478,000. In 1818, the number of children in unendowed day-schools was 50,000; in 1828, the number had increased to 105,000; and the whole number, which in England in 1818 was 478,000, had, in 1828, increased to 1,000,000; and at present, in thirty-three counties from which he got returns, 1,144,000 children were receiving education. The great increase had, however, taken place in the endowed schools. He thought the number of schools should be increased, and the system of instruction extended, and that education ought to be more equally distributed; for whilst, take England through, the average was as high as one in twelve, take the populous counties of London and Lancashire, the average did not exceed one in thirteen, or one in fourteen. Under these circumstances, he did not mean to say that the Government should take the whole expense of public education upon itself, but he was of opinion, that they should meet it half-way, and he hoped a grant of public money, to be so appropriated, would be agreed to. After some further details, the Noble Lord concluded by moving a string of resolutions *pro forma*, embracing all the points of his speech, and preparatory to an ulterior measure which it was his intention to submit to their Lordships.

House of Commons.

May 25. The Marquis of *Chandos*, after depicting the sufferings of the agricultural interest, in a speech of considerable length, brought forward a motion for their relief, to the following effect:—"That a humble Address be presented to his Majesty expressive of the deep regret which the House feel at the continuation of the distress experienced by the agricultural interest, and to express the anxious [illegible] the House that the attention of Government should be directed to the subject, with the view to reduce some portion of those burdens to which the land is subject through the pressure of local and general taxation."—The Earl of *Darlington* seconded the motion.—Lord *J. Russell* disapproved of the address as far as it went, in calling for specific reductions of taxes. Already that interest had experienced benefit; and it would derive more from the improvement of the poor laws and the commutation of tithes. He moved, as an amendment, "That the House directs the early attention of the Government to the recommendation of the Committee appointed last Session on the payment of county rates, with a view to the utmost practical alleviation of the burden of local taxation."—A long debate followed; and on a division, the motion of the Marquis of *Chandos* was lost by a majority of 211 against 150.

May 26. On the report of the Great Western Railway Bill, Mr. *Miles* moved the introduction of a clause to prevent travelling upon it on the Lord's Day, naming a penalty of 20*l*.—It called forth much discussion, and it was eventually divided upon, when the numbers were, ayes, 34; noes, 212.

June 1. Mr. *Cayley* brought forward a motion, for a select Committee to inquire into the means of affording relief to the agriculture of the country, and especially to consider the subject of a silver, or conjoined standard of silver and gold. A debate ensued, in which several Members took part, amongst which were Mr. *C. P. Thomson*, Sir *R. Peel*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. The motion was eventually lost upon a division, by a majority of 216 to 126.

June 2. Mr. *Grote* brought forward a motion for the adoption of the Ballot in Parliamentary Elections. In a speech of considerable length, he contended that independent voting could only be secured by the Ballot—an opinion which the last general election, and still more recent events in Devonshire and elsewhere, had strengthened.—Sir *W. Molesworth* seconded the motion, and enumerated the different places at which the Whigs were beaten for want of the Ballot, as he contended.—Mr. *Gisborne* opposed the motion, and moved the previous question upon it.—A long discussion followed, in which Dr. *Bowring*, Lords *Howick* and *Stanley*, Lord *J. Russell*, and Sir R. Peel,

took part, the last of whom suggested that the amendment should be withdrawn, and the question met by a direct negative. Eventually the House divided on the original motion, which was negatived by a majority of 317 against 114.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 3. Lord *Brougham* brought in a Bill to alter and amend the LAW OF PATENTS. His Lordship stated, that it was his intention to repeal the Statute of James, and consolidate into one Act all the Acts which had since passed relating to patents. The object of the Bill was to give greater facility in procuring patents, and to secure the enjoyment of them to the inventors, in a better manner than was now the case. He proposed that the person wishing to have a patent should record his specification, and obtain a *fiat* from the Attorney-General; but the patentee should then enter his disclaimer, and give notice of his invention in the *Gazette*, and advertise the same in some of the newspapers in the neighbourhood in which he lived; but having obtained the *fiat* of the Attorney-General, which expressed the patent to be innocent, and not noxious or fraudulent, and having filed his disclaimer (of which evidence might hereafter be given in the Courts of Law and Equity, in case his patent was invaded), he should have the sole use of his patent. He also proposed a clause to give a power of applying to the Privy Council for an extension of time, beyond the usual period of 14 years.—The Bill was then read a first time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, The SABBATH OBSERVANCE Bill was thrown out by a majority of 54 to 43.

The WILLS' EXECUTION Bill, and the EXECUTORS' and ADMINISTRATORS' Bill, were read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Mr. *Lynch*, the ROMAN CATHOLIC MARRIAGES' Bill was, after some opposition, read a second time.

On Mr. *Elphinstone's* motion for the second reading of the Bill for limiting the POLLS for Counties and Boroughs to one day, a discussion of some length ensued. The opinion of most of the speakers was favourable to its object, though some doubted the practicability of taking the poll in one day.—The Bill was read a second time.

June 5. Lord *J. Russell* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the Better Regulation of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS of England and Wales. After instancing some of the numerous abuses which had crept into those bodies, his Lordship proceeded to state that the Bill would include 183 boroughs—containing about 2,000,000 of inhabitants. He proposed that all municipal charters, which were inconsistent with the provisions of the Bill, should be wholly abolished. One uniform system of election would be established, and there would be the same description of officers, with the exception of a few large places. The present ratepayers of the towns were to choose the Common Council. He proposed that there should be one body only, consisting of a Mayor and Common Council, in whom the powers of the Corporation should be vested. All pecuniary rights, now enjoyed by individuals, he proposed to preserve during their lives, and also all peculiar rights; but that no person should in future be a burgess of those Corporations, except in accordance with the conditions to which he had alluded. Persons who were free of a city would retain the privileges which they now possessed; but he proposed that in future such exclusive privileges should not be granted. The Mayor would be annually elected by the Council, and during that time he should be a Justice of the Peace. When the officers were appointed, they would immediately have power to appoint a Town-Clerk and a Treasurer. He proposed to abolish all bodies instituted by local Acts, and to commit the preservation of the peace wholly to the Corporations. He proposed wholly to abolish some of the Corporations in minor towns. The Noble Lord concluded by stating that the above were the principal points of the Bill.—Sir *R. Peel* said he should offer no opposition to the motion. The time, he thought, had arrived when a more efficient mode of Corporation government ought to be adopted. The reports of the Commissioners showed that amendments were required, but the Bill went to establish new principles. After a few laudatory remarks from various Hon. Members, leave was given to bring in the Bill without a single dissentient voice. It was subsequently read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on June 15th.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 11. The GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Bill, was, after some opposition, read a second time, by a majority of 46 to 34; the system of voting by proxy being abandoned, on this o[illegible] Lordships.

June 12. On the r[illegible] reading of the NEWC[illegible] the Bishop of *Hereft*[illegible] tion of a clause to pr[illegible] ling upon th[illegible]

versation, their Lordships divided, when the clause was negatived by a majority of 40 to 19, and the Bill was read a third time.

June 15. The Earl of *Roslyn*, after a few prefatory observations, moved and carried an Address to His Majesty, praying "that he would be graciously pleased to appoint five Commissioners to examine and report to the two Houses of Parliament upon the different plans proffered by the competitors for the erection of the new Houses, see p. 78.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 15. Lord *J. Russell* having moved the second reading of the MUNICIPAL REFORM Bill, Lord *Stanley* observed, that while he highly approved of the measure, as a whole, he was apprehensive, unless care was taken, that a mode of close voting would be introduced. He thought the Town Councils ought to be elected for six instead of three years, thus avoiding the excitement of incessant contests, while the people would still have an ample control over those bodies.—Sir *R. Peel* willingly assented to the second reading. He approved of the qualification of the constituent body, but thought the governing one ought certainly to possess some property qualification. He was favourable to the proposition of electing the Councils for six years, as calculated to avoid the frequent recurrence of conflicts which would probably disturb the harmony of society.—The Bill was then read a second time, without a division, and was ordered to be committed for Monday, *June* 22, to be discussed from day to day.

Lord *G. Somerset* then moved and carried an Address to the Crown, praying His Majesty to carry into effect the resolutions of the Committee on rebuilding the Houses of Parliament.

June 19. Mr. *Hume* brought in a Bill for regulating the expenses attendant upon elections in England and Wales, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 26th inst.

June 22, 23. The various clauses of the MUNICIPAL REFORM Bill were discussed in Committee; and after some ineffectual attempts at opposition, the ministerial propositions were carried without amendment. On the ninth clause being brought forward, which was considered of great importance, as tending to disfranchise all the freemen of Corporations, an amendment was proposed by Sir *W. Follet*, to protect the rights of freemen, whether acquired by birth or servitude, and a warm debate arose upon the question. It was urged, upon one hand, that the scot and lot voters were as corrupt as the freemen, and that the rights of the latter ought not to be attacked by a side-wind, after having been recognised by the Reform Act, which expressly reserved them. On the other hand, it was maintained that the rights alluded to were usurpations; that the effect of the amendment would be to make freemen perpetual; and that, as a new system was now about to be adopted, there was an absurdity in having two sets of burgesses counteracting each other, and perplexing the operation of the plan. The debate, which was exceedingly animated, called up almost every speaker of note in the House, and concluded by a division, the majority being in favour of the original clause. The numbers were 278 and 232, leaving a majority of 46 in favour of Ministers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The cause of the Queen of Spain, in the northern provinces, has been on the decline. The troops of Don Carlos have have every where prevailed, and the whole of the Basque provinces may be said to be in their possession. General Valdez, with his army, has taken up his position on the banks of the Ebro, without attempting any decisive operation; his troops, it is said, being in a general state of disorganization.

The greater portion of the strongholds of the Queenites in the northern provinces [illegible]een evacuated; Oraa and Espar[illegible]en completely defeated, and [illegible]oved; El Pastor has [illegible] off, in the dead of the night to Saint Sebastian, in such haste, as to leave in Tolosa an immense quantity of ammunition, guns, cannons, &c. Villa Franca capitulated to the Carlists on the 3rd of June, after having been well defended; and Tolosa was evacuated on the 5th; Bilboa also, having been bombarded for several days by the Carlists, was expected to capitulate.

Owing to the unfavourable position of affairs, it has at length been decided on by the Queen-Regent's Government to apply to England, France, and Portugal, for that active assistance which by the articles of the Quadruple Treaty it was contended those powers were bound to furnish; consequently a protracted negociation was entered into on the part of

Lord Granville and M. de Broglie, respecting the question of intervention. It appeared to the representatives of the governments of England and France that Spain was not in a condition to bear the charge of a levy of 25,000 men in England, France, and Belgium; and that therefore the only safe course would be to charge these States with the immediate outlay, at the same time guaranteeing to them re-payment on the part of Spain, as soon as she should be in a condition to pay the debt. It was therefore agreed upon, that each of the Powers who permitted levies to be raised for the support of the constitutional cause in Spain, should support the troops leaving their respective territories. Accordingly, in the London Gazette, of the 10th of June, a notice appeared, authorizing the enlistment of British soldiers in the service of the Queen of Spain, for the period of two years. The command of the British troops has been entrusted by General Alava to Colonel Evans, M.P. for Westminster. The entire force will be 10,000 men; to be divided into 8,448 infantry, 552 rifles, 700 cavalry, and 300 artillery. Steam vessels are engaged to transport the first division of the English auxiliary legion to Spain. Six thousand men are to sail from Algiers for Malaga, as the French quota.

PORTUGAL.

A sudden change of the administration has been effected at Lisbon, arising, it is stated, out of circumstances connected with the young Queen's contemplated marriage. A partiality is said to have existed for the young Duke of Nemours, but which was opposed by the Empress and the ministers. The latter were unexpectedly dismissed, and Marshal Saldanha placed at the head of the new ministry, with the Duke of Palmella as his coadjutor, who were both favourable to a matrimonial alliance with the Orleans family, and to which the French monarch had given his assent. The English ministry, however, have expressed so strong a feeling of disapprobation at the contemplated marriage, that Saldanha has informed Lord Howard de Walden that it had been definitively abandoned.

A private letter from Lisbon, dated May 16th, says: 'A very extraordinary scene took place at the Estrella Nunnery the other day, upon the occasion of the Queen's visit to that convent. It appears that upon her Majesty's arrival there, the nuns seized and dragged her in solemn procession through the cloisters, took her to the church, knelt down before her, and commenced a regular din of lamentations and supplications, requesting the Queen not to forsake the Catholic religion of the country, which was fast sinking, &c., and it was with no small difficulty that her Majesty regained her liberty from them, after near one hour's suffering of this clamour.'

GERMANY.

A project of the highest importance, but which has for some time been considered as imaginary and impracticable, a plan for uniting the Rhine and the Danube, is about to be carried into execution. A company, under the direction of Baron Le Flèche de Kendelstein, has been formed for the purpose, supported by several rich bankers at Amsterdam, and in Germany. When finished it will unite the Black with the North Sea, which are now separated by a distance of 400 leagues.

On the 16th of May, the city of Munich was thrown into consternation by a tremendous explosion. The powder-magazine, situate at the distance of about half a league to the west of the city, was blown up, with the whole stock of bombs, grenades, Congreve-rockets, and 300 barrels of powder. The houses, even in the remotest parts of the city, were shaken, the rooms were filled with dust, and from the pressure of the atmosphere, not only were the windows broken, and the fragments of glass scattered into the furthest corners of the rooms, wounding whomsoever they struck, but in many houses the window-frames were shattered, the doors forced from the locks and hinges, and many persons in the streets thrown down. Six persons perished; and not one stone of the magazine was left upon another. In the knapsack of one of the artillerymen who perished in the explosion, a letter was found, addressed to his commanding officer, declaring his intention to commit the act of destruction, owing to the ill-usage he had received. He had been an idle and dissipated student in one of the universities, and, after entering the army, his conduct was such as to preclude all idea of his obtaining promotion.

ITALY.

A new era, says a correspondent from Rome, is at hand for the town of Tivoli. The Arno will be led into another channel, some hundred paces further up. The rock opposite to Tivoli is broken through —a work which will illustrate the reign of Gregory XVI.—the river precipitating itself into the valley, in a north-western direction from the present cascade, will form a new cascade, equal in elevation and volume to that of Terni. The channel cut in the rock is 300 feet in length, and has been completed for some months,

and the preparations for conducting the river into its new bed will be shortly terminated.

EGYPT.

According to the latest accounts the plague has been committing dreadful ravages, in both Lower and Upper Egypt, setting every precaution at defiance. At Foua, a town of 25,000 or 30,000 inhabitants, 19,000 had already been attacked, and of these, barely 500 escaped. Alexandria is almost a desert, having lost, by death and emigration, two-thirds of its population.

CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS.

Letters from Cape de Verde inform us that the garrison had risen at St. Jago against their officers, and proclaimed Don Miguel. After many excesses, the population of the town and its neighbourhood was roused to oppose them, and they finally succeeded in expelling them. The mutinous garrison took possession of some Sardinian vessels, and sailed away, it was supposed for Italy, to tender their services to Don Miguel. Nothing is further known about them, and the island was perfectly quiet when the last advices left.

AMERICA.

A rail-road is about to be formed between New York and Lake Erie, of the almost incredible length of four hundred and eighty-three miles, and at the cost of five million six hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars! Shares to the amount of upwards of one million eight hundred thousand dollars have already been taken in the city of New York, and the rail-road is expected to be finished in about three years. A canal, 115 miles in length, is about to be constructed between Michigan and the Illinois River, at the cost of three million dollars.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres state, that the late governor, Quiroga, and his suite of ten persons, returning from a mission of mediation between two discordant provinces (Tucuman and Salta), were attacked in the neighbourhood of Cordova by a band of assasins, who lay in wait for them, and murdered them in cold blood; only one person attached to the embassy escaped. This individual was a courier, who at the moment of attack was several yards in advance of the travelling carriage which contained the ill-fated sufferers, and instantly putting spurs to his horse, saved his life.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

There is some probability that the hitherto-unexplored mineral treasures of *Dartmoor* will be brought to light; some of the ancient workings (the supposed stream-works of the period of the Phœnicians and Carthaginians) have been opened, and great quantities of tin have been found. The Chudleigh United Company have, according to report, not only the most extensive set, but they have also some of the richest lodes. A short time since, a wheelbarrow and some miners' tools were found, that had been buried 36 years since, which were in a perfect state of preservation; some men had just then got to the lode, when the water broke in upon them, and, having found, they were obliged to give up. The present company are working with spirit.

May 16. The external repairs of Great Malvern Church have commenced, the first stone having been laid this day at the north-west angle of the nave, by Thomas Woodyat, Esq., of Holly Mount. The Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Gloucester, and the Rev. Mr. Kinsey, of Cheltenham, have set on foot a subscription for the preservation of this noble structure.

June 2. A meeting of the St. Asaph Diocesan Society for Promoting the Building and Enlargement of Churches, &c. was held at Mold, the Bishop of St. Asaph in the chair. The following grants were made in aid of building a chapel at Pont Blenddyn, in the parish of Mold, 200*l.*; ditto, Oswestry, 250*l.*; ditto, Rhyl, 200*l.*; ditto, Ruabon, 300*l*; ditto, Llangadfan, 150*l.*; and of enlarging the church at Ysceifiog, 100*l.*

June 10. A dreadful storm visited *Durham*; during which, the western tower of the cathedral was struck with lightning, hurling down an immense mass of stone, which, alighting upon the pavement beneath, was dashed into innumerable portions. At this moment, a party of students belonging to the University, who had been inspecting a monument lately erected to the memory of the Rev. J. Carr, late master of the grammar-school, alarmed by the crash, rushed from the cathedral, and, lamentable to relate, two of them were instantly annihilated by the falling fabric. Another had his right foot dreadfully mutilated, and a fourth was most severely bruised by several fragments of the stone, which, rebounding, struck him on the abdomen. The names of the unfortunate youths who p are Hagle and Brown.

June 11. Five men were killed and 16 bruised, many of them severely, at *Newcastle*, by the fall of some new buildings.

June 13. The foundation stone of the public cemetery at *Exeter*, was laid by the Rev. Chancellor Martin, in the presence of several other of the dignitaries of the Church, and a large concourse of spectators. The Rev. Chancellor closed an eloquent address on the occasion, by expressing his gratification that all sects of professing Christians would now have a burying-place in common; and he assured his dissenting brethren, however they might differ on points of doctrine, or forms of Church government—and on some points they must be content to differ—he most fervently hoped they would all at last meet where no differences could arise.

The foundation stone of a column to commemorate the indefatigable exertions of the brothers, Richard and John Lander, and to record the untimely fate of the former, who was murdered by the natives in his recent expedition to the Quorra, was laid at *Truro* with masonic honours. All the respectability and wealth of Truro and the neighbouring towns were present.

The Court of Exchequer has decided that the corporation of *Truro* have a right to a toll of 4*d.* per chaldron for metage of all coals coming into that port.

June 13. At *Wolverhampton*, an investigation of some length, connected with disturbances arising out of the election of Sir F. H. Goodricke for South Staffordshire, was brought to a final close. It appears that the military had been called out to quell the riot, and some wounds were inflicted. Owing to the public excitation caused by the affair, Government thought proper to send down Sir F. Roe, of Bow Street police office, to investigate the affair. In the course of the inquiry *one hundred and fifty-two* witnesses were examined. From the evidence of the soldiers it appeared, that by Captain Manning's orders, they, in the first instance, only used the flats of their swords to disperse the mob; but this seems only to have encouraged violence, and almost every one of the troop (the Captain included), were struck with stones. The men examined exhibited their helmets, all of which bore marks of blows from stones; and the soldier whose horse was killed by being stabbed with some sharp instrument, was severely hurt by a stone while standing near his dead horse. Before Sir F. Roe left Wolverhampton, an expression of thanks was tendered by several respectable inhabitants to him, for the impartiality with which he had conducted the inquiry. Two subscriptions have been commenced in the town—one in order to present to Captain Manning and Lieutenant Brander some testimonial of approbation of their conduct; and another on behalf of Marriott, a boy who lost his leg in consequence of a shot passing through his knee.

The total emigration from the United Kingdom amounted, in 1833, to 62,527 persons; and in 1834, to 76,222.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The *London and Greenwich Railway.*—This work is rapidly approaching completion; nearly 500 arches are built, exclusive of those at the London Bridge end, and it is expected that an engine will commence running from the Spa-Road to High Street, Deptford, before the month of September. The whole line will, in all probability, be completed before Christmas. A few days since, one of the company's engines performed several experimental trips, for the purpose of testing the solidity of the works, when several noblemen and scientific individuals attended. A tumbler of water, filled to the brim, was placed near the rail, and the engine, with coals, water, and passengers—a weight of at least 14 tons—passed along; not a drop of water was spilt, and the vibration was scarcely perceptible. Those who stood underneath the arches were astonished to find that the noise was not so great as that which would have been occasioned by the passing of a hackney-coach. This viaduct, when completed, will exceed, by three quarters of a mile, the celebrated bridge of Trajan across the Danube, and is certainly the most extraordinary work of the kind in our age.

May 16. Mr. Jerrold, author of 'Rent Day,' and other successful pieces, brought an action in Court of Common Pleas, against Messrs. Morris and Winston, proprietors of the Haymarket Theatre, to recover compensation for a three-act piece intitled 'Beau Nash, or the King of Bath,' performed 13 nights in succession last season in their Theatre; they had given him 50*l.* which they deemed fair remuneration—he thought not, and the jury being of the same opinion, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 100*l.* in addition to the 50*l.* already paid.

June 19. The triennial ceremony called the *Montem*, was celebrated by the Eton scholars. Their Majesties attended, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince George.—The name of the "Captain" this year is Money, and the subscriptions are stated to amount to upwards of 1,000*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Dec. 15, 1834. Knighted, Capt. the Hon. Henry Duncan, R.N., C.B. and K.C.H.

May 6. The Hon. Geo. Stevens Byng, Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.

May 20. The Right Hon. Marquis Conyngham and Right Hon. Viscount Morpeth to be of the Privy Council.—Knighted, Rear-Adm. John Acworth Ommanney, C.B.—Graham Speirs, esq. to be Sheriff Depute of the Shires of Elgin and Nairn.

May 22. Earl of Lichfield to be his Majesty's Postmaster General.—4th Light Dragoons, Brevet Major Edward Byrne to be Major.—11th Light Dragoons, Capt. J. Jenkins to be Major.—74th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Riall, K.C.H. to be Col.—Rifle Brigade, Capt. J. N. Gossett to be Major.

May 27. Right Hon. Sir R. Hussey Vivian, Bart. and the Right Hon. Geo. S. Byng, to be of his Majesty's Privy Council.

May 28. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. Sir J. Maclean, K.C.H. to be Colonel Commandant.

May 29. 2d Foot, Capt. R. W. Brough, to be Major.—11th Foot, Lieut.-Col. G. L. Goldie to be Lieut.-Col.—35th Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. Keightley to be Lieut.-Col.—90th Foot, Major G. G. Nichols to be Major.

May 30. Charles Ellice, esq. to be Page of Honour to his Majesty in Ordinary.

June 5. 1st Dragoons, Major T. Marten to be Lieut.-Col.—1st Gren. Guards, Lieut. and Capt. Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Bart. to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—19th Foot, Major T. Raper to be Lieut.-Col.—Royal London Militia, Wm. Thompson, esq. M.P. and Alderman, to be Lieut.-Col.—North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, the Right Hon. Lord Clinton to be Lieut.-Col.—1st Devon Yeomanry Cav. B. Fulford, esq. to be Major.

June 8. Isaac Alex. Hog, of Higham-lodge, Suffolk, esq. to be Gentleman at Arms.

Archibald Earl of Gosford, created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Worlingham, of Beccles, Suffolk.

June 9. Earl of Gosford to be Governor in Chief of the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward.

June 10. Knighted, Dr. Whitelaw Ainslie, late of the Medical Staff of Southern India.

June 12. 3d Foot, Capt. Hen. Fred. Lockyer to be Major.

June 15. Benj. Cruttall Pierce, of St. Helen's-place, London, M.D. to take the surname, and bear the arms of Seaman quarterly with those of Pierce.

June 19. Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knight, and George Gipps, esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the investigation of all grievances affecting his Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada; and Tho. Fred. Elliot, esq. to be Secretary to the said Commissioners.

1st Foot, Capt. Chas. Deane to be Major.—9th Foot, Lieut.-Col. John M'Caskill, to be Lieut.-Col.—98th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Colin Campbell be to Lieut.-Col.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Carlow Co.—N.A.Vigors, Esq. A. Raphael, Esq.
Drogheda.—Andrew Carew O'Dwyer, Esq.
Ipswich.—Rigby Wason, Esq. and James Morrison, Esq.
Kildare Co.—R. M. O'Ferrall, esq.
Kingston-upon-Hull.—T. P. Thompson, Esq.
Tiverton.—Lord Visc. Palmerston.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. W. Powell, to a Preb. in Llandaff Cath.
Rev. J. E. Tyler, to a Preb. in Llandaff Cath.
Rev. — Smith, to be Canon in Worcester Cath.
Rev. T. Allbutt, Dewsbury V. co. York.
Rev. J. Barnes, Bassenthwaite R. Cumb.
Rev. D. Beynon, Tredington R. co. Worcester.
Rev. W. Braithwaite, Holland Fenn Chapel, co. Lincoln.
Rev. R. S. Bree, Tintagell V. Cornwall.
Rev. B. S. Broughton, Elmley Lovett R. co. Worcester,
Rev. J. Daniel, Elmore P. C. co. Gloucester.
Rev. M. D. Duffield, Bere and Layer de La Hay, P. C. Essex.
Rev. J. Dodson, Cockerham V. co. Lancaster.
Rev. W. C. Fenton, Mattersea Bawtry V. Notts.
Rev. J. Garbett, Clayton R. Sussex.
Rev. G. L. Hamilton, Carew V. co. Pembroke.
Rev. J. Hardy, Lea P. C. co. Gloucester.
Rev. C. Hesketh, North Meols R. co. Lanc.
Rev. W. Jones, Llanfihangel Generglyn V. Cardiganshire.
Rev. T. G. Joyce, Kilmastulla C. Killaloe.
Rev. W. Leech, Sherborne V. Norfolk.
Rev. C. B. Marshall, Brigsley P. C. Lincoln.
Rev. C. Nevill, East Grinstead V. Sussex.
Rev. J. Ridding, Andover V. Hants.
Rev. J. Shadwell, All Saints R. Southampton.
Rev. J. Shooter, Attenborough, V. co. Notts.
Rev, A. Short, Ravensthorpe V. co. Northamp.
Rev. A. C. Wallace, Great Coggeshall V. Essex.
Rev. E. W. West, Melborne V. Somerset.
Rev. M. West, Haydon, V. co. Dorset.
Rev. C. Wildbore, Clee V. co. Lincoln.

Chaplains.

Rev. H. Berry, Chap. to Earl Spencer.
Rev. W. H. Charlton, to the Duke of Dorset.
Rev. J. L. Popham, to the Marq. of Abercorn.
Rev. G. L. Wasey, to Lord Bridport.

BIRTHS.

May 16. At Exminster, the wife of Capt. Peard, R.N. a dau.——17. At Hadley, the wife of the Rev. H. Harvey, Preb. of Bristol, a son.——At Maidenhead, Lady Phillimore, a dau.——22. At Bishopthorpe, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Vernon Harcourt, a dau.——At the General Post Office, Mrs. Freeling, a dau.——23. At her father's, T. F. Buxton, esq. M.P. the wife of Andrew Johnston, esq. jun. of Rennyhill, M.P. a son.——23. In Baker-street, the wife of Capt. Rivett Carnac, R.N. a dau.——25. At Clifton Hamden, near Abingdon, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Polson, a dau.——At Uplowman, the wife of the Rev. Sydenham Pidsley, a dau.——27. the wife of the Hon. Dr. Dean of Windsor, a dau.

June 4. At Ramsgate, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gummer, Madras Army, a dau.——The wife of Edw. Rudge, esq. of Ewelme, Oxf. a son.——5. At Merton Cottage, Cambridge, the wife of the Hon. Thomas Keppel, a son.——6. In Gloucester-pl. Lady Frances Calder, a dau.——7. In Charter-house-square, the wife of the Rev. W. Goode, Rector of St. Antholin, a dau.——8. At her father's, in York-st. Portman-sq. the wife of Major Tronson, 13th Light Inf. a son.——9. At Milford Lodge, near Lymington, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. T. Roberts, C.B. a dau.——10. At Tidmington, the wife of Dr. Staunton, a dau.——11. In Lower Brook-st. the wife of W. Leveson Gower, esq. of Titsey-place, a dau.——12. At Downes, the wife of J. Wentworth Buller, esq. a son and heir.——15. At the Mansion House, Yo[illegible] Mayoress, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

May 7. At Ipplepen, Capt. Geo. Wm. Buller, to Charlotte, second dau. of Geo. Drake, esq.——9. At Knightwick, Worcestershire, the Rev. Wm. Jones Skinner, Rector of Whitfield, Northamptonshire, to Eleanor, only dau. of the late Mr. W. Jones, of Little Tarrington, Herefordshire.——10. At Whitchurch, the Rev. Dr. W. Birkett Allen, Rector of Winterbourne, Gloucestershire, to Anne Martha, dau. of the late J. Hill, esq. of Kingsclere.——11. At Hayes, Kent, the Rev. W. Drummond, of Down, to Lydia, eldest dau. of S. W. Ward, esq. of Baston, Kent.——At Rome, in the apartments of Cardinal Weld, Don Marc Antonio Borghese, Prince of Sulmona, eldest son and heir to the Prince and Princess Borghese, to Lady Gwendaline Talbot, second dau. of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury.——12. At Penshurst, the Rev. T. Maude, to Eliz. Stewart Hay, niece of the late James Laing, esq. of Streatham-hill, Surrey.——At Spilsby, Linc. the Rev. John Alington, Rector of Candlesby, to Charlotte Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Sir Allen Bellingham, Bart.——At Wimbledon, the Rev. H. St. Andrew St. John, Vicar of Addingham, Cumb. to Emily Murray, second dau. of A. Belcher, esq.——At Mortlake, Char. Eyre, esq. of Hallingbury-place, Essex, to Mary Ann, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. L. Popham, of Littlecott, Wilts.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. H. B. W. Hillcoat, D.D. to Catherine, dau. of the late F. Pym, esq. of the Hassells, Bedfordshire.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, A. Peyton Phelps, esq. to Rachel Susanna, widow of the late Alex. Deans, esq. Master in Chancery in Jamaica.——13. At Wotton-under-Edge, the Rev. Kenelm Henry Digby, second son of Vice-Adm. Sir H. Digby, to Caroline, fifth daughter of Edward Sheppard, esq. of the Ridge, co. Gloucester.——14. The Rev. E. H. Dawkins, Vicar of Markham Clinton, Nottinghamshire, to Eliz. dau. of the late Sir W. H. Cooper, Bart. and widow of G. A. Dawkins, esq.—— At Oxford, the Rev. D. Williams, Rector of Alton Barnes, Wilts, to Miss Eliz. Powell, of Brecon.——At Tottenham, the Rev. F. M. M'Carthy, Vicar of Loders, Dorsetshire, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of William Robinson, esq. LL.D.——At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, H. Penney, esq. to Harriet, only dau. of Sir J. Nicoll M'Adam, of Whitehall.——At Kingston, near Taunton, Andrew, son of the late Rev. Edw. Foster, Preb. of Wells, to Eliz. only dau. of the Rev. A. Foster.——At Clifton, the Rev. H. Gray, of Almondsbury, fourth son of the late Bishop of Bristol, to the Hon. Emilie Caroline Pery, third dau. of the late Viscount Glentworth. ——At Brislington, the Rev. W. L. Townsend, Rector of Bishop's Cleeve, to Anne, only dau. of H. Ricketts, esq.——At Bampton, Oxfordshire, the Rev. C. Rose, B.D. Rector of Cublington, Bucks, to Eliz. Frances, third dau. of the late W. Manley, esq. Serjeant-at-Law. ——At Bradford, Geo. Churchill, esq. of Buckland Ripers, to Frances, third dau. of the Rev. Middleton Onslow, Rector of Bradford Peverel.——At Hartlebury, the Rev. F. J. B. Hooper, to Caroline Smith, dau. of the Rev. J. Harward.——At Epsom, the Rev. G. Trevelyan, Rector of Malden, Surrey, to Anne, only dau. of H. Gosse, esq.——16. At Cheltenham, C. Saunders, esq. third son of the late Col. A. Saunders, to Eliza, second dau. of the late J. Wilson, esq. of Smeaton Castle, co. York.——Joseph M. Gerothwohl, esq. to Charlotte Claudine Clementine, dau. of the Marq. de Croy Channel de Hongrie.——18. At Leamington, the Rev. W. Warburton, to Emma-Margaret, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Stovin.——19. At Hovingham, Yorkshire, the Rev. G. H. Webber, 4th son of the Archd. of Chichester, to Frances, dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Worsley, Rector of Stonegrave.——At the Earl of Listowell's, Kingston House, Hedworth Lambton, esq. M.P. youngest brother of the Earl of Durham, to Anna, eldest dau. of the late Gervase Parker Bushe, esq. of Kilkenny, and niece to the Countess of Listowell.——At Bathwick, the Rev. E. F. B. B. Fellowes, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of J. Brookes, esq. of Cumberland Cottage, Sidmouth.——20. At Berry Pomeroy, the Rev. J. Bentall, of Dean's Yard, Westminster, to Harriet, dau. of the late J. Everett, esq. of Salisbury.——At Edinburgh, G. W. Denys, esq. 68th Light Inf. eldest son of Sir Geo. Denys, Bart. to Catherine-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late M. H. Perceval, esq.——At West Rainham, Norfolk, the Rev. J. Kinchant, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late R. Phayre, of Shrewsbury, esq.——21. At Highgate, the Rev. R. J. B. Henshaw, Vicar of Hungarton, Leicestershire, to Harriet, third dau. of the late Wm. Findley, esq. of Montrose, N.B.——At Swaffham Prior, W. Trevelyan, esq. eldest son of Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. to Paulina, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Jermyn. ——At St. Pancras, the Rev. H. E. Fryer, of Cattistock, Dorsetshire, to Mary Ellen, dau. of H. G. Stephens, esq.——At Bromham, Capt. Agar, late 16th Lancers, to Mary Hoad, third dau. of the late Adm. P. Puget, C.B.——At Pluckley, Kent, the Rev. W. Yorke Draper, Rector of Broke, to Mary Anne, fourth dau. of Barrington Price, esq.——At St. Mary's, Marylebonne, the Rev. H. Reade Quartley, of Wolverton, Bucks, to Isabella Turnor, dau. of the late Major Forbes.——At Tooting, the Rev. W. P. Purvis, Rector of Kirklington, Cumb. to Jane, eldest dau. of E. East, esq. of Leighhouse, Surrey.——22. At Camberwell, George Jones, esq. surgeon, late of Alcester, in this county, to Anne, relict of Tho. Snepp, esq. and dau. of the late Sir Henry Wakeman, Bart. of Perdiswell, Worcestersh.—23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. T. Garnier, Vicar of Lewknor, to Lady C. Keppel, dau. of the Earl of Albemarle.——26. At Chelsworth, Capt. Job Hanmer, R.N. of Holbrook Hall, Suffolk, to Charlotte-Sophia Blagrave, dau. of the late J. Blagrave, esq. of Calcot-park, Berks.——At Shimpling Thorne, Suffolk, J. M. Cookesley, of Boulogne-sur-mer, to Henrietta Sarah, dau. of Thos. Fiske, Rector of Shimpling and Kettlebaston.——27. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Henry Coe Coape, esq. to Sidney-Jane, third dau. of Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. King, K.C.B.——28. At Chester-le-Street, R. Pierce Butler, esq. eldest son of Sir T. Butler Bt. of Bullin Temple, Carlow, to Matilda, dau. of T. Cookson, esq. of Hermitage, Durham.

June 1. At Edinburgh, Sir James Stuart, Bart. of Allanbank, to Katherine, second dau. of Alex. Monro, esq. M.D. Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.——2. The Rev. J. Daubeny, Rector of Publow, Somersetsh. to Eleanor, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Browne Clayton, of Adlington Hall, Lanc.——3. At Frome, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Aitchison, E.I.C. to Eliza Vincent, eldest dau. of the late Capt. R. J. L. O'Connor, R.N.——4. At Plymouth the Rev. R. L. Burton, vicar of the Abbey, Shrewsbury, to Mary Anne Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Pyne Coffin, of East Downe, Devon. ——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. J. David Watts Russell, esq. eldest son of Jesse Watts Russell, esq. to Mary Neville, dau. of J. Smith Wright, esq. of Rempstone Hall, Nottinghamsh.——6. At Marylebone church, the Rev. F. W. Hope, to Miss Ellen, dau. of the late G. Meredith, esq. of Nottingham-place.——At Croydon, the Rev. J. H. Worgan, to Philippa, eldest dau. of the late Edw[illegible] esq.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF DEVON.

May 26. At his residence in the Place Vendome, Paris, in his 67th year, the Right Hon. William Courtenay, Earl of Devon (1553,) third Viscount Courtenay, of Powderham castle, co. Devon (1762,) and a Baronet (1644).

His lordship was born July 30, 1768, the only son (with thirteen sisters) of William the second Viscount Courtenay, (*de jure* Earl of Devon,) by Frances, daughter of Mr. Thomas Clark, of Wallingford in Berkshire. He succeeded his father in the title of Viscount, shortly before he became of age, on the 14th of Dec. 1788.

His claim to the Earldom of Devon was founded upon the limitation in the patent of the 3d Sept. 1 Mary, 1553, by which that dignity (originally derived by the Courtenays by inheritance from the house of Redvers in the earliest feudal times) was granted to Sir Edward Courtenay, to hold to him "*et heredibus suis masculis imperpetuum*," with the precedence in Parliaments, and in all other places, which any of his ancestors, Earls of Devon, had ever held or enjoyed. The said Earl was the son and heir of Henry Marquess of Exeter, whose honours were forfeited by attainder; and grandson of William Earl of Devon by the Princess Elizabeth his wife, daughter of King Edward the Fourth. Edward Earl of Devon died in September 1556, without issue; and the title remained unclaimed until the year 1830, when Viscount Courtenay urged his right to the honour as collateral heir male of the last Earl, he being heir male of the body of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, a younger brother of Sir Edward Courtenay, which Sir Edward was the eldest son of Hugh second Earl of Devon, (but died in vita patris) and ancestor of the subsequent Earls. Upon establishing his pedigree, and proving that all the elder male branches of the Courtenay family were extinct, the House of Lords, on the 14th March 1831, admitted Lord Courtenay's right to the Earldom of Devon under the patent of 1553, by the following resolution: "Resolved and adjudged that William Viscount Courtenay hath made out his claim to the title, honour, and dignity of Earl of Devon."

His Lordship, however, never took his seat as Peer, having remained out of the country from that period until his death. He was unmarried; and is succeeded in the Earldom by William Courtenay, esq. assistant Clerk of the Parliament, elder son of the late Rt. Rev. Henry Reginald Courtenay, D.D. Lord Bishop of Exeter, and grandson of Henry Reginald Courtenay, esq. younger brother to the first Viscount. The Viscounty has become extinct.

The present Earl was born in 1777, and married in 1804, Lady Henrietta Leslie, daughter of the late Sir Lucas Papys, Bart. by Jane-Elizabeth Countess of Rothes, by whom he has issue the Hon. William-Reginald Courtenay, who married in 1830 Lady Elizabeth Fortescue, seventh daughter of Earl Fortescue, and has issue, and two other sons.

The remains of the late Earl of Devon lay in state at Powderham Castle on the 11th of June. A large number of persons from Exeter and the surrounding neighbourhood visited the mournful pageant. The funeral, which it was intended should be as private as circumstances would permit, took place the following day, the body being interred in the family vault in Powderham Church. The procession from the Castle consisted of the relatives of the deceased Nobleman, and some of the immediate friends of the family, together with several hundreds of the tenantry of Powderham and the adjoining parishes.

ADM. HON. SIR A.K. LEGGE, K.C.B.

May 12. At his residence on Blackheath, in his 69th year, the Hon. Sir Arthur Kaye Legge, K.C.B. Admiral of the Blue; uncle to the Earl of Dartmouth, elder brother to the late Bishop of Oxford, and to Lady Feversham.

He was born Oct. 25, 1766, the sixth son of William second Earl of Dartmouth, by Frances-Catharine, only daughter and heiress of Sir Charles Gunter Nicholls, K.B. He entered the Navy at an early age, and had the honour of being a shipmate with his present Majesty on board the Prince George, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Digby, on the American station. In 1791 he commanded the Shark sloop, stationed in the Channel; and in 1793 was made post in the Niger 32, which was one of the repeaters in the glorious victory of the 1st June 1794.

In the spring of 1795, the Latona frigate, to which he had been removed from the Niger, formed one of the squadron which escorted the Princess Caroline of Brunswick to this country. About May 1797 he was appointed to the Cambrian 40, in which he captured several privateers off the French coast, and was in occasional attendance on their Majesties at Weymouth, until the close of the war.

Soon after the renewal of the hostilities in 1803, he obtained the command of the Repulse, a new 74, attached to the Western squadron. Early in 1805 he captured a valuable Spanish merchantman, off Ferrol; and in the same year was present in the action between Sir Robert Calder and the combined fleets of France and Spain. He was afterwards ordered to the Mediterranean; and in 1807 accompanied Sir T. Duckworth to the Dardanelles, where the Repulse had 10 killed and 14 wounded. He afterwards went on the Walcheren expedition, and being attacked with fever at Flushing, was obliged to resign the command of his ship, and return to England.

Capt. Legge was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral July 31, 1810. In the spring of 1811 he was appointed to the command at Cadiz, having the Revenge 74 for his flag-ship; and remained there until Sept. 1812. He was afterwards appointed to the command in the river Thames, and hoisted his flag on the Thisbe frigate off Greenwich, where it continued during the remainder of the war. He became a Vice-Admiral 1814, K.C.B. 1815, and Admiral 1830.

In 1801 he was nominated a Groom of His Majesty's Bedchamber, in which character he walked at the funeral of George the Third.

Sir Arthur was never married. He has died possessed of a very large fortune, which he has distributed among his nephews and nieces. He has bequeathed to his butler, named Smith, who has been many years in his service, the sum of 3,000*l.* together with the whole of his valuable wardrobe. He has also left to Green, his coachman, 1,000*l*; to Burford, his footman, 1,000*l*; to Kitson, the groom, 1,000*l*; and to his housekeeper, 1,000*l*. To his housemaid, who had only been three months in his service, he has bequeathed the sum of 50*l*. In addition to these legacies, he has ordered the sum of 100*l*. to be paid to each of his servants in lieu of half a year's wages. His remains were interred in the family vault in Lewisham churchyard.

Major-Gen. Sir J. Campbell, K.C.B.

May 6. At Paris, Major-General Sir James Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.H., K.T.S. Colonel of the 74th regiment.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the first foot in 1791, and Lieutenant in 1794; and in September of the latter year obtained a company in the 42d. He served at Gibraltar; and was at the capture of Minorca in 1798. He was appointed Major of the Argyle-fencibles. *Jan. 3, 1799, and joined* them in Irela*
In 1802 he exchanged into the 94th which he joined at Madras; and in two years after was appointed Lieut.-Colonel. He served in the field during the Mahratta war from Jan. 1803 to March 1806, and for a time commanded a brigade. In Oct. 1807 his regiment, which had then been longest abroad, was drafted and sent home, where it arrived in April 1808, consisting of only 130 men. After being recruited, it embarked for Jersey in Sept. 1809, and for Portugal in Jan. following; from whence they proceeded to Cadiz, where this officer commanded a brigade and the garrison, and returned to Lisbon in Sept. 1810. Upon joining the army, he commanded a brigade of the third division until June 1812, and led it to victory at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, and Salamanca, as he did his own corps at Fuentes d'Onor and Vittoria. At the first of these he headed his own regiment, which stormed and carried the great breach. He was twice severely wounded, at Salamanca and Vittoria. He became a brevet Colonel 1813, C.B. in 1815, received permission to accept the insignia of the Tower and Sword, March 11, 1816; Major-General 1819; K.C.B. Dec. 3, 1822; he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 94th foot in 183.; and to that of the 74th on the 12th of December last. In 1818, on the temperary disbandment of the 94th regiment, he was presented by the officers of that corps with a sword as a memorial of their respect and esteem.

He married March 18, 1817, Lady Dorothea-Louisa Cuffe, younger daughter of Otway first Earl of Desart, and aunt to the present Earl.

Capt. Sir C. M. Schomberg, K.C.H.

Jan. 2. On-board the President flag-ship, in Carlisle Bay, Dominica, his Excellency Sir Charles Marsh Schomberg, C.B., K.C.H., K.T.S., Capt. R.N. and Lieut.-Governor of that island.

Sir Charles was the son of Capt. Sir Alexander Schomberg, R.N. by Mary-Susannah-Arabella, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Chalmers. He was born at Dublin; and entered the naval service on board the Dorset yacht, the command of which was held for many years by his father, in attendance on several Viceroys of Ireland. On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, he passed into active service under the celebrated Adm. Macbride, until th[illegible] when he was promoted [illegible] the Minotaur, in w[illegible] time [illegible] seen

St. Vincent. The Minotaur afterwards joined Nelson off Toulon, and bore a distinguished part in the battle of the Nile; and during his subsequent services in the Mediterranean, Lieut. Schomberg on all occasions displayed zeal and activity, particularly in a gallant and successful attack upon two Spanish corvettes, off Barcelona.

He next accompanied Lord Keith to Egypt, as Flag Lieutenant of the Fourdroyant, and was sent by the Admiral to Grand Cairo, to keep up a communication with the Turkish army, and continued in that arduous service until the termination of hostilities, notwithstanding he had been promoted to the Termagant sloop of war; after which he joined the Charon 44, and assisted in conveying the French troops from Alexandria to Malta.

He was employed in various negociations up to 1803, and in August of that year was made Post into the Madras 54, lying at Malta; where he remained until that ship was dismantled in 1807, and then returned to England.

His next appointment was to the Hibernia 120, as flag Captain to Sir W. Sidney Smith, and he removed with the Admiral into his former ship, the Fourdroyant, for the purpose of conveying the Royal Family of Portugal to Rio Janeiro. In 1810 he was appointed to the Astrea 36, in which he proceeded to the East India station, and in company with the Phœbe, Galatea, and Racehorse, captured, after a hard-fought and gallant action, on the 20th May 1811, la Renommee frigate of 44 guns, one of a squadron that had committed great depredations in the Indian seas. He subsequently recovered the settlement of Tamatan, in Madagascar, and captured another French frigate lying in the port.

In April 1813 he succeeded to the command of the Nisus 38, and proceeded from the Cape station to South America, whence he conveyed a valuable fleet, and was paid off in March 1814. At the enlargement of the Order of the Bath, in Jan. 1815, he was nominated a C.B.; and on the 30th Aug. following, received permission to accept the insignia of a Commander of the Tower and Sword. In 1820 he was appointed to the Rochford 80, destined for the flag of Sir Graham Moore. In 1824 he returned with that officer from the Mediterranean, his time of service being expired. In Feb. 1833 he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, where his wise and impartial administration appears to have given complete satisfaction to the inhabitants. He was interred in St. Paul's Chapel, on the 2d of January, with military honours, Sir G. Cockburn and Sir L. Smith, the senior naval and military commanders present, acting as chief mourners.

CAPT. W. KEMPTHORNE, R.N.

Lately. At Exeter, William Kempthorne, esq. a Post Captain R.N.

This officer was a native of Penrhyn; his father and maternal grandfather were both commanders in the Falmouth packet-service; and the name of the latter was Goodridge. He entered the navy in 1795, and served the whole of his time as Midshipman under the active and chivalrous command of Sir Edward Pellew, the late Viscount Exmouth. At the age of sixteen, he was carried prisoner into Rochelle, whence, however, after six weeks' captivity, he had the good fortune to escape, in company with Mr. Henry Gilbert, another Cornish youth, and in a few days more was again on board the Indefatigable. He attained the rank of Lieutenant in 1800.

Having proceeded with Sir Edward Pellew in the Culloden 74 to the East Indies, Mr. Kempthorne was there appointed First Lieutenant of the Cornwallis frigate, in 1805; and in 1807 obtained the command of the Diana brig, in which he captured the Topaze piratical schooner, in May of that year (on which occasion he was severely wounded), and a Dutch national brig of six guns in August 1808.

Towards the close of that year he was employed, with a brig and cruizer under his orders, in blockading Canton; and in Sept. 1809 he captured the Dutch national brig Zephyr of 14 long-sixes. Whilst employed in the Eastern seas, he made several important hydrographical discoveries; one of which, an extensive and dangerous patch of coral to the south of the Natuma islands, he named after his little vessel the Diana; which was at length worn out, and laid up at the island of Rodrigues, in May 1810.

He was made Commander April 3, 1811, appointed to the Harlequin sloop, Nov. 11 following; and to the Beelzebub bomb, July 2, 1816, then under orders for Algiers. During the bombardment of that town he commanded the division of bombs; and after its surrender was appointed to act as Captain of the Queen Charlotte 108, bearing the flag of his early patron. He was promoted to Post rank on the 16th Sept. following; and continued to command the Queen Charlotte until she was put out of commission.

[A more particular memoir of Capt. Kempthorne will be found in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, Supplement, part iv. pp. 114—116.]

MRS. COOK.

May 13. At Clapham, in her 94th year, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. James Cook, R.N. the celebrated circumnavigator.

This venerable lady, remarkable alike from the eminence of her husband, and for the length of time she had survived him, as well as estimable for her private virtues, was married in the year 1762. She was a Miss Batts, of Barking in Essex; and Cook was then a Master in the Navy, thirty-four years of age. To the last she was generally accustomed to speak of him as "Mr. Cook," which was the style by which he had been chiefly known to her during his residence at home, as he was not appointed to the rank of Commander until 1771, nor to that of Post Captain till 1776. His death at Owhyhee took place on the 14th of Feb. 1779, having then been absent from England for more than two years and a half. Mrs. Cook had, after his departure, received from the Royal Society, the Copley gold medal, which had been voted to him for a paper explaining the means he had employed for preserving his crew in his previous voyages, and this, with many other interesting memorials, she treasured with faithful care.

When the tidings of Captain Cook's death were communicated to King George the Third, his Majesty immediately directed pensions to be settled on the widow and three surviving sons. But Mrs. Cook had the grievous misfortune to lose them all within a few years after. Nathaniel, the second, who had embraced the naval profession from hereditary emulation of his father's name, not without affectionate apprehensions on the part of his mother, was lost in 1780, at the age of sixteen, with Commodore Walsingham, in the Thunderer, which foundered at sea.

Hugh, who was considerably the youngest, died in 1793, at the age of seventeen, whilst a student in Christ's College, Cambridge. His mother had purchased the advowson of a living, with a view to his preferment; but he died unacquainted with a circumstance which might, if prematurely announced, have damped his personal exertions. James, the eldest, at the age of thirty-one, was drowned with his boat's crew, while Commander of the Spitfire sloop of war, off the Isle of Wight, in 1794. A daughter had previously died of dropsy, when about twelve years of age. The memory of these lamentable bereavements was never effaced from her mind, and there were some melancholy anniversaries which to the end of her days she devoted to seclusion and pious observance.

Mrs. Cook selected Clapham as her place of residence, many years since, on account of its convenience for her eldest son when coming to town by the Portsmouth coach. There her latter days were spent in intercourse with her friends, and in the conscientious discharge of those duties which her benevolent and kindly feelings dictated to her. Her amiable conduct in all social relations, her pious acquiescence and resignation under extraordinary family trials and deprivations, and her consistent sensible demeanour throughout a long life, secured her universal esteem and respect.

The body of Mrs. Cook was buried on the 22d May, in a vault in the church of St. Andrew the Great, in Cambridge, near those of her children, to whose memory there is already a monument. Mrs. Cook has munificently left 1000*l.* three per cents. to that parish, under the following conditions:—The monument is to be maintained in perfect repair out of the interest, the Minister for the time being to receive 2*l.* per ann. for his trouble in attending to the execution of this trust; and the remainder is to be equally divided, every year on St. Thomas's Day, between five poor aged women belonging to and residing in the parish of Great St. Andrew's, who do not receive parochial relief. The appointment is to be made each year by the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers. She has also bequeathed 750*l.* to the poor of Clapham; and has left many handsome legacies to her friends; to her three servants, besides legacies, she has bestowed all the furniture in their respective rooms. She has bequeathed the Copley gold medal, before mentioned, and the medal struck in honour of her husband by order of George III. (of which there never were but five), to the British Museum. The Schools for the Indigent Blind and the Royal Maternity Charity, are benefited to the amount of nearly 1,000*l.* consols, besides various other public and private charities. Her will has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury by her relation, J. L. Bennett, esq. of Merton, and J. D. Blake, esq. the executors, and her property sworn under 60,000*l.*

EDWARD ROBERTS, ESQ.

May 14. At Ealing, Middlesex, in his 88th year, Edward Roberts, esq. late Clerk of the Pells in his Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer.

Mr. Roberts was one of the most marked men of his time, and had associated with nearly all the celebrated political characters of the age, from the days of

his god-father Sir Edward Walpole, and his early friend Colonel Barré, down to the leading Members of Lord Liverpool's administration. He possessed a masculine understanding, with a particular quickness and acuteness of observation. During a long and active career in the public service (upwards of sixty-one years) he was remarkable for those qualities which eminently pointed him out for offices of great trust and responsibility.

His personal character may be summed up in one word—he was a finished gentleman of the old school—in the best and highest sense of the term. On a first interview something bordering on austerity might be perceptible in his manner, but this common attribute of official men almost instantly vanished, and the natural amenity of his disposition displayed itself in the most attractive colours. His countenance was prepossessing in the extreme; his eye, though keen and piercing, clearly demonstrated a benevolent as well as ardent mind. He delivered his opinions on all subjects with the utmost energy and decision, and with an emphasis peculiar to himself. Few men could rival him in the variety and correctness of his information, or in the extent of his memory, at a very advanced period of life. Such was the accuracy and minuteness of his research, that it was difficult to call in question any historical fact, or even date, which he advanced. The same degree of exactness pervaded the arrangements of his private life, and nothing could exceed the beauty and elegance of his handwriting, but the vigour and perspicuity of his epistolary style.

It is to be hoped that a detailed memoir of this venerable man will be given to the public by the same admirable pen, which some years ago illustrated, in one of the most beautiful biographical sketches extant, the virtues and talents of his distinguished son, Barré Charles Roberts, Student of Christ Church, Oxford. (4to. 1814.) In the mean time this feeble tribute to the memory of Mr. Roberts is offered by one who felt himself both honoured and gratified by his friendship.

[We may add that at the time of his decease, Mr. Roberts was the senior member of the Company of Apothecaries of London, of which he served the office of Master some years since, and in which society he was regarded with the highest respect.]

MRS. O. SERRES.

Nov. 21. Within the rules of the King's Bench, in her 63d year, Mrs. Olivia Serres, the self-styled Princess Olive of Cumberland.

This extraordinary and aspiring impostor was born at Warwick, April 3, 1772, and baptized at St. Nicolas church in that town, on the 15th of the same month, being the daughter of Mr. Robert Wilmot, a house-painter, and Anna-Maria his wife. She was educated under the protection of her uncle, the Rev. James Wilmot, D.D. Fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, and Rector of Barton on the Heath in Warwickshire, and whilst living with him, shortly after quitting school, she appeared as a witness upon a very extraordinary trial for a burglary in her uncle's house, for which two men were convicted and executed. Her story was very marvellous, and her condnct, as she represented it, highly heroic.

At an early age she was married to Mr. John Thomas Serres, who had the appointment of Marine Painter to the King and Duke of Clarence, and was a son of Count Dominick Serres, one of the early members of the Royal Academy. After a few years they separated, and Mrs. Serres had to support herself and children by her own efforts. In 1806 she was herself appointed Landscape Painter to the Prince of Wales. We believe she at one time made her appearance on the stage, and she is said to have performed Polly in the Beggar's Opera. Mr. Serres died on the 28th of December 1825; and a memoir of him will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xcvi. i. 280.

Always possessing a busy and romantic imagination, Olivia at an early age essayed her powers in original composition; but we believe she did not venture before the public until the year 1805, when she printed a novel called "St. Julian." In the following year, she put forth her poetical miscellanies, under the title of "Flights of Fancy." She also published the "Castle of Avala," an opera; and "Letters of Advice to her Daughters."

In 1813 she embarked in the first of her attempts to gull the British public, by proclaiming her late uncle before mentioned to have been the long-sought author of Junius. His pretensions were advanced in an octavo volume, entitled, "The Life of the Rev. James Wilmot, D.D." (see the Monthly Review, N. S. LXXII, 94, and Gent. Mag. LXXXIII, ii. 413.) The claim was completely negatived by letters from Dr. Butler of Shrewsbury and Mr. G. Woodfall, which appear in the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1813 (ibid. p. 99.) Mrs. Serres replied in Nov. p. 413, and Mr. Woodfall honoured her with one more rejoinder in Dec. p. 545. The lady was indulged with further attention in the next volume.

pt. i, pp. 213, 344, 535, pt. ii, 24, but the falsity of her pretensions was already apparent to every intelligent person who paid attention to the subject.

Her next extraordinary freak was assuming the character of a theologian, by publishing in 1814, "St. Athanasius' Creed Explained, for the advantage of youth. By Olivia Wilmot Serres, niece," &c. &c. It will be observed she had already began to traffic in assumed names; for that of Wilmot was not given her in baptism.

About the year 1817 she first discovered that she was not the daughter of Robert Wilmot, but of Henry Duke of Cumberland, brother to King George the Third. At first she was satisfied to be accounted illegitimate; but she shortly professed herself to be his legitimate daughter; first her mother was Mrs. Payne, sister to Dr. Wilmot, and afterwards she became the Doctor's daughter. On these pretensions she proceeded to forward her claims to the Prince Regent and Royal family, and the officers of Government.

She employed herself in fabricating several absurd and contradictory documents; the most weighty of which was a will of George the Third, bequeathing her 15,000*l.*; some of these were printed, for the amusement of the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, in the number for July 1822. In the following June Sir Gerard Noel was induced to move for an investigation of her claims in the House of Commons, and was seconded by Mr. Hume; but Sir Robert Peel, in a clear and convincing speech, completely set the matter at rest, and enlightened the few who had been deceived by her extravagant assumptions. He pointed out that her documents were framed in the most injudicious and inconsiderate manner, many of the signatures being such as could never have been made by the parties to whom they were assigned. (see Gent. Mag. vol. XCIII, i. 637). He concluded by humorously observing that, "if these claims were given up, there were others which could yet be pressed. The lady had two strings to her bow. He held in his hand a manifesto of the Princess Olivia, addressed to the high powers of the Kingdom of Poland, and stating that she was descended from Stanislaus Augustus!"

From this time, however, the Princess Olive was constrained to relinquish her carriage and footmen in the Royal liveries, which some simple tradesmen had permitted her to display, and her latter years were spent in obscurity and poverty within the rules of the King's Bench.

MRS. HEMANS.

May 16. At Dublin, Mrs. F. D. Hemans, the most able of our female poets. For the following memoir of her history and writings we are indebted to the *Athenæum*.

Felicia Dorothea Brown was born at Liverpool, in the house now occupied by Mr. Molyneux, in Duke Street. Her father was a native of Ireland, her mother a German lady—a Miss Wagner—but descended from, or connected with, some Venetian family, a circumstance which Mrs. Hemans would playfully mention, as accounting for the strong tinge of romance and poetry which pervaded her character from her earliest childhood. When she was very young, her family removed from Liverpool to the neighbourhood of St. Asaph, in North Wales. She married at an early age—and her married life, after the birth of five sons, was clouded by separation from her husband. On the death of her mother, with whom she had resided, she broke up her establishment in Wales, and removed to Wavertree, in the neighbourhood of Liverpool—from whence, after a residence of about three years, she again removed to Dublin,—her last resting-place.

From childhood, her thirst for knowledge was extreme, and her reading great and varied. Those who, while admitting the high-toned beauty of her poetry, accused it of monotony of style and subject, (they could not deny to it the praise of originality, seeing that it founded a school of imitators in England, and a yet larger in America,) little knew to what historical research she had applied herself—how far and wide she had sought for food with which to fill her eager mind. It is true that she only used a part of the mass of information which she had collected,—for she never wrote on calculation, but from the strong impulse of the moment, and it was her nature intimately to take home to herself and appropriate only what was high-hearted, imaginative, and refined. Her knowledge of classic literature, however, may be distinctly traced in her 'Sceptic,' her 'Modern Greece,' and many other lyrics. Her study and admiration of the works of ancient Greek and Roman art, were strengthened into an abiding love of the beautiful, which breathes both in the sentiment and structure of every line she wrote (for there are few of our poets more faultlessly musical in their versification); and when, subsequently, she opened for herself the treasuries of German and Spanish legend and literature, how thoroughly she had imbued herself with their spirit may be seen in

her 'Siege of Valencia,' in her glorious and chivalric 'Songs of the Cid,' and in her 'Lays of Many Lands,' the idea of which was suggested by Herder's 'Stimmen der Völker in Liedern.'

But though her mind was enriched by her wide acquaintance with the poetical and historical literature of other countries, it possessed a strong and decidedly marked character of its own, which coloured all her productions—a character which, though anything but feeble or sentimental, was essentially feminine. Her imagination was rich, chaste, and glowing; those who saw only its published fruits, little guessed at the extent of its variety.

It is difficult to enumerate the titles of her principal works. Her first childish efforts were published when she was only thirteen, and we can only name her subsequent poems—'Wallace,' 'Dartmoor,' 'The Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy,' and her 'Dramatic Scenes.' These were, probably, written in the happiest period of her life, when her mind was rapidly developing itself, and its progress was aided by judicious and intelligent counsellors, among whom may be mentioned Bishop Heber. A favourable notice of one of these poems will be found in Lord Byron's Letters; and the fame of her opening talent had reached Shelley, who addressed a very singular correspondence to her. With respect to the world in general, her name began to be known by the publication of her 'Welsh Melodies,' of her 'Siege of Valencia,' and the scattered lyrics which appeared in the New Monthly Magazine, then under the direction of Campbell. She had previously contributed a series of prose papers, on Foreign Literature, to Constable's Edinburgh Magazine, which, with little exception, are the only specimens of that style of writing ever attempted by her. To the 'Siege of Valencia,' succeeded rapidly, her 'Forest Sanctuary,' her 'Records of Woman', (the most successful of her works,) her 'Songs of the Affections', (containing, perhaps, her finest poem, 'The Spirit's Return',) her 'National Lyrics and Songs for Music,' (most of which have been set to music by her sister, and become popular), and her 'Scenes and Hymns of Life.'

We should also mention her tragedy, The Vespers of Palermo,' which, though containing many fine thoughts and magnificent bursts of poetry, was hardly fitted for the stage; and the songs which she contributed to Col. Hodges' 'Peninsular Melodies.'

She had been urged by a friend to undertake a prose work, and a series of 'Artistic Novels,' something after the manner of Tieck, and Goethe's *Kunst-Romanen*, as likely to be congenial to her own tastes and habits of mind, and to prove most acceptable to the public.

"I have now," she says, (in a letter written not long since), "passed through the feverish and somewhat *visionary* state of mind often connected with the passionate study of art in early life; deep affections, and deep sorrows, seem to have solemnized my whole being, and I now feel as if bound to higher and holier tasks, which, though I may occasionally lay aside, I could not long wander from without some sense of dereliction. I hope it is no self-delusion, but I cannot help sometimes feeling as if it were my true task to enlarge the sphere of Sacred Poetry, and extend its influence. When you receive my volume of 'Scenes and Hymns,' you will see what I mean by enlarging its sphere, though my plan as yet is very imperfectly developed."

In private life, Mrs. Hemans was remarkable for shrinking from the vulgar honours of *lionism*, with all the quiet delicacy of a gentlewoman; and at a time when she was courted by offers of friendship and service, and homages sent to her from every corner of Great Britain and America, to an extent which it is necessary to have seen to believe, she was never so happy as when she could draw her own small circle around her, and, secure in the honest sympathy of its members, give full scope to the powers of conversation, which were rarely exerted in general society, and their existence, therefore, hardly suspected. It will surprise many to be told, that she might, at any moment, have gained herself a brilliant reputation as a wit, for her use of illustration and language was as happy and quaint, as her fancy was quick and excursive; but she was, wisely for her own peace of mind, anxious rather to conceal than to display these talents. Her sensitiveness on this point, prevented her ever visiting London after her name had become celebrated: and, in fact, she was not seldom reproached by her zealous friends for undervaluing, and refusing to enjoy, the honours which were the deserved reward of her high talents, and for shutting herself up, as it were, in a corner, when she ought to have taken her place in the world of society as a leading star. The few who knew her will long remember her eager child-like affection, and the sincere kindliness with which, while she threw herself fully and frankly on their good offices, she adopted their interests as her own.

Her health had for many years been precarious and delicate: the illness of which she died was long and complicated,

but, from the first, its close was foreseen; and we know from those in close connexion with her, that her spirit was placid and resolved, and that she looked forward to the approach of the last struggle without a fear.

GEORGE PINCKARD, M.D.

May 15. In Bloomsbury-square, aged 67, George Pinckard, esq. M.D. Physician to the Bloomsbury Dispensary.

Dr. Pinckard was a distinguished member of the College of Physicians, and in extensive private practice. In early life he was attached to the medical department of the army, having accompanied the expedition of Sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies, towards the close of the last century, as Physician to the Forces. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals, and continued for many years to superintend the entire medical department of that unhealthy station. He had a mind enriched by the stores of literature, and was the author of several works. Among these, his "Notes on the West Indies," published in three octavo volumes, 1806, is regarded as a production of standard utility as a medical guide to the climate, abounding in original and intelligent views of the state of society, and accurate statistical information. Dr. Pinckard was the founder of the Bloomsbury Dispensary, and continued the Physician for upwards of thirty years. To his professional exertions, and unremitting solicitude for its welfare, that charitable institution mainly owes its flourishing state. The severe visitations of bodily pain, to which for the last ten years he was occasionally subject by the disorder which so abruptly cut short his existence, compelled him to relax somewhat in the number of his personal attendances at the infirmary, and at the bed-side of the poor; but his mind continued to the last to watch over and promote its interests. In a pamphlet published shortly before his death, he has left proofs of the intelligence of his mind, and of his active benevolence in the cause of the poor.

A coroner's jury assembled to inquire into the circumstances of his sudden death. Dr. Rchard Pinckard, his nephew, said he resided in the same house with the deceased, and on Friday morning, May 15, his uncle proceeded to take breakfast, witness reading to him during the time. While thus engaged, a patient called, and Dr. George Pinckard went down stairs to him. In a minute or two witness heard a sound as if something had fallen heavily, and shortly afterwards the bell rang. The female patient who had called on the deceased, told him, that after Dr. Pinckard had examined her throat, he turned round to write her a prescription, but before he got to the table he fell down, and in less than two minutes was a corpse. Dr. Williams of Bedford-place, and Dr. Moore of Lincoln's-inn-fields, deposed that they were present at the examination of the body, and they had ascertained that the deceased laboured under a disease termed *angina pectoris* for a considerable length of time. They found partial ossification in the vessels about the heart, and also inflammation of the aorta. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God."

Dr. Pinckard was married June 27, 1817, to Miss Eastwood.

RICHARD SHARP, ESQ.

March 30. At Dorchester, on his road from Torquay to London, aged 76, Richard Sharp, esq. of Park-lane, and Mickleham, F.R.S. and S.A.; a gentleman well known in the literary world as "Conversation Sharp."

Though a great part of his life was spent in the superintendence of extensive commercial concerns, of which the responsibility rested on himself alone, he made such good use of his leisure, as to merit and receive the title of a man of letters, not the least distinguished of his time.

His "Letters and Essays in Prose and Verse," recently published, show that, if he had more exclusively devoted himself to study and composition, he might have taken a high station among our moral philosophers and moral poets. His taste and judgment were so correct, that Sir James Mackintosh, who was well acquainted with him, said that Mr. Sharp was the best critic he had ever known. His advice, which was equally valuable in matters of speculation and of practice, was always at the service of his friends, in whose reputation and success in life he never failed to take a lively and a generous interest. He was not less distinguished by his benevolence and kindness of heart, than by his powers of conversation. At the general election of 1806, he was returned to Parliament for Castle Rising, for which he sat till 1812, and was afterwards chosen for Portarlington, for which borough, we believe, he sat until 1820. In politics he was in principle a steady and consistent Whig; and though he had latterly retired from Parliament, no one was more watchful of political events, or more anxious for the extension of civil and religious liberty, and the improvment of the moral condition and happiness of society. Mr. Sharp has left behind him upwards of 250,000*l.* He has bequeathed

to Miss Kinnaird, his niece, to whom he was most affectionately attached, 150,000*l.* and he has fairly distributed 100,000*l.* among his other nieces and nephews.

SIR GEORGE TUTHILL, M.D.

April 7. In Cavendish-square, Sir George Tuthill, Knt. M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians. He was of Caius College, Cambridge; in 1794 was fifth Wrangler; and was subsequently elected to present a University address to the King.

Sir George Tuthill's entrance upon his professional career was considerably protracted, owing to an untoward circumstance, from which he was somewhat romantically delivered. Previous to the war with France, having proceeded to Paris, he was, with his lady, included among the numerous *detenus* at that period. When he had continued in captivity for some years, Lady Tuthill was at length recommended to appeal to the generosity of the First Consul; and, being provided with a petition, she encountered Napoleon and his suite on their return from hunting, and respectfully presented her memorial. The result was propitious, and in a few days they were on their road to England.

This accomplished physician was for many years attached to Bethlem and the Westminster Hospitals, and was highly esteemed by his professional brethren for his extensive professional acquirements, and general erudition. Under a cold exterior, Sir George Tuthill carried a very warm heart, and was much beloved by his patients and friends—he was peculiarly straightforward in his transactions, and was always actuated by the finest feelings of a gentleman and honourable man. His friendship was not readily given; it was never slightly withdrawn. Sir George was strictly a sententious speaker—he spoke in quick, short sentences, seldom uttering a word more than the occasion required, or omitting one that was necessary. He was for many years a lecturer on the practice of physic, &c, and, at one time, boasted the largest class in London; of late, his practice had been chiefly devoted to diseases of the brain, and his name has usually been included among the evidences in the Commissions *de lunatico inquirendo*. He was appointed to deliver the Harveian oration at the College of Physicians, on the 25th of June, and with his friends Sir Henry Halford and lately deceased colleague Dr. Maton, was actively engaged in effecting such wholesome reforms in the College as he deemed the improvement in the present state of medical science had rendered necessary. He was, however, a firm opponent to *radicalism* in the profession.

Sir G. L. Tuthill received the honour of knighthood, April 28, 1820. Sir George's malady was inflammation of the larynx—his medical attendants were Sir H. Halford, Dr. Warren, Dr. Watson, and Mr. Laurence. Mr. Knox, of the Westminster Hospital, also sat up with him. He died after an illness of 10 days. His funeral took place on the 14th April at St. Alban's. Many individuals of rank were desirous of paying the last sad token of respect to his memory; but Mr. Basil Montagu, his executor, directed that his funeral should be strictly private, in obedience to the wishes of Sir George, who was known to have an aversion to the pomp and show of mourning. He has left a widow and daughter.

His library, containing a good collection of books in medical, botanical, and miscellaneous literature, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby on the 26th and 27th of June.

MR. WILLIAM BLANCHARD.

May 9. At Chelsea, aged 66, Mr. William Blanchard, the eminent comedian.

He was a native of York, where he was brought up by an uncle, the printer of one of the newspapers, who apprenticed him to the same business. At the age of seventeen, however, he left home to join a company of comedians at Buxton, in Derbyshire, then under the management of Mr. Welsh. He made his debut under the assumed name of Bentley, in the part of Allen a Dale in Robin Hood, and a favourable reception induced him to pursue his theatrical career. His success continuing, he was induced after a year or two to appear in his proper name, and performed some of the most usual tragic characters, as Romeo, young Norval, Barnwell, &c.

When he had attained the age of twenty, he became a manager on his own account, and opened theatres at Penrith in Cumberland, Hexham in Northumberland, and Barnard Castle and Bishop's Auckland in Durham. After a few seasons he relinquished management a poorer man than when he commenced.

In 1793 he was engaged by Mr. Brunton, for the Norwich company; in which he had abundant opportunities for the display of his talents. In particular his performance of rustic characters, old men, smart servants, sailors, &c. obtained him some applause, and rendered him an established favourite throughout that circuit. His increasing reputation attracted the attention of the managers of Covent Garden, who at once engaged him for five

years commencing with the season of 1800. On the first of Oct. he made his first bow to a London audience, in the characters of Acres in the Rivals and Crack in the Turnpike-gate.

His correct delineation of the numerous characters which he successively assumed in play, farce, and opera, made him an universal favourite. His Fluellen, Menenius, Polonius, Pistol, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Sir Hugh Evans, and many others, were evidences of the soundness of his judgment and versatility of his talents.

Mr. Blanchard was twice married, and had several children. His health, neither benefited by poverty, misfortune, nor seeking means to forget them, had been for some time impaired. On the Tuesday previous to his death, he dined at Hammersmith, and about 6 in the evening quitted his friends for his residence at Chelsea. On his way, he must have had a fit and fallen into a ditch, from which it appears that he could not extricate himself until nearly 3 o'clock in the morning. On the day after, he got up and shaved himself, but in the course of the evening was visited by another severe fit, which was succeeded by one on the Thursday, still more violent, and on the following day he died. His remains were interred in the burial-ground of Chelsea New Church, attended to their final resting-place by his youngest son, aged 15; Mr. Fearman, his son-in-law; his brother-in-law, Mr. Harrold; Mr. Fisher, father of Miss Clara Fisher; Mr. W. Evans, Mr. Thomas Grieve, Mr. Drinkwater Meadows, Mr. F. Matthews, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Tilbury. All the members of the dramatic corps would, from the high esteem they entertained for poor Blanchard, have attended his obsequies, had not his own particular relations wished the ceremony to be performed as privately as possible. He was fortunately a very old member of the Covent-garden Theatrical Fund, and hence his widow will receive for life an annuity of 40*l.* per annum.

There is a portrait of Mr. Blanchard in the European Magazine for July 1817.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 26. In Upper Gower-street, aged 77, the Rev. *William Agutter*, formerly Chaplain and Secretary to the Asylum for Female Orphans. He was of Magdalene college, Oxford, M.A. 1784; and published the following sermons: The Abolition of the Slave Trade considered in a Religious Point of View, preached at Oxford, 1788; On the death of his friend, the celebrated Rev. John Henderson, at Bristol, the same year; The Origin and Importance of Life, at Northampton, and at Carshalton, for the Royal Humane Society, 1789; Christian Politics, or the Origin of Power and the Grounds of Subordination, at Northampton 1792; The Sin of Wastefulness, at St. Vedest, Foster-lane, 1796; Deliverance from our Enemies, at the Thanksgiving, 1797; The Faithful Soldier and True Christian, and The Miseries of Rebellion considered, two sermons at Northampton, 1798; The Difference between the Death of the Righteous and the Wicked, illustrated in the instances of Dr. Samuel Johnson and David Hume, esq. before the University of Oxford, 1806.

April 15. At Stoke, Plymouth, the Rev. *Robert Turner*, M.A.

April 20. At Lopen, near Crewkerne, aged 85, the Rev. *John Templeman*.

April 21. Aged 67, the Rev. *J. Flockton*, Vicar of Shernbourne, Norfolk, to which he was collated in 1831, by the Bp. of Ely.

April 24. Aged 67, the Rev. *Thomas Mears*, Rector of All Saints' and St. Lawrence's, and Vicar of St. John's, Southampton. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1792. He had performed his clerical duties in Southampton for upwards of forty years; but was presented to the livings by the Lord Chancellor, in the year 1817. The rectory of All Saints will in future be held distinct from that of St. Lawrence.

April 26. At Teignmouth, aged 76, the Rev. *George Fortescue*, Rector of St. Mellion, and St. Pennick, in Cornwall, to the latter of which churches he was presented in 1789, and to the former in 1793. He was of Merton College, Oxford, B.C.L. 1785.

April 27. At Thorpe, Surrey, aged 66, the Rev. *John Leigh Bennett*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Braze-nose college, Oxford, M.A. 1796; and was presented to Thorpe in 1806, by the Lord-Chancellor. The death of his youngest son is noticed in p. 101.

April 29. At Antingham, Norfolk, (found hanging in his school-room) the Rev. *John Hubbard*, Vicar of Little Horstead, to which Church he was instituted in 1823 on his own presentation.

At Dewsbury, Yorkshire, aged 56, the Rev. *John Buckworth*, Vicar of that parish. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford. M.A 1810, and was presented to Dewsbury in 1807 by the Lord Chancellor, having previously laboured for two years as Curate of that extensive parish.

April 29. At Morden, Surrey, aged 90, the Rev. *John Witherington* D.C.L. more than 57 years Re that parish, and for 65 years incum

Chislehampton, co. Oxford. He survived five days his great-grandson, J. Witherington, only son of the Rev. John Witherington Peers, Curate of Old Shoreham. He was of Merton Coll. Oxford, M.A. 1770, D.C.L. 1778; was presented to both the churches above named by C. Peers, esq.

April 30. At Clare Hall, Hants, aged 76, the Rev. *Andrew Sharp*, Vicar of Bambrough, Northumberland, to which Church he was presented in 1792 by the trustees of Lord Crewe's charity.

May 2. At the residence of his mother, Lexden, near Colchester, aged 36, the Rev. *Harvey Bawtree*, of Gorleston, Suffolk. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A 1815, M.A. 1818.

May 4. At Newark upon Trent, aged 65, the Rev. *William Bartlett*, Vicar of Newark and East Stoke. He was the grandson of John Bartlett, esq. formerly of Cortin Denham, co. Dorset, and an alderman of Bristol. He was of St. John's coll. Oxf. M.A. 1814, and was presented in the same year to Newark by the King, and to East Stoke by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. He has left a large family.

May 4. Aged 63, the Rev. *Charles Child*, Rector of Overton Longueville, Hants. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.D. 1811; was for several years Curate of Thiselton in Rutlandshire; and was presented to Overton Longueville in 1826 by the Earl of Aboyne.

May 6. At North Meols, Lancashire, the Rev. *Gilbert Ford*, Rector of that parish. He was of Wadham coll. Oxf. M.A. 1798; and was presented to his living in 1798 by —— Ford, M.D.

May 9. At Craike, Durham, aged 55, the Rev. *Powell Colchester Guise*, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Elmore and Longney, Glouc. brother to Sir John Wright Guise, Bt. K.C.B. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1804; was presented to Craike in 1818 by the late Bishop Barrington, to Elmore by his brother, and to Longney by the Lord Chancellor. He married Oct. 13, 1808, Maria, second dau. of Nathaniel Clifford, of Frampton Court, co. Glouc. esq and had issue William-Christopher, who died Feb 2, 1834, æt. 22, and other children.

May 20. At Freckenham, Suffolk, aged 51, the Rev. *Samuel Tillbrook*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Peterhouse, Camb. where he graduated B.A. 1806 as 6th Senior Optime, M.A. 1809, B.D. 1816. He was presented to Freckenham by his college in 1829, and married on the 15th Dec. that year, Frances fourth dau. of John Ayling, esq. of Tillington, Sussex.

May 21. At Grassby, co. Lincoln, aged 50, the Rev. *Wm. Hutton Wilkinson*, Vicar of that parish and Kirmington. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1811, as 17th Senior Optime, M.A. 1814; was presented to both his livings in 1812, to Grassby by Mrs. Wilkinson, and to Kirmington by Lord Yarborough.

May 27. At the rectory, Bangor, aged 75, the Rev. *Maurice Wynne*, LL.D. of Llwyn, co. Denbigh, the last male descendant of the house of Gwydir. He was of Jesus coll. Oxf. B.C.L. 1790, D.C.L. 1798; was presented to the vicarage of Great Wenlock in 1793 by Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. to Bangor in 1798 by P. L. Fletcher, esq. and to the chapelry of Overton in the same year by Earl Grosvenor.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. 5. Aged 90, retired commander John Maver, R.N.

April 3. At Woolwich, aged 15, crushed under a great iron roller which was being drawn by fifty boys, Mr. Onslow, a cadet of the Royal Military Academy.

May 6. At Avenue-road, Regent's-park, aged 65, Rear-Adm. John Mason Lewis, on the superannuated list. He served as a Lieut. of the Queen 98, in Howe's action of June 1, 1794; afterwards commanded the Snake sloop of war; and obtained post rank, Jan. 1, 1801. He was for many years a Commissioner of the Navy, successively resident at Antigua, Bermuda, and Malta.

May 12. At Winchmore-hill, aged 28, William Charles Haynes, esq. only son of the late Wm. Haynes, esq. of Kibworth Harcourt, Leic.

May 16. At Kensington, aged 72, Mr. Richard Harris, formerly printer of The Sun newspaper, and for many years clerk and publisher of The London Gazette.

May 18. At Bernard-st. aged 22, Launcelot, fourth son of John Barrow, esq. of Wedmore, Som.

May 20. Aged 17, Caroline-Georgiana, eldest dau. of Francis Willes, esq. of Gloucester-place.

May 22. At Camberwell, aged 80, Catherine, the wife of J. Ward, esq.

May 23. At Saville-row, aged 80, Robert Snow, esq. of the house of Messrs. Snow and Paul, bankers, Temple Bar.

At Clapham-common, aged 83, Mary, widow of Ebenezer Maitland, esq.

May 25. In Sloane-st. Sarah, wife of the Rev. T. R. Wrench, Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill.

May 29. At Denmark-hill, Ann, wife of Wm. Manfield, esq.

May 30. In Devonshire-place, aged

45, George Thornton Bayley, esq. of the civil service on the Bengal Establishment.

May 31. Aged 81, J. A. Myers, esq. first Secondary in the Remembrancer's office.

June 2. In London-street, Fitzroy-square, Sarah, widow of Capt. W. Story.

June 3. At Walcott-place, Lambeth, aged 74, John Rush Cuthbert, esq.

June 4. At Clapham, aged 17, Emilia-Sophia, third dau. of J. Thornton, esq.

June 6. In the Wandsworth-road, aged 75, James Denison, esq. founder and father of the Commercial Traveller's Society.

June 8. In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 87, G. W. Smyth, esq.

Aged 90, R. Fisher, esq. of Aldersgate-street and Mitcham.

In Hertford-st. May-fair, aged 5, Cradock Trevor Zacchia, youngest child of Benjamin Hall, esq. M.P.

June 10. In Park-place, Regent's-park, John Eames, esq.

At Clapham, in her 86th year, Margaret, relict of Andrew Van Yzendoorn, esq. of Mount-row, Lambeth, and formerly of Rotterdam. Also *June* 12th, in Burton-crescent, aged 23 years, Frederick Herman Arnold Bicker Caarten, esq. her grandson, eldest son of the late Adrian Herman Bicker Caarten, esq.

June 11. At the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, in Finsbury-circus, aged 87, the widow of J. Jowett, esq. of Newington.

June 14. At Saville-row, Margaret, widow of T. Brent, esq.

June 23. At the house of her son-in-law Mr. Baron Alderson, Caroline, widow of the Rev. Edw. Drewe, of Broad Hembury, Devon.

BERKS.—*June* 2. Mr. P. B. Dalton, of St. John's college, Cambridge. Accompanied by his elder brother, Mr. C. Browne Dalton, Fellow of Wadham coll. Oxford, he ascended the Thames from Eton in a two-oared boat, and on arriving at Maidenhead Weir, proceeded to bathe in the pool near Boulter's Lock. While swimming within a short distance of one another, the younger brother suddenly became exhausted, and sank, in spite of the utmost exertions of the elder, and when his body was recovered, life was extinct.

CAMBRIDGE.—*May* 29. At Cambridge, in her 82d year, Mrs. Pearce, widow of the Very Rev. Dr. William Pearce, Dean of Ely, eldest dau. of the Rev. Walter Sercold, of Cherryhinton.

Lately. At Queen's College, Cambridge, after a short illness, aged 22, Wastel Brisco, esq. youngest son of Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart. of Crofton Hall, Cumberland.

CORNWALL.—*May* 21. At Shillingham, Henry-Spry, fourth son of the late Edward Bennett, esq. of Exeter, and grandson of the late Rev. William Spry, Rector of Endellion.

Lately. At Penzance, J. Armstrong, esq. late Major 5th Dragoon Guards.

DERBY.—*May* 16. At Edensor, Florence, sixth daughter of the Rev. R. Smith, and sister to Mrs. Airy, of the Observatory, Cambridge.

At Hayfield, aged 104, Aaron Ashton. He was born in a cottage on the estate of Aspenshaw, and he recollected going to Manchester with his father, in 1745, to see the rebel army. At the age of 20 he enlisted, and was a soldier for 28 years; and at the battle of Bunker's Hill received a wound from the same shot which wounded Major Shuttleworth, of Hethersage. Within a few months of his death this old patriarch continued to walk about, and enjoyed good health and all his faculties nearly to the last.

DEVON.—*May* 18. At Exeter, aged 72, John Neave, esq. second son of the late Sir Richard Neave, and brother to the present Baronet. He was formerly Judge at Tirhoot and Chief Judge of Benares, both in Bengal. He married Sept. 9, 1789, Catharine, dau. of Col. Smith of Ireland, by whom he had issue three dau. and three sons: Anna-Frances; Caroline-Mary, married in 1819 to the Rev. Wm. Cookson, Vicar of Hungerford; Eliza, married in 1817 to John Milford of Exeter, esq.; John, Judge and magistrate at Allyghur in Bengal; Robert, magistrate and collector of revenue at Delhi; and Edgar.

May 20. At Hall, in the parish of Bishop's Tawton, aged 82, Charles Chichester, esq. for many years an active and intelligent Justice of the Peace in this county.

May 26. At Ilfracombe, William Shepherd, esq. eldest son of the late Saville William Shepherd, esq. of Coxside, Plymouth.

DORSET.—*May* 8. At Parnham, Lt. Oglander, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, youngest son of Sir W. Oglander, Bart. and grandson of the Duke of Grafton.

May 30. At Sutton, Tichborne Doughty, only son of Edward Doughty, esq. of Upton House, near Poole, Dorset.

Lately. Near Weymouth, Lieut.-Gen. Powell, of the E. I. Co.'s service.

June 3. Aged 6, Florence-Lucy-Hutchinson, youngest twin daughter of the Rev. Ralph Hutchinson Simpson, M.A. of Trinity coll. Cambridge.

ESSEX.—*June* 14. Anthony Merry, esq. of Dedham-house.

HANTS.—*May* 13. At Ryde, aged 18, Elizabeth Sophia, last surviving child of the late E. Percival, M.B. of Bath.

May 21. Susannah, the wife of H. T. Timson, esq. of Tachbury Mount.

May 28. At Cowes, the Right Hon. Mary dowager Lady Kirkcudbright, wife of Robert Davis, esq. R.N.

June 6. At Southampton, aged 74, James Byrn, esq.

HERTS.—*May* 21. At Pishobury, aged 78, Rose, only daughter and heiress of the late E. Gardiner, esq. of Pishobury, and widow of J. Miles, esq.

HUNTINGDON.—*May* 19. At Kimbolton, Susanna, widow of Cha. Cutfield, esq. of Midhurst.

KENT.—*May* 23. At Ramsgate, aged 73, Mary, widow of C. Pratt, esq. of Tottenham.

May 27. At Tunbridge Wells, Dorothea, relict of R. Scott, esq. of Lichfield.

May 30. Charles-Anna, wife of Col. H. Cuyler, District Paymaster, Chatham.

June 3. Aged 51, J. Webster, esq. of Shoulden-house, near Deal.

June 4. At Lewisham, aged 60, Mary, wife of Sam. Cowper Brown, esq. F.S.A.

At Greenwich, at an advanced age, Dame Mary Bate Dudley, relict of Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart. She was the 2d dau. of James White, esq. of Berral, co. Somerset.

June 7. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 56, Major-General F. Hepburn, late of the 3rd regiment of Foot Guards.

June 9. Joseph Foster, esq. of Bromley, a distinguished Member of the Society of Friends, and the indefatigable coadjutor of Joseph Lancaster, in the cause of popular instruction.

LANCASHIRE.—*June* 2. At Belle-vue, near Liverpool, J. Philips, esq. Lieut. R.N. eldest and only surviving son of the late John L. Phillips, esq. of Mayfield, near Manchester.

MIDDLESEX.—*June* 12. Aged 83, John Harvey, esq. of Teddington.

NORFOLK.—*May* 26. At Norwich, aged 90, Barnabas Leman, esq.

June 7. At Narford-hall, in his 65th year, Andrew Fountaine, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*May* 26. At Guilsborough-hall, Mary, wife of W. Z. L. Ward, esq. and heiress to the late Woodford Lambe, esq. of Addington.

OXON.—*May* 15. At Launton, aged 88, Bridget, wife of the Rev. Dr. Browne, Prebendary of Wells and Rector of Launton.

May 20. At Oxford, Sarah, wife of James Adey Ogle, esq. M.D. leaving a family of nine young children.

May 22. At his brother's at Headington, aged 57, W. H. Whorwood, esq. a Commander R.N. (1808).

SOMERSET.—*April* 25. At Bath, Maj.-Gen. Sampson Freeth. Appointed Lt. 111th foot 1794, Capt. Liverpool reg. 1795, in 26th dragoons 1796, Major 1800, in 96th foot 1807, brevet Lieut.-Col. 1808, Major 2d W. I. Regt. 1808, h. p. 15th foot 1809, Col. 1814, and Major-Gen. 1825. He was for some years Inspecting Field Officer of the Liverpool recruiting district.

May 22. At Bath, aged 58, Mary, wife of J. H. Hele Phipps, esq. of Leighton House, near Westbury, Wilts.

May 25. At the house of her brother the Rev. John Bayley, at Chilthorne Domer, aged 66, Ann Bayley, dau. of the late B. Bayley, esq. of Keyford, near Frome.

May 28. At Bath, Sarah-Eliza, widow of Lieut.-Col. Noble, 67th reg.

May 30. At Crowcombe, aged 52, William Bucknell, esq.

June 2. At Bath, Mrs. Mary-Anne Curteis, sister-in-law to Tristram Whitter, esq. M.D. and first cousin to the late E. J. Curteis, esq. M.P. for Sussex, of whom a memoir was given in our May number.

SUFFOLK.—*April* 20. At Ipswich, aged 52, Louisa, wife of the Rev. J. T. Nottage, Rector of St. Helen's and St. Clement's.

June 2. At Chelsworth, Ellen, second dau. of the late H. S. Pocklington, esq. of Tyrllandwr.

June 14. At Ipswich, aged 90, J. Cobbold, esq. of Holywells, near that town.

SURREY.—*Feb.* 21. At Croydon, Joseph Bordwine, esq. Professor of Fortification to Addiscombe college.

May 28. At the house of his sister Mrs Henry Wyndham, near Ripley, aged 34, Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry Somerset, Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Dragoons, nephew to the Duke of Beaufort. He was the 2d son of the late Lord Charles Somerset, by his first wife, the Hon. Elizabeth Courtenay, sister to the late Earl of Devon.

June 1. At Thorpe-place, aged 33, Frederick Leigh, the youngest son of the late Rev. J. Leigh Bennett; whose death is recorded in our present number, p. 98.

June 2. At Addlestone, near Chertsey, Charlotte, widow of Andrew Wilson Hearsey, Lieut.-Col. E. I. service.

June 5. At Unsted-wood, near Godalming, aged 58, Hutches Trower, esq.

June 7. Aged 73, Francis Paynter, esq. of Denmark-hill.

June 11. At Kingston-on-Thames, aged 92, Ann, widow of G. Roots, esq. surgeon.

SUSSEX.—*April* 19. At the Rectory, Petworth, aged 79, Ann, widow of John Sims, M.D. of Wimpole-street

May 18. At Newick Park, Frances Sophia, youngest daughter of J. H. Slater, esq.

June 4. At Hove, near Brighton, aged 48, the Chevalier Peccio.

June 5. At Brighton, aged 75, Sarah, wife of P. W. Thomas, esq. of Highbury-grove.

June 9. At Brighton, aged 63, J. Jenkinson Lanyon, esq. of East Bourn.

WARWICK.—*Lately*. In his 90th year, John Inge, esq. of the Charter House, near Coventry.

WILTS.—*May* 15. At the Asylum, Chippenham, in his 96th year, Phillip Townsend. This old man served in the campaign with the Marquis of Granby and Lord George Sackville, and well remembered the circumstances of the battle of Minden in 1759.

May 24. Aged 65, Mary, widow of William Powell Bendry, esq. of Castle House, Calne.

WORCESTER.—*June* 10. At Malvern, Louisa Augustus, wife of the Rev. Francis Duncan, of Alcester, eldest daughter of Col. Ellrington, 47th Regt.

YORK.—*May* 19. Aged 63, At Sheffield, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Grant, sister of Dr. Ayre, of Hull; having only six days survived her brother, Thomas Ayre, esq. who died at King's Lynn, on the 13th, in his 65th year.

June 5. At the house of his uncle G. W. Tireman, esq. at Conisborough, in his 20th year, Staniforth Cattley, of Queen's College, Oxford, the eldest son of the late Thomas Cattley, esq. of York.

June 7. Aged 60, the lady of William Watson, esq., of Scarborough, brother to Sir Frederick Watson, Master of the King's Household.

WALES.-*Lately*. At Duffrin, near Fishguard, South Wales, aged 96, Captain J. Morgan, R.N. This veteran officer was wounded at the Battle of the Nile, while standing by the side of the immortal Nelson.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan*. 24. At Edinburgh, Capt. Frazer, h. p. 3d W. I. regiment.

March 28. At Edinburgh, aged 64, John Fyffe, esq. retired Capt. R.N. He was made Lieut. 1782, Commander 1798, in which year he commanded the Cyclops troop-ship in the expedition to Quiberon. For his services in the Egyptian campaign he received a gold medal from the Grand Seignior. In command of the Reindeer 18-gun sloop he captured several privateers in the West Indies, and fought a gallant action with two French brigs, each of nearly equal force with the Reindeer. He was made Post in 1807.

June 9. At Porto Bello, near Edinburgh, aged 22, Miss Charlotte A. M. Ochterlony, granddaughter of the late Sir David and sister to Sir Charles Ochterlony, Bart.

Lately. At Ulva House, Lieut.-Col. Charles M'Quarrie, formerly of 42d Highlanders.

IRELAND.—*April* 6. At Longford, Cornet Charles Jones, 14th light drag.

June 14. At his residence near Raheny, the Honourable Judge Vandeleur, third Justice of the Court of King's Bench. He was called to the Bar in Trinity Term 1790. As a Judge he was an ornament to the Bench; his duties might truly be said to have been performed with sound judgment and strict impartiality, whilst his urbanity of manners and dignified deportment, commanded respect from all who witnessed his decisions.

Lately. Pierrepoint Oliver Mitchell, esq. Grand Treasurer of Freemasons in Ireland.

At Abbeyleix, Capt. H. Oulton, late 29th regt.

At Fermoy, Lieut. Metcalf, 95th regt.

EAST INDIES.—*Jan*. 24. In camp at Narekalapully, near Hydrabad, aged 30, Capt. W. Bouchier Coxe, 43d reg. Madras Native Infantry, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-general of the Northern Division of the Army, and fourth son of the late Rev. R. Coxe, of Bucklebury vicarage, Berks.

Lately. At Madras, George Tyler, esq. brother of Adm. Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B. nephew to the late Lords Dacre and Teynham.

WEST INDIES.—*Feb*. ... At the Bahamas, Lieut. Brennan, of the 2d West India Regiment, shot through the head in a duel with a brother officer.

March 23. In Jamaica, in the prime of life, Alexander Francis Tannachie Tulloch, esq. son of Francis Tulloch, late Major of the 10th or Inverness Militia, grandson of Alexander, the last of the Lairds of Tannachie, of that ancient name and family in the county of Moray. A fire having broken out on the property of his uncle, John Simpson, esq. he repaired to the spot, and on suddenly retiring from a falling rafter, fell into a mass of burning hot fluid, and was so burnt that, after lingering in agony for nearly four days, he expired.

March 26. The Rev. Valentine Ward, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in the West Indies, and Chairman of the Jamaica District. He entered the ministry in the year 1801.

ABROAD.—*Jan*. 31. At Callao, aged 22, Lieut. W. R. Drummond, of his Majesty's ship Satellite, youngest son of Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond.

March 9. At St. Petersburg, aged 16, Prince George, third son of Prince Lieven, He was born in this country, and baptized after his late Majesty George IV. who stood sponsor at his baptism. Also, lately, his brother, Prince Arthur Lieven, godson to the Duke of Wellington.

April 9. The day following his departure from Madeira, on board the Braganza, Henry Edward Hoare, late Capt. 66th foot, and second son of Peter Richard Hoare, esq. of Southfield House, Som.

May 4. At Nuremberg, her Serene Highness the Princess of Tour and Taxis, consort of Prince Maximilian, of Tour and Taxis, only a few days after the death of her mother, the Baroness Von Dornberg.

May 19. At Frankfort, Baron d'Anstell, the Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Minister in that city.

May 19. On the Continent, aged 87, Sir Samuel Wathen, High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1803, when he was knighted, March 13, and many years in the commission of the Peace for that county. His remains were brought to England to be deposited in the family vault at King's Stanley, Gloucestershire, the residence of his son, Sir Paul Baghott.

May 20. The Bey of Tunis. He has been succeeded by his brother.

June 1. In his 65th year, Lieut.-Gen. Kellermann, Duke of Valmy, son of the Marshal.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 20 to June 23, 1835.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males 1132	2288	Males 783	1542
Females 1156		Females 759	

Whereof have died still-born and under two years old.....419

Between					
2 and 5	173	50 and 60	152
5 and 10	57	60 and 70	126
10 and 20	51	70 and 80	101
20 and 30	120	80 and 90	40
30 and 40	134	90 and 100	6
40 and 50	162	102	1

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, June 12.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
39	8	30	9	23	10	31	2	38	5	36	1

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. June 22,

Kent Bags	5*l.*	0*s.*	to	6*l.*	10*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	0*l.*	0*s.*	to	0*l.*	0*s.*
Sussex	0*l.*	0*s.*	to	0*l.*	0*s.*	Kent Pockets	5*l.*	0*s.*	to	8*l.*	0*s.*
Essex	0*l.*	0*s.*	to	0*l.*	0*s.*	Sussex	4*l.*	10*s.*	to	6*l.*	0*s.*
Farnham (fine)	8*l.*	0*s.*	to	9*l.*	0*s.*	Essex	5*l.*	0*s.*	to	7*l.*	10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 25.

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, June 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.*	0*d.*	to	4*s.*	4*d.*	Lamb	5*s.*	0*d.*	to	6*s.*	2*d.*
Mutton	2*s.*	4*d.*	to	4*s.*	0*d.*						
Veal	3*s.*	4*d.*	to	4*s.*	0*d.*						
Pork	3*s.*	0*d.*	to	4*s.*	0*d.*						

Head of Cattle at Market, June 22.

Beasts	2,147	Calves	271
Sheep & Lambs	24,010	Pigs	394

COAL MARKET, June 26.

Walls Ends, from 18*s.* 9*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 17*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 39*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 58*s.* Mottled, 62*s.* Curd, *s.*

CANDLES, 6*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 0*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 241.——Ellesmere and Chester, 88——Grand Junction, 237.——Kennet and Avon, 21¼.——Leeds and Liverpool, 533.——Regent's, 16¼.—Rochdale, 124.——London Dock Stock, 58.——St. Katharine's, 69½.——West India, 98.——Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 199.——Grand Junction Water Works, 55.——West Middlesex, 78.——Globe Insurance, 155½.——Guardian, 33½.——Hope, 6.——Chartered Gas Light, 46½.——Imperial Gas, 43.——Phœnix Gas, 24¼.——Independent Gas, 50.——United General, 42¼.——Canada Land Company, 40.——Reversionary Interest, 134.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, to June 25, 1835, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	54	59	47	29, 48	cloudy, rain	11	78	83	66	30, 36	fine
27	47	65	49	, 70	do. do.	12	78	82	59	, 38	do.
28	59	61	44	, 95	do. do.	13	60	69	54	, 30	cloudy
29	52	61	44	30, 05	do.	14	65	72	61	, 20	fair
30	50	59	44	, 08	do.	15	64	71	65	, 22	do.
31	53	60	49	29, 97	do.	16	67	75	67	, 24	do. cloudy
J. 1	51	57	47	, 90	do. rain	17	69	74	64	, 10	do. do. rain
2	59	68	56	30, 00	do. do.	18	64	70	54	, 08	do. do.
3	60	66	59	29, 90	do. do.	19	60	65	58	, 06	do.
4	58	65	54	30, 00	do. do.	20	62	70	54	, 98	do. cloudy
5	56	63	53	, 07	do. fair	21	64	72	58	, 00	do. do.
6	59	74	60	, 07	fine	22	64	73	58	29, 80	do. do. rain
7	69	80	70	, 10	do.	23	52	64	49	, 67	do.do. windy
8	74	79	65	, 10	fair, cloudy	24	53	62	48	, 20	rain
9	76	81	66	, 20	do. do.	25	49	53	47	, 48	do.
10	78	82	69	, 28	fine						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 28, to June 26, 1835, both inclusive.

May & June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old South Sea Annuities.	New South Sea Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	213½	91⅛ 89⅝	91⅛ 90½	—	98¼	99⅜ ¼	16¼	—	—	258½	1 3 pm.	18 21 pm.
29	212	89¼ ½	90¼ ⅛	—	98	98⅞ 9½	16⅛	—	—	258	3 pm. par.	18 5 pm.
30	—	89½ ⅜	90½ 1	—	98⅜ 99 ⅛		16⅛	—	—	—	2 5 pm.	18 13 pm.
1	213	89⅞ 90¼	90⅞ 1¼	98⅛	98¼	99½ ⅞	16¼	—	—	258	4 6 pm.	18 20 pm.
2	217	90⅜	91½	—	98⅛	99⅞ 100	16⅜	88½	—	259	7 11 pm.	20 27 pm.
3	218	89⅞ 90⅛	90⅜ 1¼	97⅞	98⅜	99¼ ⅞	16⅜	—	—	260	9 12 pm.	28 31 pm.
4	218	90¼	—	98¼	98½	—	16⅜	—	—	260	11 16 pm.	29 34 pm.
5	217¼	90¼	—	98½	98½	—	16¼	—	—	—	17 15 pm.	33 36 pm.
6	218½	89⅞ 90⅛	—	98⅜	98½	—	16¼	—	—	—	14 16 pm.	35 36 pm.
8	218	90¼ ⅛	—	—	98⅜	—	16⅞	—	—	—	13 15 pm.	34 36 pm.
9	218	90¼ ⅛	—	—	98⅞	—	16⅛	—	—	—	12 11 pm.	34 32 pm.
10	216½	90⅛ ⅜	—	98¼	98¼	—	16¼	—	—	—	11 8 pm.	31 33 pm.
11	216	90½ ⅞	—	99	99	—	16⅛	—	—	—	9 10 pm.	33 31 pm.
12	215	90⅜ 1⅛	—	99⅛	99⅛	—	16¼	—	—	—	10 8 pm.	32 27 pm.
13	216	90⅞ 1	—	98¼	99	—	16¼	—	—	—	8 10 pm.	29 26 pm.
15	216	91⅛	—	—	99⅛	—	16¼	89⅛	—	—	7 9 pm.	26 28 pm.
16	215¼	91¼	—	99¼	99⅜	—	16⅛	—	—	—	7 10 pm.	28 27 pm.
17	215½	91¼ 1	—	—	99⅛	—	16⅛	—	—	—	9 11 pm.	28 29 pm.
18	216	90⅞ 1	—	99⅛	99¼	—	16¼	—	—	—	11 9 pm	28 31 pm.
19	216	90¼ ⅞	—	99	98⅞	—	16⅜	—	—	—	10 8 pm.	31 29 pm.
20	—	90⅜ ⅜	—	—	98⅞	—	16¼	—	—	—	7 9 pm.	28 30 pm.
22	216	90⅜ ⅛	—	—	98¼	—	16¼	—	—	—	7 9 pm.	28 30 pm.
23	216	90⅜ ½	—	—	98¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 30 pm.
24	216½	90½ ⅜	—	98⅛	98½	—	16¼	—	—	—	7 9 pm.	27 pm.
25	216⅛	90¼ ⅞	—	98⅜	98⅜	—	16¼	89¼	—	—	6 pm.	28 26 pm.
26	216½	90⅜ ½	—	98⅜	98½	—	16¼	—	—	—	8 5 pm.	25 27 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

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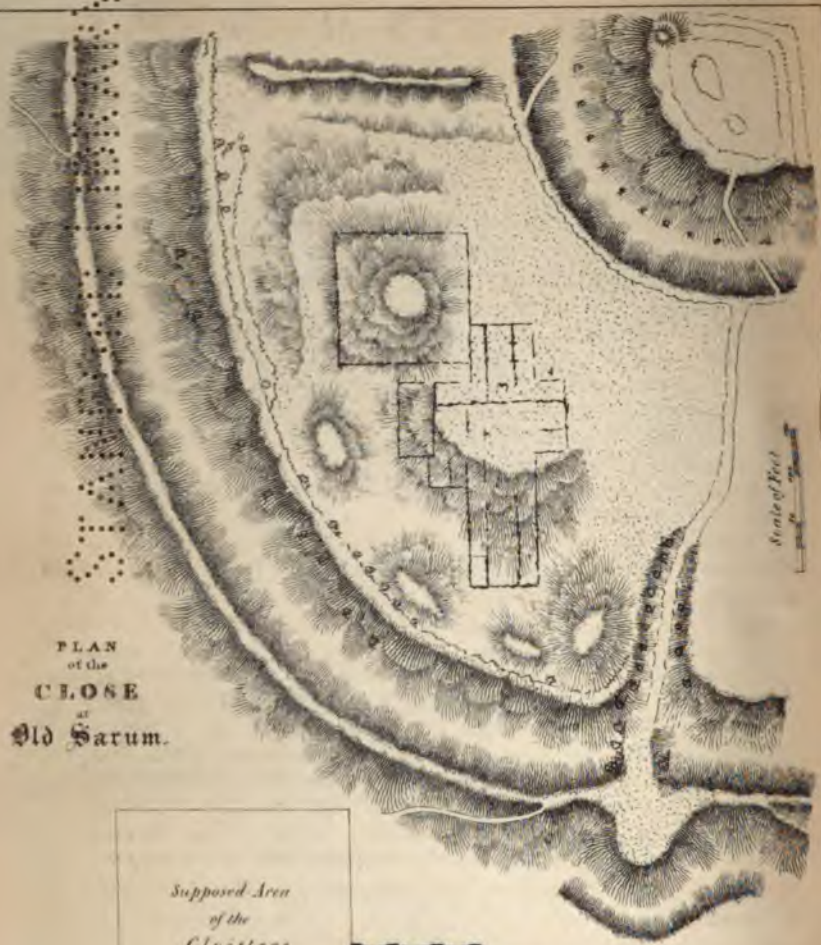

PLAN of the CLOSE at Old Sarum.

PLAN of the CATHEDRAL restored by H. HATCHER. 1834.

Published by J. B. Nichols & Son, Parliament St.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1835.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

E. I. C. remarks: "In Mr. Rickman's Observations on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of France and England, in the new portion of the Archæologia, vol. xxvi. p. 40, he names Stoke D'Abernon, in Surrey, as one of the examples of the description of architecture to which the essay refers; he refers, in particular, to the chancel arch and the tower. The church which he means is, I apprehend, Stoke by Guildford; for the present church of Stoke D'Abernon has no tower, and though the chancel has a round arch, it is so covered with plaster that the architecture cannot be distinguished. In other respects, the church is worthy of the notice of the antiquary; it possesses a beautiful stone-roofed chancel in the taste of the thirteenth century, and contains one of the oldest brasses in existence. Mr. Rickman will pardon this correction, as he must be well aware of the necessity of correctness in all matters of this kind. While on the subject of Surrey antiquities, I would notice that the ancient rood-loft of Kingston church, which was perfect when I first visited the church, has been entirely destroyed. This spoliation took place about three years since; and in pursuing the work of destruction some ancient paintings were discovered. I understand that a portion of the remains were purchased by some of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the parish. Why are our ancient churches to be left entirely at the mercy of ignorant churchwardens? The ancient chantry, used as a grammar school, has suffered from the modern fancy of throwing open every relic of former times, institutions as well as buildings. As the exposed walls were not deemed neat enough to meet public gaze, they have been covered with compo, another evidence of the corrupt taste which prevails in this town."

Dr. Ward, in his Life of Sir Thomas Gresham prefixed to the "Lives of the Gresham Professors," alludes, in p. 27, to "Sir Thomas Gresham's *Journal MS.*" Can any of our readers inform us where that MS. is now to be found?

J. G. D. communicates from "Sententiæ Morales a diversis auctoribus collectæ, per eruditiss. &c. Andream Cagnatum, Lugd. 1584." the following Latin version of the four Hudibrastic lines given in June, p. 562,

Qui fugit e pugnâ rursus pugnare redibit;
Qui cadit in pugnâ nunquam pugnare resurget.

These certainly resemble so closely the English lines, that the latter may have been derived immediately from them; but they do not bear out our Correspondent in his opinion "that no Greek writer is the author of the idea."—Dr. RUDGE's letter on the same subject we may be excused inserting, after its having been published in the St. James's Chronicle; but, having referred to Pearch's Collection of Poems, vol. iii. p. 84, we have to inform him that the lines in question *do not occur there*.

Mr. LEEDS claims our attention to "a very singular *ruse* practised towards him. After his name had actually been given to the public as the author of the letter-press of the Second Series of Goodwin's Domestic Architecture, it was, as he has since discovered, withdrawn previously to the new edition of the work, and another title substituted in lieu of the original one, although he had expressly conditioned that his name should appear. In fact, that, he observes, constituted the chief remuneration for his labour; and what renders the case the more extraordinary is, that Mr. Goodwin had manifested neither dissatisfaction nor displeasure of any kind that would in some degree account for, yet certainly not justify, such procedure."

In answer to the inquiries of Mr. SAMUEL GREGORY (New Series, vol ii. p. 562,) respecting the arms of several aldermen of London, H. G. is enabled to give the two following. Brackley Kennett, Lord Mayor 1780, Quarterly Or and Gules, a label of three points in chief Sable, charged with nine Bezants, 3, 3, and 3. Thomas Sainsbury, Lord Mayor 1787, Azure, three lozenges conjoined in bend Or, within a bordure engrailed of the Last, a mullet for difference. It is probable that the arms of those yet wanting may be obtained from the churches of their respective wards.

ANTIQUARIUS (p. 2,) may be referred for Pigot of Clotheram to Gent. Mag. XCIII. ii. p. 2; for the Wardes of Yorkshire to XCIV. i. 290, ii. 482; and for some slight notice of the names of Warde and Burton, to Hargrove's Knaresborough.

If E. N. had looked for Bercarius instead of Beckarius in any of the law-dictionaries, his curiosity would have been satisfied. The word has the same origin as the French *berger*, which was derived from *brebis*, berbicarius, *per sync.* bercarius.

T. B. inquires, what were the arms (if any) of the Priory of Tortington, near Arundel, in Sussex, and of its foundress, Hadwise Corbet, as well as those of the Priory of Okeburn, in Wiltshire, which was dependent on the Abbey of Bec in Normandy.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MEMOIR OF LORD BOLINGBROKE.

By George Wingrove Cooke, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

THERE are few characters recorded in English history, who have filled so important a space in the eyes of their contemporaries, who have been more highly extolled by their friends, and who have wrung a reluctant acknowledgment of the superiority of their talents from their bitterest enemies,* than that very singular and eminent person who forms the subject of Mr. Cooke's biography. At the same time, there are few, the blossoms of whose fame have so rapidly faded away under the hand of Time, whose name is so seldom heard in political disquisitions, or in the walks which he once adorned, of literature and philosophy; and over whose writings, which society once beheld with curiosity and with awe, the occasional eye of the scholar and the man of letters is alone seen to glance, more for the purpose of completing a knowledge of the literature of the time, than for any instruction which they are calculated to afford. Yet Bolingbroke was a man adorned with the richest gifts of nature; and in whom the original powers of his mind were as early and boldly developed, as they were afterwards cultivated and matured. We think it is Dr. Johnson who observes, "that no man distinguishes himself in after life, in whom the superiority of his talents could not have been discovered in his youth;"—if so, the dawning light which early burst into the full effulgence of genius, in Bolingbroke's youthful days, may corroborate the observation of the moralist. Mr Cooke says, 'He was removed from Eton to Christ-Church, where his great natural advantages had more facility for development. His wit and genius soon distinguished him among his companions,† and he already assumed a superiority which he was destined always to maintain. His extraordinary talents forced themselves into general notice, and his tutors confessed that in him they had no common pupil. His original and unquiet curiosity startled and perplexed them, and his prodigious strength of memory and quick apprehension excited their astonishment. His dashing and brilliant style of conversation was the admiration of his friends;.. ....his tenacious memory and strong reasoning powers, rendered him an antagonist to be dreaded even by those who had laboured most diligently at

* Walpole dreaded him, even when he had disarmed him; and watched him even at the lowest ebb of his fortunes, and when he was lying like a wreck on the shore. 'While he was engaged with the Pretender, the authorities at home (says Mr. Cooke) dreaded his talents and felt the force of his influence. They knew the value of his assistance, and the confusion which must follow his defection; and personally interested as they were in preventing his return to England, they thought that abroad he was a more dangerous enemy than he could be at home. It was determined, therefore, to attempt to detach him from the cause he had so imprudently espoused, and full powers were sent to the Earl of Stair to treat with him for that purpose.' See Cooke's Life, vol. ii. p. 9. Walpole's hatred was the strongest proof of Bolingbroke's talents.

† H. Walpole, in his Memoirs, says that his father and Bolingbroke were rivals at school. Walpole was older by two years. How little did they foresee 'Them shall the fury passions tear,' &c.

the studies he had neglected. His learning was crude and undigested, but the mass was great, and as he always possessed the strong art of displaying every qualification in the most advantageous view, his companions considered him as resembling Chrichton as deeply in his acquirements as he certainly did in his dissipation. When he left them, they looked after him with anxious expectations as he immerged into the world: none doubted that he was destined to perform a distinguished part in the great drama of his age.'—As a writer, it may be said of Bolingbroke, that he was considered by the unanimous consent of his contemporaries, as in no wise inferior even to those who were esteemed the first models of their age. His style was said to possess all the graces and elegance of Addison's, and the idiomatic purity of Swift's; while it surpassed them both in the majestic flow of its eloquence, and in the tasteful richness of its decorations. Pope said,—'Lord Bolingbroke was much the best writer of the age.' Chesterfield says,—'Bolingbroke talked all day long, as elegantly as he wrote.' * As an orator he stood pre-eminent and unapproached. To the knowledge of a statesman, and the attainments of a philosopher, he added all the graces of the courtier: the fascinating powers of his conversation, and the almost boundless stores of his intellectual wealth, were acknowledged by all. He ought to have been the greatest man of his age. The man gifted with the greatest variety of the highest qualities which nature could bestow, or education improve; one who seemed born to occupy a commanding situation, and exercise that powerful influence which superior genius possesses over common minds.

> Ingenium cui sit, cui mens divinior, atque os
> Magna sonaturum.————

Hear what Swift says of him,† in the commencement of his political career:—'I think Mr. St. John the greatest young man I ever knew. Wit, capacity, beauty, quickness of apprehension, good learning, and an excellent taste; the best orator in the House of Commons, admirable conversation, goodnature, and good manners; generous, and a despiser of money. This is his character.' In after life, Pope speaks of him,‡ as of a being almost elevated above the level of mortality,—'Lord Bolingbroke is something superior to any thing I have seen in human nature. You know I don't deal much in hyperboles; I quite think him what I say. When a man is much above the rank of men, (he had been speaking of Bolingbroke,) who can he have to converse with?.... Nobody knows half the extent of his excellencies but two or three of his most intimate friends..... There is one thing in Lord Bolingbroke which seems peculiar to himself. He has so great a memory as well as judgment, that if he is alone and without books, he can sit down by himself, and refer to the books, or such a particular subject in them, in his own mind; and write as fully on it, as another man would with all his books about him. He sits *like an intelligence*, and recollects all the question within himself.' 'I really think there is something in that great man which looks as if he were placed here by mistake. There is so; and when the comet appeared to us a month or two ago, I had sometimes an

* Doctor Parr, in his Warburtonian Tracts, speaks of "hanging with rapture [illegible] the gorgeous declamation of Bolingbroke." But Bolingbroke's style possesses variety of excellence; and was as perspicuous when the subject demanded ornamented and elaborate when he chose to soar away in praise of fri[illegible] virtue, and patriotism, and give the thoughts of Seneca in the language of

† See Journal to Stella, vol. xv. p. 176, ed. Nichols.

‡ See Spence's Anecdotes, in various places.

imagination, that it might possibly be come to our world to carry him home, as a coach comes to one's door for other visiters.'

If something, in the stern severity of truth, is to be taken from these transcendent eulogies, and given, as perhaps justly, to the tenderness of established friendship, and the generous warmth of the poet's affectionate heart,* yet enough will remain to convince us of the real existence of those rare excellencies which could excite the boundless admiration of so wise a man, and so accurate an observer of human nature as Pope; and the rapid decline, and indeed all but total extinction of this full-blown and exalted fame, may be traced to causes, other than the supposition, that what was so lavishly bestowed, is now by a too-tardy justice recalled; and that time has made a more correct estimate than friendship, of the value of Bolingbroke's princely reputation. We should rather advance other opinions upon the subject; and while we confess that neither the intrinsic excellencies that shine through many of his works, nor the candid, able, and well-written biography of Mr. Cooke, (the first and only one that deserves that name,) will avail to rescue his reputation from the indifference which has fallen on it, we believe the causes to be such as we shall now enumerate.

We do not speak of the growing neglect in our days, so obvious, as to strike all who have turned their attention to the subject, towards those illustrious writers, whose works have given the high title of "the Augustan age" to that in which they lived; an indifference which has almost closed the pages of Addison, and Swift, and Middleton; and which has made a too partial exception in the case of Pope, from the oblivion that has fallen on the companions and rivals of his song; not to say how far the exquisite and refined graces of Bolingbroke's style (once so admired, and wrought out with so much genius and labour), the dazzling splendour of his composition, and the stately march of his measured prose, may be now comparatively disregarded or unfelt: putting aside the consideration, that in the present day, the fine modulations and cunningly wrought harmonies, both of poetry and prose, have lost the charm which they once possessed; because, it may be said, that this objection does not act exclusively or more emphatically on the works of Bolingbroke, than of any of his contemporaries; we should attribute the decline of his fame to the following causes:—First, that as a *statesman* there is nothing in his short and, we must call it, his most inglorious ministry, that would call for the admiration of the historian, or detain him amid the selfish intrigues, and low jealousies, dishonourable factions, and unconstitutional designs of a divided dominion; when he was hastening on to the contemplation of the long and successful administration of his more politic and more judicious rival. The distrust, the contempt, the stifled hatred, and, at length, the avowed enmity to Harley,—† the ambi-

* Spence told Dr. J. Warton, that Bolingbroke bent over the chair of the dying poet, and, looking earnestly down upon him, repeated several times, interrupted with sobs,—' Oh! great God! what is man!' I never saw a person who had so tender a heart for his particular friends, or a warmer benevolence for all mankind. His lordship's melancholy attitude, says Spence, on the morning of the 21st, was remarkable, leaning against Pope's chair and crying over him for a considerable time, with more

first misunderstanding between Harley and St.
discretions of the latter, during Harley's ill-
ther sure that Mr. St. John did not enter-
r in case of Harley's death,' &c. See
exact cause of Harley and St. John's

guous correspondence with Marlborough,*—the mysterious connexion with the Pretender; these might find either an apology or defence from the friendly historian of his acts; but a darker shadow is cast over that short and melancholy period when Bolingbroke held the reins of power, when we recollect that through him the arm of Marlborough was arrested in its proud career of victory, and his sword forced back into its scabbard; and the ambition of France again let loose to deform and desolate the world. Louis the XIV. was lost, said the King of Prussia, if Marlborough had held his power two years more; that through him, in the face of the most solemn engagements and the most binding treaties, the old and faithful allies of Great Britain were deserted by her; and that the inglorious Peace of Utrecht remains an opprobrious monument of the violence of faction, the dread of rivals, and the lust of power, prevailing over the principles of duty, his own integrity, his sovereign's honour, his country's glory, and the interests of Europe. Bolingbroke fell, the victim of his own dark ambition, and his acknowledged perfidy;† and in the unceasing struggle of a long and anxious life, in honour and dishonour, in apostacy, and in repentance, in exile or at home, by flattering promises, or by threatened vengeance, he never was able to regain the pre-eminence he had lost, or to wrest the rod of power from the strong and skilful hands of his more cautious rival, and his determined and implacable foe. As a Statesman, therefore, no longer considered, still there might have remained to Bolingbroke, it may be said, a glory of another kind, and that was pre-eminently his own; he might have been known to posterity as the rival of Demosthenes, or Tully, as the greatest orator of his age,

'When listening Senates hung on all he spoke.'

Who has not heard with admiration of the influence which this extraordinary man is reported to have exerted over the senate, by the splendour of his eloquence, the vigour and force of his arguments, the brilliancy of his imagery, the variety and beauty of his illustrations, his constitutional knowledge, and his captivating address? All these were pre-eminently his own; and these justify the high eulogies, which men of the first attainments in his own art, have been anxious to pronounce. Burnet, a man of course in no way friendly to him, confesses that his eloquence was superhuman; and Mr. Pitt, being in company with certain friends, each of whom was expressing a particular wish that he was anxious to fulfil,—one said he should like to see the lost books of Livy, another a specimen of an ancient comedy; Mr. Pitt said, that upon the whole he *should prefer to see a*

violent rupture, nor the disgrace of Harley, and the anger of the Queen, are known; they *probably* both arose from secret intrigues of Harley; but how far culpable, beyond the point of endeavouring to maintain his power and party, cannot be said. Harley *may* have had correspondence, both at St. Germains and Hanover, that St. John was not admitted to; and the Queen may have expected more from Lord Oxford in favour of her brother, than he ever designed to give; and *may* have unexpectedly become acquainted with his intercourse with a successor she disliked: and in this double disappointment, the outbreak of her heavy displeasure and complaints MAY have arisen. See a note by Mr Rose, in Marchmont Papers, vol. ii. p. 192

* In his correspondence with Mr. Drummond of Amsterdam, (see the edition by Mr. G. Parke) where Bolingbroke mentions Marlborough, he calls him—'that great man;' and his character of him in Marchmont Papers, vol. i. p. 214.

† Lord Bolingbroke's father said to him, on his being made lord, 'Ah, Harry! I ever said you would be hanged, but now I find you will be beheaded.' See the Unhappy Consequences of the Peace of Utrecht, justly given in Coxe's Life of Sir R. Walpole, vol. i. p. 26.

speech of Bolingbroke. Such was that great statesman's opinion (himself an orator of the highest class) of Bolingbroke's extraordinary eloquence, shown as it was in his speeches in Parliament; and not without evidence to its value, in the success of his skilful negociations, and his great influence at the different courts of Europe. Mr. Cooke says,—* "It is said, that, in the delivery of his speeches, there were occasional pauses of reflections; but when he had recovered and arranged his ideas, as he clothed them in words, his language flowed on without either hurry or hesitation, in a copious stream of eloquence which equally delighted the ear and convinced the judgment. In all the arts of oratory he seems to have been endowed with a natural proficiency; and even the tactics of debate were not in him the acquirements of experience. When the weakness of a cause was to be disguised, or the attention of the audience withdrawn from its examination, the wit of the orator shot like a star-shoot athwart the debate; but when the arguments of an adversary were to be sifted and his fallacies exposed, he discovered a wonderful power of analysing his subject at a single glance, and of almost instantly discovering its capabilities of attack and defence. He united in his reply a subtlety of reasoning, a profundity of thinking, and a solidity of judgment, which fixed attention and commanded admiration." Yet is all this treasure of eloquence lost to us. Not a report of a single speech remains! The lightning of his 'winged mind' has faded away; the playful corruscations of his genius and wit, and the awful thunders of his indignant and glowing oratory are alike gone. We have only, alas! left—the firm conviction of the reality and magnitude of our loss—'stat magni nominis umbra.' As regards his metaphysical speculations, and his deistical diatribes, they have long since been 'where Chubb and Tindal rest.' They have ceased to disturb the consciences, awaken the scruples, or perplex the judgment, of the pious and timid Christian: the weakness of his arguments, the inaccuracy of his speculations, and the imperfection of his knowledge, were seen and acknowledged even in his own day, and by his most zealous admirers and friends. Pope acknowledged, that in matters of theology and discussion on religion he was but a common man.† 'If ever he trifles, it must be when he turns divine.' Warburton attacked him in his violent and intemperate manner; but Leland subsequently examined his objections with patience, and refuted them with candour and knowledge.

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* See Life, vol. i. p. 20.

† See also Lord Cornbury's excellent letter to Mallet, which does him great honour, (vide Cooke's Life, vol. ii. p. 256) 'on the subject of religion particularly (whatever was the reason that inflamed his passions upon that subject chiefly, his *passions were then most strong;*) and I will venture to say (when called upon to do it), what I have said more than once to himself, with the deference due to his age and extraordinary talents, his *passions* upon that subject did prevent his otherwise superior reason from seeing, that even in a political light only he hurt himself and wounded society, by striking at establishments upon which the conduct at least of society depends, and by striving to overturn in their minds the systems which experience at least has justified, and which at least has rendered respectable, as necessary to public order and private peace, without suggesting to men's minds a better or indeed any system.' See a very elegant Criticism on the Philosophical Works of Bolingbroke, in Mr. Ward's Tremaine, vol. iii. p. 316—334; and Rose's excellent Note in Marchmont Papers, vol. ii. p 230. On his character and abilities, see Social Life of England and France, by Miss Berry, p. 303. The anonymous letter to Warburton, on his treatment of Bolingbroke in his View of his Philosophy, was by the great Lord Mansfield. M. de St. Lambert composed an Essay on the Life and Works of Lord Bolingbroke, at the request of Lord Cornbury. See his Posthumous Works.

Pope was once shocked to hear Warburton and Spence discoursing on Bolingbroke's denial of the attributes of the Deity. Those who have not Leland's work at hand, will derive satisfaction from the very able manner in which Mr. Cooke has conducted his arguments, but which are far too extended for us either to extract or abridge, as they occupy nearly fifty pages of his volume. The best that can be said of these works of Bolingbroke is, that the disposition of his arguments is often managed with considerable skill; and that his language is, as usual, copious, elegant, and flowing. The political pamphlets which he gave to the world on different occasions, and the various treatises either published in self-defence, or for the purpose of embarrassing and wounding his enemies, and his exposition of the true interest and of the designs of the European states, perhaps at present form the most valuable part of his writings. 'Lord Bolingbroke's strength (says Goldsmith) lay in the province of politics; for as a philosopher and critic he was ill qualified, being destitute of virtue for the one, and of learning for the other. His writings against Walpole are comparatively the best part of his works. The personal and perpetual antipathy he had for that family, to whose places he thought his own abilities had a right, gave a glow to his style and an edge to his manner, that has never been yet equalled in political writing. His misfortunes and disappointments gave his mind a turn which his friends mistook for philosophy, and at one time of his life he had the art to impose the same belief on some of his enemies. His idea of a patriot king, which I reckon (as indeed it was) amongst his writings against Walpole, is a masterpiece of diction. Even in his other works his style is excellent; but where a man either does not or will not understand the subject he writes on, there must always be a deficiency. In politics, he was generally master of what he undertook, in morals never.' His letter to Windham is one of the most curious of his works, and gave, as it has been truly said, a deadly and incurable blow to the folly and madness of Jacobitism, and is also of great value as regards the history of the times. Mr. Cooke says—'Had this work alone survived, it would have sufficed to place its author among the first writers of the age, and among the classic authors of his country. The forcible argument, the clear narrative, and the polished style, which distinguish this production, will be admired as long as the language in which it is written will last. It will be studied with equal pleasure as a portion of history which is no where else to be obtained, and as a piece of elegant composition which has seldom been surpassed.' *

Warburton said, that his 'Occasional Writer,' (the first stroke in his long-continued pursuit against Walpole;) is one of the best things Bolingbroke ever wrote. His papers in the 'Craftsman' are pointed with all the keenness of political invective; and his letters on English History, under the name of Oldcastle, will be read with interest and instruction, even now that the ingenuity of the parallelisms, the poignancy of the satire, and the felicity of the allusions are no longer sought for or enjoyed. 'I am not sure,' says an author who has chosen a fictitious narrative † as a channel to convey some historic truth, 'whether the most brilliant passages, the most noble illustrations, the most profound reflections, and the most useful truths, are not to be gathered from the least popular of Bolingbroke's writings—his political tracts.' The correspondence ‡ of the retired philoso-

* See Cooke's Life, vol. ii. p. 26. † See Devereux, vol. iii. p. 9.

‡ There were a great many MSS. letters of Bolingbroke in the possession of the

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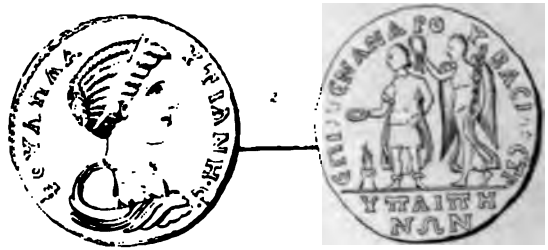

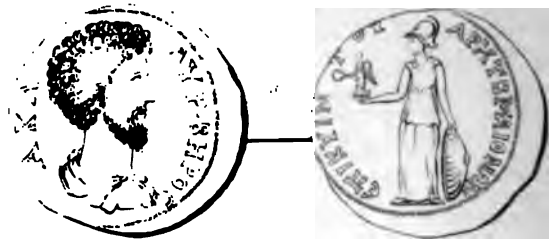

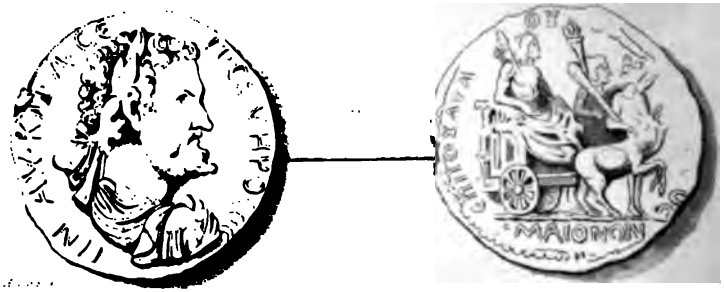
MAIONON

pher, for such was the character he loved his friends to think, and perhaps persuaded himself that he had assumed, is distinguished for the animation, and ease, and gracefulness of its manner; though it is filled too much with lofty professions of his disinterested views, or querulous lamentations over his fallen fortunes; and though there is too much of the rhetorician's display, in his constant eulogy of friendship, which he chose to designate by the general name of virtue,* and which seemed, in his acceptation, to embrace every thing that was valuable in the world.

Swift's intimacy with Bolingbroke, during all his variety of fortune, and indeed from his early possession of power to the latest period of his life, is as well known as his great admiration of him; it will be as well, therefore, to recal to mind the portrait which he has left of his illustrious friend. "It happens," † he says, "to very few men in any age or country to come into the world with so many advantages of nature and fortune as the late Secretary Bolingbroke; descended from the best families in England, heir to a great patrimonial estate, of a sound constitution, and a most graceful and amiable person: but all these, had they been of equal value, were infinitely inferior in degree to the accomplishments of his mind, which was adorned with the choicest gifts that God has yet thought fit to bestow upon the children of men; a strong memory, a clear judgment, a vast range of wit and fancy, a thorough comprehension, an invincible eloquence, with a most agreeable elocution. He had well cultivated all these talents by travel and study; ‡ the latter of which he seldom omitted even in the midst of his pleasures, of which he had been indeed too great and criminal a pursuer; § for though he was persuaded to leave

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Duchess of Portland (see Warton's Pope, vol. ii. p. 307), and also many curious ones in the Egremont Collection of Papers (see Bowles's Supplement, p. 241). There are many letters to him in Aaron Hill's Works, vol. i. p. 270 to p. 290. Besides his correspondence in 4 vols. by Mr. J. Parke, some letters of Bolingbroke are preserved in Pope's works, and some in the Marchmont Papers. 'The Correspondence published by Parke brings to light, says Archdeacon Coxe, many proofs of the weakness and infatuation of the British Cabinet, which would not otherwise be credible.' Vide Memoirs of Spain, vol. ii. p. 56.

* Pope says, Lord Bolingbroke's usual toast after dinner was—"To friendship and liberty." When Pope said, in his dying hours, 'There is nothing meritorious but virtue and friendship, and friendship is only a part of virtue,'—Bolingbroke, on being told of it, said, '*Why, to be sure, that is the whole duty of man.*'

† See Inquiry into the behaviour of the Queen's last Ministry.

‡ Yet Bolingbroke was not a scholar or man of learning; he had little or no knowledge of Greek; his Latin inscriptions are not classical or correct; even his French correspondence is inelegant, and often contrary to the idiom of the language; and Pope confessed that he knew little of painting, sculpture, or architecture. He was fond of disposing gardens and ornamenting grounds, &c. See an account of his seat "La Source," near Orleans, in Cradock's Memoirs, p. 162; a view of it is given in the Academie des Inscriptions. His house at Dawley has been pulled down.

§ Old Mr. Mildmay, who died within the remembrance of many persons now alive, had been in early youth appointed Bolingbroke's private Secretary. In a previous interview with St. John, he was desired by him to delay entering on his functions on the day first proposed, because he, the Secretary of State, recollected that on that day *he should be exceedingly drunk.* See Social Life of England and France, p. 305. There are some French verses on an amour of Bolingbroke's, in Les Memoires de la Duchesse d'Orleans, p. 289, with a fille echappée du Couvent, beginning,

Bolingbroke, est tu possédé?
Quel est ton desir chimerique,
De t'amuser a chevaucher
La fille de Saint Dominique? &c.

This character remained with him even to his declining years, and was the cause of Queen Anne's dislike of him.

off intemperance in wine, which he did for some time to such a degree that he seemed rather abstemious; yet he was said to allow himself other liberties, which can by no means be reconciled to religion and morals; whereof, I have reason to believe, he began to be sensible. But he was fond of mixing pleasure and business, and of being esteemed excellent in both. Upon which account he had a great respect for the characters of Alcibiades and Petronius, especially the latter, whom he would be gladly thought to resemble. His detractors charged him with some degree of affectation, and perhaps not altogether without grounds; since it was hardly possible for a young man, with half the business of the nation upon him, and the applause of the whole, to escape some tincture of this infirmity. 'He had been early bred to business, was a most artful negociator, and perfectly understood foreign affairs. But what I have often wondered at, in a man of his temper, was his prodigious application whenever he thought it necessary; for he would plod whole days and nights like the lowest clerk in an office. His talent for speaking in public, for which he was so very much celebrated, I know nothing of except from the information of others; but understanding men of both parties have assured me, that in this point, in their memory and judgment, he was never equalled."

Let us complete and authenticate this sketch of Swift's, by a few strokes from the pencil of the most accomplished courtier, and one of the keenest observers of his day. "I have often," * writes Lord Chesterfield to his son, "asserted that the profoundest learning and the politest manners are by no means incompatible, though so seldom found united in the same person; Lord Bolingbroke is a strong instance on my side of the question. He joins to the deepest erudition the most elegant politeness and good breeding that ever any courtier and man of the world was adorned with. And Pope very justly called him, 'All-accomplished St. John,' with regard to his knowledge and his manners. He had, it is true, his faults, which proceeded from unbounded ambition and impetuous passions; but they have now subsided by age† and experience; and I can wish you

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Nor is *old* St. John guilty less of folly,
Though some perhaps may call it melancholy.
He would not willingly consent 'tis so,
But rather be thought mad than not a beau.

St. James's Park, a Satyr.

* See Chesterfield's Letters, by Mrs. Stanhope, vol. ii. p. 301, ed. eleventh.

† Lord Chesterfield's statement of the tranquillity of Bolingbroke's latter years is not borne out by the following testimony. "As to the rules of conduct to be given by this noble writer, I hope they will not be such as governed him; for should they make us what they have left him, virtue would be no gainer. *None of the boisterous passions of his youth restrained, none of the peevish or mischievous ones of his old age mitigated or allayed;* envy, ambition, anger, gnawing and burning in his heart to the last." Vide Mrs. Montagu's Letters, vol. iii. p. 179. When Bolingbroke was very old, in his retirement at Battersea, it was customary for many people to pay their respects to him, chiefly with a view of seeing and conversing with a character so distinguished. Among others Lord Chatham, then a young man, called on him, but found him pedantic, angry, fretful with his wife," &c. This anecdote was communicated by Lord Chatham to the late Marquis Lansdowne. See Scott's edition of Swift, vol. xvii. p. 276. Warburton says, that Bolingbroke was overcome with terrors and excessive passion in his last illness; after one of his fits of passion he was overheard by Sir H. Mildmay complaining to himself and saying, "What will poor soul undergo for all these things?" Lord Chesterfield says, when he parted from Bolingbroke in the tortures of his last illness, Bolingbroke said, "God, who placed me here, will do what he pleases with me hereafter; and he knows best what to do."

nothing better than to be what he is now, without being what he has been formerly. His address pre-engages, his eloquence persuades, and his knowledge informs all who approach him."

Lord Chesterfield subsequently expanded this sketch into a more complete and finished picture. "I desire that you will read Lord Bolingbroke's book,* which he published about a year ago. I desire that you will read it over and over again with particular attention to the style, and to all those beauties of oratory with which it is adorned. Till I read that book, I confess I did not know all the extent and powers of the English language. Lord Bolingbroke has both a tongue and a pen to persuade; his manner of speaking in private conversation is full as elegant as his writings. Whatever subject he either writes or speaks upon, he adorns it with the most splendid eloquence; not studied or laboured eloquence, but such a flowing happiness of diction, which (from care perhaps at first) is become so habitual to him, that even his most familiar conversations, if taken down in writing, would bear the press, without the least correction either as to method or style. If his conduct, in the former part of his life, had been equal to all his natural and acquired talents, he would most justly have merited the epithet of all-accomplished. He is himself sensible of his past errors; the violent passions which seduced him in his youth, have now subsided by age; and take him as he is now, the character of *all-accomplished* is more his due than any man's I ever knew in my life. But he has been a most mortifying instance of the violence of human passions, and of the weakness of the most exalted human reason. His virtues and his vices, his reason and his passions, did not blend themselves by a gradation of tints, but formed a shining and sudden contrast. Here the darkest and there the most splendid colours; and both rendered more shining from their proximity. Impetuosity, excess, and almost extravagancy, characterised not only his passions, but even his senses. His youth was distinguished by all the tumult and storm of pleasures, in which he most licentiously triumphed, disdaining all decorum. His fine imagination was often heated and exhausted with his body, in celebrating and deifying the prostitute of the night; † and his convivial joys were pushed to all the extravagancy of frantic Bacchanals. These passions were interrupted but by a stronger—ambition. The former impaired both his constitution and character; but the latter destroyed both his fortune and reputation. He has noble and generous sentiments, rather than fixed reflected principles of good-nature and friendship; but they are more violent than lasting; and suddenly and often varied to their opposite extremes, with regard even to the same persons. He receives the common attentions of civility as obligations, which he returns with interest; and resents with passion the little inadvertences of human nature, which he

* Letters on the spirit of Patriotism and the idea of a Patriot King. "The most unmeaning of all Bolingbroke's treatises, and which, as said C. Powniatowsky, the late unhappy King of Poland, proves nothing at all." See Warton's Pope, vol. i. p. 34. Lord Bolingbroke had trusted Pope to get six copies of his Letters on Patriotism printed off; after Pope's death it was discovered that he had secured a vast number of copies for his own benefit. What aggravated Lord Bolingbroke's exposing his friend was that, after his own death, *it was discovered that he had secretly preserved a copy of Dr. Middleton's Essay on Prayer, which his Lordship had persuaded the Doctor's executors to burn.* Vide Horace Walpole's Memoirs, p. 195.

† Voltaire, in the twelfth volume of his Letters, says, "J'aime mieux ce que disait à ses compagnons la plus fameuse Caton de Londres. "Mes sœurs, Bolingbroke est declaré aujourdhui Secretaire d'Etat! Sept mille guinées de rente, mes sœurs, et tout pour nous!" Voltaire denies that Bolingbroke ever said to him, "You and I a Pope are the only three men living fit to reign."

repays with interest too; even a difference of opinion upon philosophical subjects would provoke, and prove him no practical philosopher at all. Notwithstanding the dissipation of his youth, and the tumultuous agitation of his middle age, he has an infinite fund of various and almost universal knowledge, which, from the clearest and quickest conception, and happiest memory that ever man was blessed with, he always carries about him. It is his pocket money; and he never has occasion to draw upon a book for any sum. He excels more particularly in history, as his historical works plainly prove. The relative political and commercial interests of every country in Europe, particularly of his own, are better known to him than perhaps to any man in it; but how steadily he has pursued the latter in his public conduct, his enemies of all parties and denominations tell with joy. He engaged young, and distinguished himself in business, and his penetration was almost intuitive. I am old enough to have heard him speak in Parliament; and, I remember that, though prejudiced against him by party, I felt all the force and charms of his eloquence. Like Belial, in Milton, 'he made the worse appear the better cause.' All the internal and external advantages and talents of an orator are undoubtedly his; figure, voice, elocution, knowledge, and above all, the purest and most florid diction, with the justest metaphors and happiest images, had raised him to the post of Secretary of War at four-and-twenty years old, an age at which others are hardly thought fit for the smallest employments. During his long exile in France, he applied himself to study with his characteristic ardour, and there he formed, and chiefly executed, the plan of a great philosophical work. The common bounds of human knowledge are too narrow for his warm and aspiring imagination. He must go 'extra flammantia mœnia mundi,' and explore the unknown and unknowable regions of metaphysics,* which open an unbounded field for the excursions of an ardent imagination; where endless conjectures supply the defect of unattainable knowledge, and too often usurp both its name and influence. He was a very handsome person, with a most engaging address in his air and manners; he has all the dignity and good breeding which a man of quality should or can have, and which so few in this country, at least, really have. He professes himself a Deist, believing in a general Providence, but doubting of, though by no means rejecting, as is commonly supposed, the immortality of the soul and a future state. Upon the whole, of this extraordinary man what can we say, but, 'Alas! poor human nature?' "

Such are the valuable tributes of admiration paid alike by the courtier and the divine, by the man of taste and fashion, and by the splenetic scholar, to the character of Bolingbroke; and when we add to these the still more lavish and profuse, though equally sincere, eulogies of Pope; when we consider that his acuteness and knowledge of mankind admirably fitted him to estimate the qualities of his friends, that he lived in the most unreserved intercourse with Bolingbroke, and that in a community of studies he had the best opportunities to estimate the extent of his natural endowments and his acquired learning; with these authorities before us, if we still withhold our assent to the universal acknowledgment of Bolingbroke's superiority, it must arise from causes which an impartial candid mind would be unwilling to acknowledge. But with all the advantages, which ought to have raised him and maintained the highest station which his ambition could desire, or his

* Bolingbroke always called them his *Anti-Metaph*

there was one fatal drawback alike to his fortunes and his fame. There was—shall we call it a vanity? a restless aspiring vanity, which was perpetually urging him to mount to the outmost height of power and fame, regardless of the means by which he was advanced or could be supported; which made him thirst for distinctions however questionably acquired, and which blinded him as to the real value of the ends which he pursued, and the honourable fame, and self-respect, and high integrity of will and deed, which he eagerly lavished in the fatal purchase of that which, so unworthily acquired, could not be permanently or peaceably maintained. To this must be added a violence of feeling, and passions that never knew control; an obliquity of judgment, and a perverse ingenuity of thought, which found its pleasure in speculation and scepticism of every kind; and which loved to walk apart from all the received notions, the established truths, and the approved conclusions of the world. And it must not be concealed, that there was also a want of that strict integrity, that pure sense of honour, that firmness and principle, which form the only solid security of the statesman's fame; and which were peculiarly wanted to watch with jealousy over the rashness of Bolingbroke's* excited feelings, and preserve him from the danger and disgrace to which they led. It was this that led him to struggle to maintain his power and place under any sacrifices, and by the most unhallowed means; it was this that led to the hasty and inglorious peace of Utrecht; it was this that drew a still darker cloud over his fame in the desertion of his old and faithful allies, in the face of the strongest professions, and the most confirmed engagement; it was this that aroused the suspicion, and awoke Harley* to the intrigues forming against him, and which subsequently led to their separation and fall; it was this unquiet and insane ambition that plunged Bolingbroke into the lowest degradation when he joined the forlorn and wretched fortunes of the Pretender, grasped at the miserable shadow of a mock secretaryship,† sought to plunge that country in civil war which had just cast him from her bosom, and fell at once under the contemptuous scorn of his enemies and the unavailing sorrow of his friends; it was this that induced him to forget his word, his honour, his integrity, and break the pledge he had given to Lord Stair;‡ it was this insatiate feeling, this unworthy desire of fame, that made him the bitter enemy of Christianity, and gave him the melancholy notoriety of being the leading infidel of his age. To gain this unenviable pre-eminence he sacrificed talents, and acquirements, and reputation, and peace of mind, and such advantages as fortune bestows, but at very distant intervals on her favourites among the sons of men. Proud, impetuous, and resentful, the slave of unwarrantable passion and insatiable ambition, he seemed to live only amidst political convulsions and personal animosities, and wild and dangerous speculations,

> 'His shining throne built on the ruin was,
> Of fame, of true religion, and of law.'

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* The first hint that appears of St. John's jealousy of Harley, is to be found in his letter to Mr. Drummond, dated 18th May, 1711. Dr. Warton once saw two original letters of Bolingbroke to Lord Oxford, full of the most fulsome flattery of the man whom he affected to despise; they were in the possession of the Duchess of Portland." Life, vol. i. p. 370, 371, 409. and vol. ii. p. 2. 7.

† duplicity alleged in Cooke's Life, vol. i. p. 314, 323. 329, 332 im (from Shakspeare), "that *cankered* Bolingbroke." Lady efused to be acquainted with him. Coxe's Life of Sir R. onjunction with Mr. Cooke's Life of Bolingbroke; the t be drawn from these two buckets.

Bolingbroke has been compared to the illustrious orator of Rome; but if we concede to him a not inferior eloquence, he must still yield in the correctness of his judgment, and the mature deliberation of his opinions. As a philosopher and man of letters, he was inferior in the depth of his erudition, the sobriety of his views, and in critical taste and knowledge; and he was totally wanting in that modest reverence for established opinions and character,* which was so conspicuous a feature in the Roman orator, and which, without lessening its own freedom or dignity, rather seemed to maintain or elevate them, in the jealous anxiety which it exhibited for the preservation of them in others.† We must conclude with extracting the following passage from Mr. Cooke's pages:

"Some years after Bolingbroke's death, a little work was published, called, 'A Vindication of Natural Society,' purporting to have been written during his residence at Battersea. The argument goes to shew that the division of mankind into artificial classes, into nations and tribes, has been productive of the greatest misery to the human race. The disastrous concomitants of conquest are painted in their sternest colours, and the evils inseparable from every form of government enumerated. But what the ultimate object of the work is, it is difficult to ascertain. It sufficiently proves, what has never been doubted, that all human institutions are imperfect, and that misery exists under every form of government; but if it is attempted to be argued, because Agricola met with ingratitude, and Anaxagoras lived in exile, anarchy is preferable to the despotism of Rome and the democracy of Athens, we should rather doubt the author's sanity than attempt to argue him out of his opinion. This work is not Bolingbroke's; no copy of it was found among his papers, nor was any proof ever offered of its genuineness. The peculiarities of his style are sometimes pretty closely imitated, and his enemies were eager to believe that he was equally an enemy to government and religion; but the attentive observer of Bolingbroke's style of thinking and writing will readily detect the imposition. The imitation is often overdone. There are some of his peculiarities, but we look in vain for his beauties."

How singular that a person of Mr. Cooke's acquaintance with literature, should not have known that this work, so happily and skilfully executed, was the first production of Burke's pen,‡ and forms the first treatise in his works!

THE NEW RECORD COMMISSION.

No. II.

The Close Rolls of King John.

(Concluded from Vol. III. page 587.)

WE now proceed to the third great incident in the reign of King John, his quarrel with his Barons. When we consider the important influence which Magna Charta has ever exercised over the minds and manners of the people of this country; how deeply its wise and liberal principles have been rooted in the hearts of all men, from the period of their first enunciation down to the present time, how much they have contributed towards raising our legislature and jurisprudence to the high rank which they deservedly occupy in the estimation of other nations, we shall probably conclude that no subject can be more interesting to Englishmen, than the history of those

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* It has been observed that Bolingbroke never mentions *Shaftsbury*, to whom he was indebted for many of his arguments.

† We recommend Mr. Cooke's xx. and xxi. chapters to our readers' attention, in which Bolingbroke's character as a philosopher and a writer is examined with judgment, taste, and impartiality.

‡ On this treatise consult Prior's Life of Burke, p. 44. Both Lord Chesterfield and Warburton believed it to be genuine. Mallet went to Dodsley's shop on purpose to disavow it.

important transactions out of which Magna Charta emanated. It will be gratifying to learn that the present records pour a clear and brilliant light upon many incidents of this period which have hitherto been concealed, and strongly confirm others, which have rested upon doubtful or insufficient authority.

The King returned from his last expedition into Poitou, about the 15th October, 1214.* After hurrying about the country from place to place, in his usual unsettled manner, we find him at Bury St. Edmunds, on the 4th of the following November.—(p. 177.) It was there, and at that time, that the Barons produced to him the Charter of Henry I., and conferred with him as to a renewal of its provisions. The King received the application coldly, and the Barons in consequence bound themselves to one another by an oath, to persevere in their demand. Their next application was made during his stay at the New Temple, London, where he remained from the 9th to the 15th of January, 1215. He put them off till Easter, agreeing that he would then satisfy all their reasonable demands. In the mean time, we find him occupied in repairing his castles; Colchester, Wallingford, Corfe, Hertford, the Tower, Scarborough, Northampton, Mountsorell, Berkhampstead, York, Norwich, Oxford, Dover, Winchester, and various others are enumerated as having money laid out on them in repairs, besides sums applied to the same purpose, but without the mention of what places they were expended upon. Men-at-arms were scattered about the country, and writs in the following form sent with them.

"The King to Philip March, &c. We send to you William Roillard, Peter de Letes, Ralph de Letes, Ralph de Wyme, Ernald de Waverans, and Oliver de Punchard, knights, commanding that they lie at night within our castle of Nottingham, and their horses and harness lie within the bailey, and when you send to us for money for the use of those who are now with you, we will send you money for their use, as much as is their due. And see well that they have arms and harness, such as knights ought to have. Witness myself at Selveston, the 17th day of February [1215]."—p. 188.

Stores and provisions were laid up in the castles, many towns were hurdled or fortified, and balistæ and quarrels despatched to various parts of the country. Whilst the King was thus making his preparations, the Barons were not idle. They collected an army of 2000 knights, besides horsemen, servants, and men on foot armed in a variety of ways; and at the head of this motley assembly, advanced towards the King, shortly after Easter. After a fruitless attempt at negociation, the Barons applied themselves to the siege of Northampton, but their want of petraries and other warlike instruments rendered success impossible, and after the loss of fifteen days, they relinquished the attempt, and proceeded to Bedford, where the castle gates were opened to them by William Beauchamp. There the citizens of London sent them word that they would be willingly received into the metropolis. They accordingly advanced by a forced march, through Ware, and entered London on the 24th May, 1215. In the meantime the King continued his preparations for defence. Arms were provided for his followers, and the following knightly equipments for himself.

"The King to Reginald de Cornhull and William Cook, &c. We command you that in all haste you cause to be made for our use, five coats of arms, and five banners of our arms, well ornamented with gold; and the expence you shall be at herein, by the view and testimony of lawful men, shall be allowed you at the Exchequer. Witness myself at Woodstock, the 6th day of April, in the 16th year of our reign [1215]."—p. 193 b.

The lands of Robert Fitz Walter, the General of the army of the Barons, or as he

* Matt. Paris says "xiiii. Calend. Novembris," (p. 175.) that is, on the 19th October, but there is a writ tested at Dartmouth, on the 15th October, and several at Corfe on the 17th October. (p. 173.)

was designated, "Marshal of the Army of God and Holy Church," were seized by the King, and those belonging to him in Cornwall given to Prince Henry, (p. 200); those of Robert de Ver, in Devonshire, were given to Reginald de Valletort (ibid.); and by a general precept, the Sheriff of Berks was directed to let the Earl of Salisbury have full seizin of all the lands, fees, and chattles of those knights who were "against the King with Henry Earl of Hereford," and held of the honor of Trowbridge, and if any of them resisted, they were to be immediately seized and firmly kept until the King otherwise commanded. (ibid.) Similar dispositions were made of the lands of many others of the associated Barons; Henry de Braybroc was particularly distinguished by the King's anger, as appears by the following writ, which breathes a violent spirit of revenge.

"The King to Geoffrey de Marteny, greeting. We command you that, immediately upon sight of these letters, you take unto our hands, for our use, all the land of Henry de Braybroc, utterly destroying his houses, and doing whatever you will with his goods; but let Hugh de Bosco have the horse which we sent to Geoffrey de Corlang. Witness myself at Troubridge, the 14th day of May [1215]."—p.200.

The next day the Manor of Horsendon, which belonged to Henry de Braybroc, was given to Philip de Pery.—(ibid.)

If we had space to transcribe a few of the writs which occur at this period, they would be found to give as clear a delineation of the state of public affairs as can now be found in the pages of our daily papers. Whilst on the one side the King is giving away the lands of the Barons, on the other, he is endeavouring to allay some rising discontent at Bristol, by sending for twelve of the most discreet citizens to meet him that very day, (Sunday next after the feast of St. Pancras,) in order that he may expound to them his will. The writ which contains this direction, exhibits the state of the country by characteristically directing that, at the same time, and probably by way of safe conduct, forty hogsheads of wine should be sent to him at Marlborough, and twenty to Devises. The state of Bristol is further exhibited by a writ, which although imperfect, can be made out to be directed to Peter de Cancell, whom we believe to have been the keeper of the King's wines at that port. It directs him to go to the King's Treasure House, taking with him certain persons, and, in their sight, to break the locks, and put on new locks, the keys of which are to be kept under the seals of the persons appointed, and nothing is to be abstracted without their presence. About the same time there is another imperfect writ, the object of which was to obtain a reinforcement of men from the King's remaining possessions abroad; Engelram de Prens "and all his people," are dispatched as an addition to the garrison of the castle of Bridgenorth; Southampton is called upon to furnish a carriage and ropes to draw petraries and mangonels; and the Sheriff of Gloucester is directed to send to Corfe, "under safe custody, and by a secure route," one mangonel and one petrary, with all the apparatus belonging to the same. (p. 200 b.) The King seems to have been aware that he could not meet his enemies in the field; and his policy, therefore, was to fortify his castles, and thus keep the Barons at bay until he could obtain succour from abroad.

The possession of the capital greatly aided the cause of the Barons. Many of the waverers declared for them, and many of the King's adherents deserted him, so that at Odiham, where he was on the 9th of June, 1215, (p. 214 b.) he had a poor retinue of only seven knights. He betook himself to Windsor, (ibid.) and thence despatched messengers to the Barons. The celebrated meeting at Runnymede was arranged; and there the provisions of Magna Charta were assented to. The terms of treaty were finally settled on the 12th of June, 1215, although writs are found dated at Runnymede several days later. (p. 215 b, 216.) On the 19th, the following dinary document passed under the great seal.

"The King to the Earl of Salisbury, Greeting. Know you that peace has been concluded, in this manner, between us and our Barons, upon the condition that we shall immediately restore all lands and castles and rights, from whence we have caused any one to be disseised unjustly, and without judgment. We however requested a respite from the Earl of Hereford, as to the restoration of his lands from whence we have caused him to be disseized, but have not been able to obtain any respite as to the cultivated lands, but only as to the castle of Troubridge we have a respite until Sunday next, after the feast of St John the Baptist. And, therefore, we command you that of all the cultivated lands whereof you have seizin by our precept, you cause the same earl, or his messenger, the bearer of these presents, to have full seizin without delay. Witness myself at Windsor, the 19th day of June, [1215.]—p. 215.

Writs were at the same time directed to the Sheriffs of Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire, apprising them of the redelivery of the Earl of Hereford's lands, and the manor of Troubridge, save only the castle of Troubridge, and commanding them that the knights who were tenants of the Earl of Hereford, but had done military service to the Earl of Salisbury, should in future render the same to the Earl of Hereford. (p. 215.) The peace between the King and the Barons was followed by a variety of restitutions, the writs for which appear upon these rolls. Many of them are stated to proceed upon the ground that the King had disseized the parties unjustly, of his mere will, and without legal judgment. Henry de Braybroc had a writ of restitution dated at Runnymede, the 23rd of June.—(p. 216 b.)

The ease with which the King was induced to consent to the terms of Magna Charta, is attributed by all our historians to craft. Upon his submission, the Barons had no longer any pretence for keeping on foot their army, which was consequently at once disbanded, and the King thus relieved from all present fear. He immediately dispatched messengers to the Pope to procure a release from the engagements he had entered into, and the assistance of the Church in the prosecution of his plans. He who had himself bent before the papal thunders, could not but attribute great efficacy to their power. The Barons had anticipated this course, and bound him not to adopt it, but the ink with which the Articuli Magnæ Chartæ was written, had scarcely had time to dry, before his messengers were on their way to Rome. The court of Rome took up his cause as he expected; the Charter was annulled, and the Barons were excommunicated. Messengers from Rome arrived at Marlborough, where the king was staying, on the 16th August, 1215, (p. 226.) and shortly afterwards we find him repairing to Dover, where he awaited the landing of his foreign auxiliaries. From the 1st of September he seems to have thrown off all disguise; his castles were openly repaired, fortified, and supplied with men and warlike stores; his knights were scattered amongst them; ships and arms were sent for from Ireland "for the defence of our land;" armour was supplied to his followers, and foreign troops arrived daily.—(p. 226-230) The first indication of actual hostilities occurs on the 8th October, when there is an order to deliver certain prisoners, unless they were taken with arms in their hands.—(p. 230 b.) On the 13th October, we find that the King had advanced to Rochester, where he laid close siege to the castle.—(p. 231.) It was was held by William d'Aubeny on behalf of the Barons, and history records few more gallant defences. In the mean time the Barons, who had long exhibited extraordinary supineness, aroused themselves to exertion, and marched through the country, doing all the damage in their power to those who adhered to the King, (p. 233.) but apparently not having sufficient force to attack him in the field. John would not be diverted by their partial ravages, but remained at Rochester for seven weeks, diligently prosecuting the siege. During this time we find a minute account of the condition of the country in the records before us. Grants innumerable of the lands of the King's enemies were made to all classes of persons; even the

lowest officers in his household, and the foreigners in his employ, shared in his tyrannical bounty. Writs occur for the payment of the money for the passage into England of the foreign troops who appear to have been principally mere adventurers who hired a ship, and upon their arrival in England, went to the royal camp with a tender of their services, leaving, however, some of their number behind them as hostages for the payment of their passage.—(p. 237.) Perhaps nothing can more clearly indicate the disturbed state of the country than such a writ as the following, directed to the Governor of Corfe Castle, and relating to a subject which, in all his troubles, occupied a great share of the attention of King John;—the management of his hawks.

"The King to Peter de Maulay, &c. We send into your parts, our faithful Geoffrey de Hauville with our girfalcons, which we wish to have exercised in the parts of Dorchester. And, therefore, we command you to find all things necessary for the said Geoffrey, and those who may be with him, so long as they are in those parts, and we wish you to send some of your people to guard our girfalcons when they go out to let them fly. Witness myself at Rochester, the 10th day of November.—[1215.]"—p. 235 b.

During the siege of Rochester, there are several writs for the purpose of obtaining supplies of stores and warlike instruments. The following may probably be considered worthy of extract.

"The King to the Bailiffs of Canterbury, &c. We command you that, as you love yourselves, immediately upon sight of these letters, day and night, you cause to be made as many pickaxes as you possibly can. So that all the workpeople throughout the whole of your city, laying aside all other labours, make pickaxes, and those which are ready, and the others as they shall be finished, do you send to us to Rochester in all haste. And the cost you shall be at, by the view and testimony of lawful men, shall be allowed you at the Exchequer. Witness myself at Rochester, the 13th day of October, in the 17th year of our reign [1215.]"—p. 232 b.

Rochester surrendered on the 30th November, 1215, but the King remained there until the 5th December. (p. 240 b.) We find at p. 241 b. the disposition of the prisoners whom John is said to have ordered to be hanged,—a cruelty, the odium of which he was spared by the intercession of Savory de Malaon. William d'Aubeny, Reginald de Cornhill, and ten others of the principal persons, were sent to Corfe, to be kept there in safe custody; others of them were distributed amongst the royal castles. The loss of Rochester was for a time fatal to the cause of the Barons. At the head of his mercenary followers the King scoured the country from south to north, burning, ravaging, and destroying in every direction, and granting to his followers the lands of the unhappy Barons. His course from Rochester to Berwick may here be clearly traced, almost day by day. The majority of the writs relate to violent transfers of lands to the persons immediately about him, sometimes in payment of services already rendered, and sometimes upon condition of future fidelity. Of the latter class is the following.

"The Sheriffs of Lincolnshire, Buckinghamshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk are commanded that they let Robert de Ferrers have all the lands which belonged to Roger de Cressy, with all their appurtenances in their Bailiwicks, which the Lord the King has granted him by an agreement made between the Lord the King and the said Robert, to wit, that the said Robert will serve the Lord the King, himself with five knights, throughout all the present war between the Lord the King and the Barons of England, and as often as the Lord the King has occasion for his service; and after the said war he will do to the King such service as is due from the said land. Witness the King at Colchester, the 18th day of March. [1216.]"– p. 254.

The following is a specimen of barbarity not at all unexampled in degree, although we have not met with any thing exactly similar in kind.

"Roger Earl of Chester is commanded that the Lord the King is well pleased that if the house of Rannulphus Fitz Payne in Richmond be such as he has reported

it to the Lord the King to be, it may stand and remain entire, during such time as he has it in the present manner; and if it happens that the said Rannulphus shall return to the peace of the Lord the King, the Lord the King is well pleased that it should be pulled down. Witness the King at Selvestone, the 6th day of March [1216]."—p. 251.

The general treatment of the houses and castles of the Barons at this time, may be judged from the following:

"The King to Thomas of Edinton, greeting. We command you that, taking with you our forces, you go without delay to the castle of Tamewrð, and having taken thereout, and retained to our use, all the prisoners, horses, arms, and other harness found therein, you immediately cause it to be levelled with the ground. Witness myself at Lexinton, the 30th day of December [1215]."—p. 244 b.

The Barons seem at this time to have despaired of their cause. Many of them returned to their allegiance, paying the King fines to be restored to their desolate estates, finding security for their future fidelity, and, in some instances, giving their sons and daughters as hostages (p. 249, 250). As the King advanced through the country, he levied on the tenantry 'tenseriæ'—black mail, or payments for protection; which, with the plunder of the Barons' estates, probably constituted his principal revenue at this time. In March 1216, a very important success attended him in the surrender of Framlingham castle, and the return to his service of a great many knights and gentlemen who had held out against him in that stronghold. A minute history of this transaction might be gathered from the Records before us, and, as it has not been noticed by the historians of the place, we intended to have embodied some of its very curious details, but our want of space admonishes us of the impossibility of doing so. At pp. 254, 255, are lists of the knights who surrendered, and the names of their hostages, with statements of the relationships of the latter to the persons for whose fidelity they were answerable, which might be found useful to the genealogist. After the surrender of Framlingham, and several castles in Essex, the King advanced southwards, with the apparent intention of dispossessing the Barons from the capital, which had always remained faithful to them. The citizens of London threw open their gates, and with a display of courage somewhat unusual, advanced to meet the King. Their demonstration was successful; the King saw that he could have no hope of safety in a metropolis so resolute in its opposition to him, and turned off from Enfield to Berkhampstead, and thence to Windsor (p. 258). It is about this time that we find the following extraordinary evidence of the King's temper and disposition, and of the practices towards his revolted subjects which met with his approbation.

"The King to the Sheriff of Lincolnshire,* &c. We command you that without delay you take into our hands all the lands of those who have not returned to our peace, and of those who did return to our peace, and have since revolted; and that in all haste you do with their lands what you think will be to our advantage, and that you study to revenge us upon them by means of their lands and persons, in such manner that we may return you our thanks, and may hear talk of the revenge you have taken. We also give you the land with the appurtenances which belonged to John the Fleming towards your maintenance in our service. Witness myself at Reading, the 6th day of April [1216]."—p. 259.

The occasion of this barbarous writ probably was that the Barons, taught by the King's example, had now sought for foreign assistance. Driven to extremities by the unprincipled and inhuman conduct of their feudal lord, they offered to transfer their allegiance to Prince Louis of France, who shortly after this time prepared to land in England to their assistance. John endeavoured to oppose his landing by every pos-

* The name of this worthy appears to have been Ralph Ridell.—(p. 259.)

sible means. He summoned all the ships from all the ports to meet at the mouth of the Thames (p. 270), and issued a general proclamation inviting all those who had previously opposed him to return to their allegiance within one month after Easter, and excepting only those who had abjured their sovereign; that is, those who had offered to recognise Louis as their Lord (p. 270 b). But the tide of affairs was now upon the turn. A strong north-easterly wind prevented Louis from reaching the Thames, and drove him upon the isle of Thanet, where he landed on the 21st May, 1216, escaping John's fleet, which was stationed at the mouth of the Thames. John, who was at that time at Dover, was no sooner apprised that the French prince had effected his landing, than he fled to Guildford, and thence to Winchester, leaving Hubert de Burgh in possession of Dover castle. The following writ is one of many which prove that the King's means were now exhausted, and that his mercenaries had become clamourous for payment of their allowances.

"The King to Hubert de Burgh, Justiciary of England, &c. We command you that with the money we caused to be delivered to you when we left you, and our other effects which are in our castle, you pay, as well as you are able, the knights and servants who are with you in our castle. Out of the same also make a payment on account to Peter de Crohun, and Joldewin de Dowe, and R. de Rodes, and, if it is not sufficient, let us know, and we will tell you where you may take more. Witness myself at Devizes, the 9th day of June [1216]."—(p. 274 b.)

We soon find that the Barons, under the command of their new master, are in possession of the field. They pursue the King, who retreats to Corfe, and thence writes to Winchester as follows:

"The King to Robert de Barevill, &c. We command you that you put to your own use all the stores of our castle of Winchester; and all the wine, as far as ten hogsheads of wine, we have given to Payne de Chaworth, and if any wine remains over and above the said ten hogsheads, do with it as you will, so that our enemies do not receive any advantage therefrom. Witness myself at Corfe, the 8th day of July [1216]."—p. 276.

The progress the Barons were making in other parts of the country, is evident from the following:

"The King to Philip Mark, &c. We command you that of the wooden balistæ which you have in your custody, you let Geoffrey de Serland have as many balistæ as you judge necessary for the defence of our house of Salvata, and help him as much as you can in these and other matters. Witness myself at Corfe, the 16th day of July [1216]."—p. 276.

We have also at this time another writ to the person before directed to study the art of revenge on the King's behalf. It is worthy of his former fame.

"The King to Ralph Ridell, &c. We command you that you deliver the castle of Lafford to the Bailiffs of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, if they will receive it; but if not, do towards the castle in such manner, either by altogether pulling it down, or else by undermining it, that it may fall, and our enemies have no advantage, and we incur no danger therefrom. Witness the King at Hereford, the 30th day of July [1216]."—p. 279.

The skilful defender of Rochester at this time obtained his deliverance by a fine of 6000 marks, and seizin of his estates was delivered to 'Agatha Trussebut,' his wife, in order that she might raise the money to pay this enormous fine."—(p. 280.)

For some months after the landing of Louis, John, unable to oppose his enemies openly, marched about the country destroying with fire and sword in every direction. After that time his prospects brightened; Louis disgusted many o
Worcester was captured from the Barons (p. 282); several of
allegiance; Lynn received the King willingly, and entered vi

for opposing the foreign prince; but in the midst of this new turn of fortune, death came upon him, and he sank under the weight of his complicated troubles on the 19th October 1216, in the 49th year of his age.

We trust that our hurried and, we are conscious extremely imperfect sketch of the manner in which public affairs are illustrated by these records, will suffice to convince our readers of their value. Nor is that value confined to the light they throw upon the civil and military transactions of the times; we have selected those subjects for the substance of our paper, because they tend to exhibit these records in a point of view in which we have not seen them presented to the public; but in the estimation of many persons, the infinity of illustrations they contain of the customs, dress, diet, manners, and general condition of the people, the information they yield to the topographer, the genealogist, and the biographer, may appear to be of greater interest. We had marked for extract many entries upon all these subjects, but the length of which our paper has already extended, prevents us from availing ourselves of more than a very few of them.*

There are a vast many entries relating to the supply of wine for the royal household. The various sorts of wine we have found noticed are those of Gascony (p. 88 b.); of Poitou (p. 225); of Aucerre (p. 129); Vinum Francum (p. 151); Vinum Gallicum (p. 157); Aurelian (p. 185); Mussac (p. 88 b.); wine of Anjou (p. 99 b.); Vinum de Ublenc (p. 44); and Vinum de Prisa (ibid). The wines are further distinguished into white and red (p. 96 b.). 'Vinum dispensabile,' or wine for ordinary use (p. 98 b.); and wine 'ad os nostrum' (p. 101 b.), wine for the King's especial drinking. At p. 126 b. is mention of 'old wine of the past year,' and orders are often given for 'good and durable' wine (p. 101). John's taste in wine occasionally appears in his sending back wines purchased for him, which did not please his palate (p. 149 b.): and also in the particularity in his orders respecting wine to be sent to him, intimating that he had given directions that it should not be received if it were not good (p. 152). The quantities mentioned are the 'dolium,' or hogshead, and the 'tunellus,' or 'tun.' The prices are not very various; thus, eight marks for 2 hogsheads (p. 101); two marks and a half for each of 24 hogsheads, provided for the Christmas feast in 1207 (p. 103 b.); 20 shillings per hogshead for wine of Gascony and Anjou; and 2 marks for a single hogshead of Aucerre (p. 217 b.); 30 shillings for a hogshead of old Gascon wine (p. 267); 50*l.* 8*s.* for thirty-six hogsheads (p. 266 b.); and 2 marks and a half for each of 55 hogsheads (p. 145). In the last instance, the writ, as printed, states the price at two marks, but the calculation shews it was two marks and a half. In a writ (p. 27) 20 marks are directed to be paid for two hogsheads of wine (p. 27), but surely that must be a mistake.

The royal charities appear to have been conducted in a methodical manner, and upon a very extensive scale. They were enrolled, and the roll was apparently kept by the Treasurer or Chamberlain. They were continued from sovereign to sovereign (p. 58 b.); as one recipient died, his place was supplied by another (p. 8 b.); and, occasionally, grants were made of the first 'three half-pence or two-pence per day,' that should become vacant. Sometimes the recipients were paid by the bailiffs, or other officers of towns held in farm, and the amount charged to the King at the Exchequer (p. 273 b.) The stated receivers of the King's alms, in money, were gene-

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* Our readers will find some of these points ably enforced in a series of excellent articles upon the Close Rolls, published in the year 1834, in the Athenæum; a work conducted in a manner highly creditable not merely to its proprietors, but to the state [illegible]sh literature. The writer of those articles puzzled himself as to the meaning [illegible] It is evidently the source of the French 'Giroffe,' and may be found [illegible]it. Venet. 1738), translated by that word.

rally ecclesiastics (p. 153 b. and 176); but there seems also to have been a distribution of the unused meats amongst poor persons who no doubt crowded round the royal household wherever it happened to be. At p. 89, is a charge of 2 marks and a half and five pence for repairing the trenchers used upon these occasions. In 1213 we find a writ directed to the prior and brethren of the hospital of St. Bartholomew in Oxford, commanding them to receive Adam de Brebulle, a sick clerk, to find him with necessaries, and to present him to the first vacancy that occurred in their establishment (p. 139). Some years earlier there occurs a writ sent to the prior of Kenilworth with a lunatic, who pretended to be the King's son or nephew, and who had been supported for a long time by the Abbot of Reading, out of respect to the King.—(p. 86.)

Patronage of literature could not be anticipated in such stormy times, and under such a violent monarch, but there are many entries which are interesting, as connected with literary persons and works. On the 29th April, 1205, the king, at the end of an order for the transmission of various quantities of wine to Northampton and Windsor, adds, 'Send us also immediately upon receipt of these letters, *the Romance of the History of England*.' (p. 29 b.) Just after the publication of the interdict, we find the king giving a receipt to the sacrist of Reading for various books which had been in the custody of the Abbot of Reading. The books were, 'Six books of the Bible, in which was contained all the Old Testament; the first part of the Bible and the sacraments of Master Hugh de St. Victor; the Sentences of Peter Lombard; the Epistolæ de Civitate Dei of Augustine; Augustine upon the third part of the Psalter; the books of Valerian de Moribus; the treatise of Origen upon the Old Testament; and the book of Candidus Arianus ad Marium. (p. 108.) A few days afterwards the king acknowledged to have received at Waverley, from Simon his chamberlain, 'his book called Pliny,' which had also been in the custody of the Abbot and Convent of Reading. (p. 108 b.) At p. 106 is a notice of 'Master Walter Map, Archdeacon of Oxford,' the translator of the Romance of the Saint Graal, and the person from whom Geoffrey of Monmouth obtained the original of his British History. At p. 117 b. there occurs a reference to the affairs of the celebrated Petrus Blesensis. We cannot do more than direct the attention of all future biographers to these entries. Connected with the subject of literature, we may also notice the following writ, which occurs at p. 27 b.

'The King to William de Cornhulle. We command you that you let Geoffrey, the bearer of these presents, frequent the schools at Winchester, and find him in all things reasonably necessary, and let us know what expense you are put to, and it shall be accounted to you. Witness myself at London, the 13th day of April [1205.]

Whether or not the bearer of this writ was Geoffrey, one of the king's illegitimate children, we have not been able to satisfy ourselves. The entry seems scarcely consistent with others clearly relating to Geoffrey, the king's son. (See p. 3 b. 35 b. 57.) Many notices of John's children, both legitimate and illegitimate, are to be found throughout the work: as well as entries relating to other branches of his family; his wives, his mother, his niece, and his sister-in-law Berengaria, the widow of Richard I. Upon some of these occasions we find indisputable proof of the king's personal interference in the composition of these documents; to what precise extent that interference was carried, cannot be ascertained with very great accuracy, but many of the documents bear the king's mark clearly impressed upon them. Witness the following:

'The King to Robert de Barevill greeting. We command you that you deliver to the bearer of these presents certain iron cuirasses for the use of Colin de Molis, because we have given them to him. And let us know the condition of our son. We are very much astonished that we have heard nothing from you upon this subject since

our departure. Witness myself at Canterbury, the 21st day of September [1215.] p. 229.

Robert de Barevill was keeper of the king's armour, but at what place we have not seen mentioned. This precept was issued during the short peace between the king and the Barons, subsequent to the signature of Magna Charta; and 'the departure' mentioned in it, probably alludes to his departure from Windsor or Oxford. If so, of course Barevill was stationed at one of those places.

The personal interference of the king is manifested also by references to directions verbally given by the king. Thus, at p. 195, permission is granted to inclose a park, according to metes and divisions, 'which we have mentioned to you by word of mouth.' Many of the letters are indeed private letters in the strictest sense, and doubtless proceeded from the king's direction or dictation. For example, the letter to Terric Le Ties, written shortly after the king's arrival in England, p. 175, which begins with thanking God that he had got back again safe and well, informs his correspondent that he should soon come into his parts, and would then think of him about the hawk, and contains the following compliment, which at the present time might be thought rather equivocal: 'Although we were absent from you for ten years, yet when we saw you again, it would seem but as three days.' The same inference, as to the king's personal cognizance not merely of the subject matter, but even of the forms of expression made use of in these documents, may be drawn from the curious exhortations they contain with a view to enforcing attention: 'As you love us;' 'as you love yourself;' 'as you desire to be regarded by us;' 'as you love your own body; 'as you love our honour and yourself, and all yours;' 'by the fealty you owe to us and without deceit.' All these and many others of a similar character perpetually occur.

Innumerable entries relate to gifts or presents made by the king. At p. 5 is an order to deliver to the bearers, who are messengers from the Archbishop of Canterbury, forty shillings, to purchase a ring. At p. 28 b. Hugh de Nevill is directed to let the Master of the Temple have ten bucks and does from Essex, which the king had given him for the feast of his chapter. Geoffrey Fitz Peter, the Justiciary, is ordered to pay Matilda Countess Mellent ten marks which the king promised to give her at the time he sailed from Portsmouth. (p. 61 b.) A few days afterwards this lady's husband had a similar gift. (p. 63.) When 'the King of Man' did homage, and rendered his service to John, he received, as a gift, thirty marks of land in Lancashire, and the like sum in money out of the Treasury. (p. 68 b.) Ten hogsheads of wine were sent to the King of Norway and the Bishop of Asloc, (p. 138 b.) and their ambassadors, to whom the wine was delivered, received forty shillings, (p. 146.) The Abbot and House of the Holy Cross at Waltham obtained a gift of the tin lavatory which was put up in the king's house at Westminster, in the time of his father, and afterwards taken away. (p. 140 b.) Simon, the nephew of the venerable father Nicholas Bishop of Tusculum, received as a gift thirty marks, and at the same time a messenger from the King of Hungary received five marks as a similar gift for two palfreys, and ten shillings for two saddles. (p. 153 b.) A crusader obtained one hundred shillings towards his journey. (p. 169.) A chalice or cup for the Eucharist, was a common gift to monastic houses and churches; the following writ contains a description of one:

'The King to Peter de Maulay, &c. We command you, that immediately upon sight of these letters, you deliver to the bearer, the messenger of the Monks of St. Peisance, a chalice, if you have brought one with you from England; and if you have not brought one, let a gilded chalice be made of the weight of two marks, and deliver it to the same messenger, to be taken to the aforesaid monks, as a gift from us. Witness myself at St. Peisance, the 15th day of August [1214].'—(p. 170.)

The two following writs relate to presents made to the Emperor, and a curious reward for the messenger:

'The King to Hubert de Burgh, his Seneschal of Poitou, greeting. We command you that, at our cost, you purchase eighty hogsheads of wine, and ship them on board one safe ship, which, in like manner, is to be freighted at our cost, and deliver the same to Peter of Poitou, the bearer of these presents, a messenger from Lord Otho the Emperor, our nephew; and let him also have two empty ships freighted at our cost, to carry the wine which in the parts of Poitou is given to the said Emperor.' p. 179.

'The King to Hubert de Burgh, his Seneschal of Poitou, greeting. We command you, that, if any escheat of a woman to be married has fallen into our hands in the parts of Poitou to which the bearer of these presents, Peter of Poictou, servant of Lord Otho the Emperor, our nephew, could be promoted, you promote him thereto, out of respect to the Emperor, who has interested himself in his behalf with us. Witness myself at Wytene, the 27th day of November [1214].'—p. 179.

A horse is a frequent gift; here we have one with an enumeration of his trappings:

'The King to Thomas de la Lauder, greeting. We command you that you deliver to William de Harrecurt, the bearer of these presents, the spotted horse which belonged to Hugh de Lyziniac, with the double bridle, and two housings, and one surcingle, which we have given him. Witness myself at Corfe, the 4th day of December, [1214.]' (p. 180 b.)

The Abbot and Monks of Stanley had ten good oaks towards the building of their church, (p. 182) and the Bishop of Coventry sixty-four 'beasts' out of Windsor Forest, for his consecration-feast. (p. 182 b.) The empress was presented with one hundred marks (p. 183); two messengers from the Pope had two robes 'of green or brown' (p. 226); Baldwin de Newport received a coat of mail and iron leggings, an iron cuirass, and an iron cap (p. 240); and the nephew of the King of Norway was ordered to be furnished with a robe of scarlet, that is, a pall with fine linen, and a tunic, and for his chaplain a robe of brown, furred with rabbit-skins; and for his two valets, two robes of green; and for the said messenger, one cup silver gilt, and another silver cup for his sovereign, with a stipulation that the cups should weigh eleven or ten marks. (p. 231.) This enumeration might be enlarged beyond all bounds, but we must forbear. We had collected many items relating to legal, ecclesiastical, and mercantile matters; to the personal expenses of the king and queen; to the king's birds, to which he appears to have been extremely attached; the prices of commodities, and rates of wages; the instruments of war; the treatment of prisoners; and many other subjects; but we must draw to a close, without even alluding to them. Turning almost at random to our notes for something with which to terminate our article, we find the following:—The king took his dogs abroad with him upon his foreign expeditions, and they seem to have performed some of the most important duties of his commissariat. They were sent out to hunt in the enemy's country, and whatever they killed, was applied to the support of the king's household, and his troops. The two following writs illustrate this subject:

'The King to the Seneschal of Engolism, &c. We command you to provide for the reasonable expenses of our huntsmen, vautrers, and dogs, and their keepers, until we otherwise give you in command; and if they take any fat deer, let the sides, haunches, and rumps be well preserved for our use, but the tongues and fat send you to the lady the queen. Find also a horse for William May the huntsman. Witness the King at Perrosa, the 1st day of August [1214].—(p. 169 b.)

'The King to Geoffrey de Nevill, Seneschal of Gascony, &c. We send you Guido, Nigel, Walter, and Geoffrey, our huntsmen, with seven horses, and three boarhounds, and seven boys, and forty-eight dogs from the kennel, commanding you that you let them run at unsheltered deer and hogs in Gascony, and find them in necessaries, and it shall be accounted to you; and when they take [illegible] hogs, 1

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well salted, and send them to us without delay. Witness myself at Partenay, the 29th day of August, in the 16th year of our reign.' [1214.] (p. 171.)

In concluding our notice of these Records, we cannot but reiterate the opinions we expressed at its commencement. They constitute a highly important addition to our historical literature;—probably the most important that has been published by the Record Commission. They appear to be well edited; they are got up with a reasonable attention to economy, and afford solid ground for hope that all the advantages which historical inquirers have fondly anticipated from the Record Commission, will at length be amply realized.

RARE AND UNPUBLISHED COINS OF ROMAN EMPERORS, CÆSARS, AND EMPRESSES, STRUCK IN GREEK CITIES.—LETTER III.

XXIII. CARACALLA.

DIONYSOPOLIS IN PHRYGIA.

ΑΥΤ . ΚΑΙ . Μ . ΑΥ . ΑΝΤΟΝ(ΕΙ)ΝΟϹ. Αυτοκρατωρ Καισαρ Μαρκος Αυρηλιος Αντωνεινος. *The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.* Laureated bust of Caracalla, with the Paludamentum.

Reverse. ΧΑΡΗϹ . Β . ΙΕΡΕΥϹ . ΔΙΟΝ(ΥϹ)ΟΥ . Δ(ΙΟΝΥ)ϹΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ . ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ. *Cares, for the second time priest of Bacchus, dedicates this to the use of the people of Dionysopolis.* Jupiter Philalethes standing to the right, holding in his right hand an eagle with expanded wings. Æ. size 10. (*Plate* 3. *No.* 1.) [*In the British Museum.*]

The portrait on this coin is more like that of Geta than of Caracalla, owing, perhaps, to its being struck at a time when the Dionysopolitæ were unacquainted with the features of their Emperor.

The word Ανεθηκε has been illustrated by Eckhel with his usual learning and sagacity. He refers to many tabular inscriptions which record the munificence of private individuals to their fellow citizens. In the case of an Emperor, he observes, it was sufficient to say that a largess was *given*, because it was given by a superior to an inferior; but, otherwise, the Greeks made use of a more solemn word, namely, "*offered up*," because it was dedicated to the people, who were commonly held sacred. That the word *ανατιθημι* (offer up) was used in regard to money is shewn by a decree in which Crato offers for the use of the assembly, eleven hundred and fifty drachmas of Alexandrine coin. Similar coins to the one here described were struck on occasion of festival, as is shown by many of them which bear the head of Antinoüs, the favourite of Hadrian, the degenerate and vicious Greeks seeking to ingratiate themselves with that Emperor by a demonstration of games and pageants in honour of the infamous deceased.

The favourite deity of this city was Bacchus, as its name implies. Stephanus says it was built by Attalus and Eumenes (*κτισμα* Ατταλου *και* Ευμενους), who established in it the worship of Bacchus or Dionysus.

Cicero, in his Epistle to Quintus,* says of the Dionysopolitæ, "Dionysopolitas, qui erant inimicissimi mei, lenivi: quorum principem Hermippum non solum sermone meo, sed etiam familiaritate devinxi."

XXIV. SEVERUS.

ACRASUS IN LYDIA.

ΑΥΤΟ . Κ . ϹΕΒΗΡΟϹ. Αυτοκρατωρ Καισαρ Σεβηρος. *The Emperor Cæsar Severus.* Laureated head of Severus to the right.

Reverse. ΑΚΡΑϹΙΩΤΩΝ (money) *of the people of Acrasus.* Fortune standing with her attributes. Æ. size 4½. [*In the British Museum.*]

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* Epist. 11. cap. 11.

The site of Acrasus is not known. Froëlich supposes that it stood on the confines of Ionia, because many of the coins of Acrasus bear the image of the Ephesian Diana.*

XXV. JULIA DOMNA.

BAGÆ IN LYDIA.

ΙΟΥΛ.ΔΟΜΝΑC.(C)ΕΒΑ. *Julia Domna Augusta.* Bust of Domna to the right.

Reverse. ΕΠΙ . ΑCΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥ . ΑΡΧ . Α . ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ. (Money) *of the people of Bagæ, under Asclepiades, Archon (or High Priest), for the first time.* Æsculapius and Hygeia standing face to face, the former holding his club and serpent, the latter feeding a serpent out of a patera. Æ. size 6.

[*In the British Museum.*]

The precise site of Bagæ is unknown, but coins described by Mionnet† and Sestini,‡ show that it was situated on the river Hermus, a stream of which Virgil and Martial, as well as Silius Italicus, have given us some very *poetical* descriptions. A coin of Gallienus§ struck at Bagæ, bears the name of Temenothyræ, a Lydian city, in alliance.

XXVI.

ΙΟΥΛΙΑ . CΕΒΑCΤΗ. *Julia Augusta.* Bust of Domna to the right.

Reverse. ΕΠΙ . ΓΑΙΟΥ . ΑΡΧ . Α . ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ. (Money) *of the people of Bagæ, under Gaius, for the first time Archon* (or High Priest?). Æsculapius standing with his attributes. Æ. size 3½. [*In the British Museum.*]

XXVII. PLAUTILLA.

HYPÆPA IN LYDIA.

ΦΟΥΛ . ΠΛΑΥΤΙΑΝΗ (*sic*) C. for *Fulvia Plautilla Augusta.* Bust of the Empress to the right.

Reverse. ΕΠΙ . (M)ΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ . Β . ΑCΙ.....CΤΡ . ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ. Επι Μενανδρου Β. Ασιαρκου (και) Στρατηγου Υπαιπηνων. (Money) *of the people of Hypæpa, under Menander, for the second time Asiarchus (and) Prætor.*

A male figure in a military dress pouring the contents of a patera upon an altar; Victory behind, placing a garland on his head. Æ. size 8½. (*Plate* 3. *No.* 2.) [*In the British Museum.*]

The site of Hypæpa is alluded to by Ovid in the eleventh Book of his Metamorphoses. Dryden has rendered the passage thus:

> "For where high Tmolus rears his shady brow,
> And from his cliffs surveys the seas below,
> In his descent by Sardis bounded here,
> By the small confines of HYPÆPA there." &c.

Hypæpa was one of the eleven cities which in the reign of Tiberius sent deputies to Rome to solicit the honour of erecting a temple to the Emperor. The application was met by a positive denial,‖ and, as the title *Neocoros* is never found on the coins of this city, it was doubtless refused that distinction by the succeeding Emperors.¶

Stephanus says that the women of Hypæpa were gifted by Venus with extraordinary beauty; and Petronius, in his Satires, hints at the lewd revels to which the Hypæpeni, in common with the other cities of Lydia, were addicted.

It is curious that a coin of Antoninus Pius, struck at Hypæpa, bears the name of Julius Menander. As Antoninus did not die till the year of Rome

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* Eckhel observes of Acrasus, "In solis Notitiis hæc urbs memoratur ὁ Ακρασου, nempe *Episcopus*, et tribuitur Lydiæ." Cellarius makes no allusion whatever to this city, and it is consequently omitted in our Classical Dictionaries.

† Descript. de Médailles Antiques, tome iv. p. 17.

‡ Descr. p. 415.

§ Tanini, Supplemt. to Banduri, p. 69, and Mionnet, tom. [illegible] 89.

‖ Annales, lib. iv. c. 55.

¶ Pausanias, book v. chap. 27, describes a strange

914 (A.D. 161), it is not unlikely that the Menander on this coin of Plautilla, which must have been struck in or about the year of Rome 955 (A.D. 202)* is the same personage, who had contrived to preserve his life and his wealth during the violent political storms which had swept several Emperors from the throne.

The Asiarchi were the intendants or presidents of the public games and sacrifices held in the cities of Asia; and as these ceremonies were celebrated at their sole expense, none but the wealthiest individuals could aspire to the distinction of Asiarchus: "hujus sacerdotii honos non mediocris, nec mediocri pecuniâ constat." On this account, Strabo observes, the Asiarchi were generally selected from among the Trallians, who were supposed to be the richest of the citizens of Asia. The manner of their election was as follows. At the commencement of the year the people of each city assembled and selected some individual of wealth and honour, whose name they forwarded to the common assembly of the province, when the pretensions of each candidate were canvassed, and six Asiarchi were elected. Their official costume was costly, and they wore crowns of gold. They have been styled by some writers "sacerdotes provinciales."

XXVIII. ELAGABALUS.

HYPÆPA IN LYDIA.

ΑΥ . Κ . Μ . ΑΥ . ΑΝΤΟΝΙΝΟϹ. Αυτοκρατωρ Καισαρ Μαρκος Αυρηλιος Αντωνινος. *The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.* Laureated bust of Elagabalus to the right, with the paludamentum.

Reverse. ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ. (Money) *of the people of Hypæpa.* A type exactly similar to that of the preceding coin. Æ. size 8. [*In the British Museum.*]

XXIX. HADRIANUS.

MÆONIA IN LYDIA.

ΑΥ . ΚΑΙϹΑΡ . ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟϹ. *The Emperor Cæsar Hadrianus.* Laureated bust of the Emperor, with coat of mail.

Reverse. Ε . ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ . ΑΡΧ . ΤΟ . Β . ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ. Επι Απολλωνιου Αρκιερεως το Β. Μαιονων. (Money) *of the people of Mæonia, under Apollonius, high priest for the second time.* A tetrastyle temple containing a robed statue. A flight of steps leading to the entrance. Æ. size 8½. [*In the British Museum.*]

Mæonia was the poetical appellation of Lydia, but the coin here described was struck in the city of Mæonia, which, we are informed by Pliny, was watered by the Pactolus or Tmolus, near Mount Tmolus, and stood opposite to Sardes.

XXX. FAUSTINA JUNIOR.

MÆONIA IN LYDIA.

Φ....ΤΕΙΝΑ . CEBACTH. *F(aus)tina Augusta.* Head of the Empress to the right; the hair gathered in a knot behind.

Reverse. CTP.....ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ. (Money) *of the people of Mæonia..... Prætor.....Ceres* standing with her attributes. Æ. size 5.

[*In the British Museum.*]

XXXI. LUCIUS VERUS.

MÆONIA IN LYDIA.

Α . Κ . Λ . ΑΥΡ . ΒΗΡΟϹ. Αυτοκρατωρ Καισαρ Λυκιος Αυρηλιος Βηρος. *The Emperor Cæsar Lucius Aurelius Verus.* Bare head of Verus to the right; the hair arranged in short curls, as on his Latin coins; but the portrait, though of rude execution, bearing a strong resemblance to that of Aurelius his colleague. This description of flattery was frequently practised in the Roman mint.

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* Plautilla was married to Caracalla, A.D. 202, and exiled to Lipari in the following year.

Reverse. ΕΠΙ . ΚΥΙΝΤΟΥ ΑΡΧ . Τ . Β . ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ. (Money) *of the people of Mæonia, under Quintus, Archon (or high priest?) for the second time.* Minerva standing, holding in her right hand a small figure of Victory; her left supporting a large embossed concave shield resting on the ground. Æ. size 8½. (*Plate* 3. *No.* 3.) [*In the British Museum.*]

The attitude of the figure on the reverse of this coin encourages the belief that it is a copy of some statue of Minerva, erected by the people of Mæonia in the time of the Antonines; a belief almost confirmed by the shape of the shield, which is precisely similar to some of those placed by the side of the figures on the coins of Antoninus Pius, with allusion to the province of Britain.

XXXII. SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

MÆONIA IN LYDIA.

ΑΥ . Κ . Μ . Λ . ΣΕΠ . ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ . (ΠΕΡ)ΤΙΝ. Αυτοκρατωρ Καισαρ Μαρκος Λυκιος Σεπτιμιος Σεουηρος Περτιναξ. *The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax.* A noble armed and laureated bust of Severus to the right.

Reverse. ΕΠΙ . ΙΟΥΛΙΑ(Ν)ΟΥ ....ΟΣ . ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ. (Money) *of the people of Mæonia. Under Julianus (Archon?)* Bacchus in a car drawn by two centaurs, each holding a torch and a club. Æ. size 10. (*Plate* 3. *No.* 4.) [*In the British Museum.*]

The reverse of this fine coin has been injured, but enough of the type remains to show the beauty of its execution.

Notwithstanding my partiality for this series of ancient coins, I am constrained to admit that in one respect they are not unfrequently deficient; namely, in the portraits, which on many examples are by no means correct likenesses. On this coin Severus is represented with an aquiline nose; but on all those of Latin fabric that feature has a different character. In other respects the bust resembles those with which we are familiar.

Yours, &c. J. Y. Akerman.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

I. China. *An Outline of the Government, Laws, and Policy, and of the British and Foreign Embassies to, and intercourse with that Empire. By* Peter Auber, *Secretary to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.* 8vo. *pp.* 419.

II. *A Sketch of Chinese History, ancient and modern: comprising a retrospect of the Foreign intercourse and trade with China. Illustrated by a new and corrected Map of the Empire. By the Rev.* Charles Gutzlaff, *now and for many years past, resident in that country.* 2 *vols.* 8vo. *pp.* 902.

III. *A Chinese Commercial Guide, consisting of a collection of details respecting Foreign Trade in China. By* John Robert Morrison. 8vo, *pp.* 116. *Canton,* 1834.

I. *China, an Outline, &c.*

MR. AUBER'S official situation as Secretary of the East India Company, and the ready access which that has given him to the records of British commerce with China from its commencement, warrant the expectation, in which his readers will not be altogether disappointed, that the work before us will afford them valuable information: but from this remark we must except the three first chapters, pp. 1 to 122, in which the author professes to elucidate a great variety of important topics, such as the early history of commerce, the rise of the Dutch republic, the extensive trade of the Dutch, the early history of the English East India Company, the navigation laws, the commercial rivalry of Holland and England, the history of currency in connexion with agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, the early history, religion, government and laws of China, together with the changes in the latter, and some particulars of the older foreign missions. Mr. Auber's notices of these subjects are necessarily so brief as to be al-

most useless to persons not previously acquainted with them, and quite so to those who have drawn information from higher sources.

The remainder of the volume, which treats of British intercourse, including the proceedings of our countrymen at Canton, and the most important incidents of the modern embassies, contains much that is novel and instructive, and well calculated to render valuable assistance in guiding the conduct of Europeans and Americans in their future visits to China.

On pp. 138 to 145, are given the circumstances connected with an attempt to establish a factory at Tonquin in 1672, and its relinquishment in 1697; in consequence of its having been found "unprofitable," and attended with considerable "difficulty." This appears by Mr. Auber's volume, and by a document which was laid before Parliament in 1821, to have been the fate of several other attempts to open a commercial intercourse with places in the Eastern Archipelago.

In 1682, it is stated, the East India Company's particular attention was directed to Canton. Many circumstances appear to have favoured the selection of this port; one of them was the loss of Bantam, which had been taken from us by the Dutch; and among the others was the superior value *of the harbour of Canton as a place of safety, for the peaceable conduct of the trade, in defiance of European rivals.*

"In 1715," Mr. Auber observes, "the intercourse with Canton had assumed somewhat of a regular trade. The ships were despatched to China at stated seasons, and supracargoes were appointed to each ship, for the purpose of effecting the sale of the outward cargoes, and of investing the return proceeds in tea, silk, and other articles, the produce of China.

"The several supracargoes, when in China, were to live in one house, to keep but one table, and were all to meet in consultation at least twice a week, when at Canton, to consult for the general benefit of the Company's affairs."

On this domestic, unostentatious plan, the affairs of the East India Company at Canton were, for more than a century, managed, with good advantage to the British nation; our country having been thus enabled to obtain, in return for her staple productions, a supply of Tea amounting in later years annually to 30,000,000 of pounds weight.

It is a fact to which we must here call the attention of our readers as well worthy of their notice, that this trade was *at first* conducted, on the part of the Chinese, by one agent, called the Government Merchant at Canton; an arrangement, however, which was not of long continuance, the Company's supracargoes having managed to establish an open, or free trade, under the general superintendence of the Hoppo, or Chinese custom-house officer.

But in 1720 the Chinese merchants are stated to have *formed themselves* into a Co-Hong, or company, for the management of the trade on the part of the Chinese. This assumed jurisdiction was resisted by the British and other foreign traders, and the trade continued nominally open, although often much embarrassed by exactions, till 1757, when the Emperor, by his edict, formally restricted the dealings of foreigners, *by confining them to Canton, and by placing them under the Chinese Co-Hong, or Company of Government merchants.*

There are some circumstances narrated by Mr. Auber, as having occurred during the period between 1715 and 1757, which suggest to the mind a much better explanation of the probable causes of the Emperor's restrictions, than Mr. Auber's notion that the local officers of Canton possessed great interest at the court of Peking.

In order to a right understanding of those circumstances, our readers will do well to bear in mind the high literary character of the Chinese nation, and its free press, and that by means of the latter, not only the Emperor, but the officers of his government and his subjects in the several provinces, have for many years past been, from time to time, made acquainted with *all* the foreign interests and relations of the Empire, and with the conduct of the foreigners who visited China; all questions respecting public, and especially foreign interests, which are in due course referred to Peking for decision, becoming matters of record by the publication of the official details and imperial decisions, in the Peking Gazette.

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probable causes of the Emperor of China's restrictive edict against foreigners, should be reckoned their several infractions, some accidental and some culpable, of the laws of the Empire, as very briefly noticed by Mr. Auber; also a sort of forcible entry into Canton in 1728, of which he gives the particulars; also discussions, pertinaciously persevered in, respecting the rates of duty and rights of access to the higher local authorities, contrary to the official etiquette of the Empire; and the unexpected and undesired presence in China, of no less a person than Commodore Anson, in the Centurion ship of war, and the *peremptory* manner in which he *extorted, by threats,* a permit for his ship to enter the "inner river."

Such events as these, none of which could be concealed from the whole Chinese community, had obviously a tendency to awaken in their breasts feelings of dislike to our countrymen, and suspicion respecting our ulterior views in visiting China.

We presume also that on a consideration of only those indications of refractory pugnacity on the part of foreigners, which preceded the year 1736, the motive cannot be mistaken that induced Kien Long, in that year, on his succession to the government, to issue an edict, directing his mandarins to take charge of all cannon and arms which might be brought up to Whampoa, in the ships of the East India Company, and to retain them till the departure of the ships, when they were to be returned. This, although an ancient precaution of the Chinese government, which may be traced back as far as their early intercourse with the Dutch and Portugueze, was then specially *re-enforced,* as it has since been on more than one occasion.

But there is one important event adverted to by Mr. Auber, which throws additional light on the edict of 1757; and, considered in connexion with the course of events which preceded it, appears in some measure to justify that remarkable coyness, and those measures of precaution on the part of the Chinese, which Mr. Auber, in compliment to the prejudices of his countrymen, has designated an "*unreasonable jealousy of foreigners.*"

The event referred to is the establishment of the British power in India, by Lord Clive's victory at Plassey, in the East Indies, in June 1757; an event of which there can be no doubt that the whole Chinese empire was fully advised by the agency of the press. Mr. Auber, in a subsequent part of his work (p. 223), admits it to have been probable that the progress of the British power in India in 1792, had a tendency to inspire the Chinese with caution or jealousy, and we can see no reason why the successes of 1757 should not have had the same effect. The prohibitory edict of that year, and punishment of a servant of the Company, Mr. Flint, for having violated it, proves that it was then the settled conviction of the Chinese government and nation, that this kind of caution was necessary in their intercourse with us; and unfortunately their firm adherence to that edict, in all their correspondence, down even to the present time [for they have republished it within the last year], also goes to prove not only that the feeling which dictated it was of an older date than is supposed by Mr. Auber, but that they have not even now the least inclination to relinquish it, and that they will not easily be either persuaded or compelled so to do.

The case of Mr. Flint was as follows:—By the imperial edict of 1757, European foreigners were expressly prohibited from resorting to Limpo, Chusan, or Amoy, three Chinese settlements at which Britons had formerly traded, but which had been abandoned. Mr. Flint was the Company's linguist, and was sent, with others, to re-open the trade with Limpo without reference to the prohibitory edict. He proceeded accordingly, and, for having done so, was, on his return to Canton, arraigned before the Chinese authorities, sentenced to three years imprisonment at Macao, and finally banished from China, by order of the Emperor. The circumstances of this transaction are briefly stated on pp. 171 to 173; and on page 172 it is stated that the edict of the Emperor, which was shown to Mr. Flint when sentence was passed on him, declared that the punishment was inflicted on him "for his going to Limpo after his imperial maje[illegible] itivel[illegible]

dered that no ship should trade there." Mr. Flint suffered three years imprisonment at Macao, agreeably to his sentence, and then came to England, never to return to China; nor could the East India Company ever obtain a revocation of the judgment, which of course remains on record in the history of China.

In 1762 the Court of Directors found it necessary to issue orders "that *quarrels and frays should be strictly guarded against between the sailors and the natives.* Few persons are so unacquainted with the character of British sailors, at the period referred to, and even long afterwards; their contempt for foreigners, and proneness to quarrel with and insult them; as to feel much surprise at this order of the Court, which it has been found expedient to renew on more than one occasion, the Court *assigning the well-known character of the sailors as their reason for so doing.*

At the close of the same year the trade was stopped in consequence of H. M. ship Argo having refused to be measured and to pay duty to the Chinese, in conformity with law and the customs of the port. The commander referred to the exemption from duty which had been previously allowed to Commodore Anson, and was told in reply that Anson professed to have been driven in by stress of weather, and did not trade, but that the Argo had brought dollars and traded. After four months delay, and unsuccessful resistance to Chinese authority, the Argo *was* measured, and the *duty paid,* and not till then was the trade of the Company at Canton allowed to proceed.

Upon this negociation, Mr. Auber in a note remarks, with great apparent simplicity, p. 176,

"This is one amongst numerous instances in which occurrences that have taken place years preceding, have been again brought forward, and shows the minuteness with which the Chinese attend to events, however remote, connected with every branch of their regulations."

Had Mr. Auber rightly understood the character of the Chinese Government, and the publicity which it gives to all its acts by means of the press, as has already been noticed, he would probably have deemed his note superfluous. By means of this powerful engine the Chinese keep past events always in view, as beacons for their present and future guidance, and there is some reason to believe that while it is in time of peace the mainspring of a *popular* though *imperial* Government, should they ever be subjected to unjust attack from without, it would be found such a powerful auxiliary in the defence of their country, as to render them invincible.

In 1771 it appears that the supracargoes, by means of bribery, effected the dissolution of the Co-Hong; but the consequence of their having done so was, that in 1779 the British merchants at Canton had demands on the Chinese to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* sterling, of which they were unable to obtain payment, and that the "serious evils" which arose out of their endeavours to enforce payment, led the Emperor, in 1782, again to appoint "certain mandarins through whom alone future dealings were to be carried on." With this and other facts on record, which have an equally forcible bearing on this question, is it matter of wonder that the Emperor of China should tenaciously adhere to his plan of conducting his subjects' trade with foreigners, *through responsible Government merchants?* His determination still to do so was communicated to the late Lord Napier, on his arrival, and his Lordship's resistance to that determination led to the painful discussions which terminated in his death.

We shall very briefly notice some other interesting facts given by Mr. Auber, illustrative of the history of our connection with China.

In 1780 a Mr. Smith, a private adventurer or trader, claimed for the second time a *right* to establish himself in China, *independent of all authority;* for which, under the then existing law, the Company's supracargoes sent him to England.

In January 1785, the gunner of the Company's ship, Lady Hughes, was strangled by Chinese authorities, for having killed, by accident as was stated, two natives of China. The discussions respecting this transaction, pp. 183 to 187, exhibit our countrymen as endeavouring to evade the Chine

law, and to intimidate the authorities, in which they failed after incurring some risk, and for which they were censured by the Emperor in his final edict; a document which was of course published to be read in every part of his dominions.

Shortly afterward a Chinese killed an English seaman on Dane's Island, for which *he* was also strangled by his countrymen.

"This circumstance," says Mr. Auber, "evinces the equal administration of the sanguinary laws of that extraordinary people, and at the same time holds out a fearful warning to those who have intercourse with them, of what they are to expect, if even through ignorance and misfortune they happen to fall under those laws."

The Court of Directors of the East India Company did not approve the conduct of their servants in the case of the Gunner, and particularly cautioned them against indulging the delusive notion that either the Chinese government or nation were *afraid of foreigners*.

In 1788 fresh regulations were issued by the Directors to control the turbulent and disorderly conduct of the British sailors.

In 1792 Mr. Auber admits "the feeling of distrust and apprehension manifested by the Chinese towards British subjects, to have been, in some degree, traced to the impression occasioned by the extension of our arms and possessions in India, and to the opinion which the Chinese entertained of our character for encroachment, where we once obtained a footing."

This feeling certainly manifested itself in 1792 and 1793, during the embassy of Lord Macartney. We shall not here advert to the details of this embassy, but confine ourselves to a very brief and accurate summary of that whole transaction quoted by Mr. Auber: "The Ambassador was received with the utmost politeness, treated with the utmost hospitality, watched with the utmost vigilance, and dismissed with the utmost civility."

Among the means which were subsequently employed, in order to cultivate a good understanding with the Chinese, were letters and presents tendered to the Viceroy of Canton and e Hoppo: but these officers refused to accept the presents; a fact which ill accords with the commonly received, and sedulously propagated notion of the venality and corruption of the public servants in China.

Another accidental homicide, in 1800, was with difficulty adjusted. The Chinese on this occasion furnished, when requested, a copy of their laws relative to homicides.

In 1805 a friendly letter was sent by the King of England to the Emperor, and, after some delay, presented. Our readers will no doubt be amused with the following extract from the most dignified reply given by his Celestial Majesty.

"Your Majesty's kingdom is at a remote distance beyond the seas, but is observant of its duties and obedient to its laws, beholding from afar the glory of our empire, and respectfully admiring the perfection of our government. Your Majesty has dispatched messengers with letters for our perusal and consideration; we find that they are dictated by appropriate sentiments of esteem and veneration; and being therefore inclined to fulfil the wishes and expectations of your Majesty, we have determined to accept of the whole of the accompanying offering.

"With regard to those of your Majesty's subjects who for a long course of years have been in the habit of trading to our Empire, we must observe to you, that our Celestial Government regards all persons and nations with eyes of charity and benevolence, and always treats and considers your subjects with the utmost indulgence and affection; on their account, therefore, there can be no place or occasion for the exertions of your Majesty's Government."

In the following year, 1806, the Chinese declined, as it might have been expected that they would do, to permit an English gentleman, Mr. Manning, to traverse their country as a professed *Botanist*. They no doubt attached too much value to the exclusive possession of the Tea plant, and were much too shrewd, to hazard the loss of it by such indirect means; and, although this gentleman did afterwards, in 1816, actually traverse the country in the train of Lord Amherst, and, on his return to England, published a paper on the consumption of Tea in Bootan, it speaks volumes in commendation of the efficiency of the Chinese Government, that neither he

nor any of the other persons who accompanied that embassy, succeeded in obtaining for us the possession of the Tea plant, with adequate means for its advantageous cultivation in India.

But we must condense our further notice of this interesting volume, which also contains discussions in 1807, 1810, 1820, 1822, and 1823, relative to accidental homicides of Chinese, occasioned chiefly by the use of firearms, which were therefore prohibited, and to the consequent stoppage of the trade of the Company, till the several affairs were adjusted; also to the entry of British American ships of war into the waters of China, and particularly to the entry of a British ship with an American prize; the Chinese observing with great naïveté, (p. 242.) "if the English and Americans have petty quarrels, let them go to their own country and settle them;"—and lastly, to the project, during the French war, in 1810, for taking military possession of Macao, which was, after fruitless discussions and demonstrations, abandoned, and the troops withdrawn, not as we think with a very good grace, but in *just deference to the rights and pacific prejudices of the Chinese government.*

The account of Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, in 1816, occupies several pages; but as more ample details have been long before the public, we pass over it.

Pages 364 to 367 contain the record of an incident, which we cannot pass unnoticed: the particulars are as follows:—In 1833 Mr. James Innes having received a violent assault from a Chinese servant of one of the Hong merchants, threatened to burn the merchant's house down if the servant was not punished adequately, *according to his views*, before sunset; and actually carried his threat into execution, by setting the merchant's house on fire with rockets. The crime of arson is not unknown to British law, and its punishment is *death;* but Mr. Innes escaped with a mere record of the Select Committee's *disapprobation* of his conduct. We apprehend that if we feel not quite satisfied with some of the laws of China on account of their *strictness*, the Chinese, inferring the character of our laws from the practices of our countrymen, would be as little satisfied with ours, on account of their *laxness*; but might, from such a case as that of Mr. Innes, draw inferences very unfavourable to our humanity and state of civilization.

We know not on what authority Mr. Auber has ventured, (p. 65.) to suppose that the amount of the population of China is nearer to 150,000,000, than to 300,000,000. Surely he cannot have read the very clear and learned examination of that question which was published in the Chinese Miscellany of 1833, 1834, and which led the writer of those papers to admit, as *quite credible*, the last *Chinese Official Returns*, which state it at 361,693, 879.*

This volume contains a just tribute to the merits and distinguished services of the late Dr. Robert Morrison to the East India Company; it also contains the unpublished narrative of a voyage to Japan by William Adams, an English pilot, in 1598.

We are aware that the work before us, of which we now take our leave, after having derived considerable satisfaction from the perusal of it, has been designated by critics *in* China, a *kernelless shell*; it has not been so to us, and we are persuaded will not be so considered by the generality of readers. Should the author ever find time to revise it, we would recommend the enlargement of the historical portion of it from the official records of the Canton Factory, if they are still accessible to him, and a continuation of his narrative, down to the close of the East India Company's commercial existence.

II. A Sketch of Chinese History, &c.

The author of these volumes, who proceeded to China a few years since as a Prussian missionary, states that he has been "many years resident in China," and professes to have an intimate acquaintance with the Chinese language. We apprehend that his *residence in* China must be restricted to very transitory sojourns in towns on the coast, and at Canton, whither his commercial employment, as interpreter on board the coasting vessels engaged in the contraband trade in opium, have frequently led him.

* See also Montgomery Martin's Colonies, Vol. I. p. 448.

The three first chapters notice cursorily the geography, government, laws, character, usages, industry, language, sciences, and religion of the Chinese. On the latter very important subject, RELIGION, upon which a Christian missionary might have been excused had he been peculiarly copious, he refers his readers for information (p. 70.) to the Foreign Quarterly Review, and Abel Remusat's Melanges Asiatique.

The fourth chapter gives an abstract of the chronology of the Chinese sovereigns, in the compilation of which M. Gutzlaff follows M. Gaubil the Italian missionary, whose learned treatise on the earlier chronology of China, as compared with that of Europe, was published in France by M. Silvestre de Sacy, in 1814, and the more modern works of Dr. Morrison, and the French writer M. Klaproth. M. Gutzlaff by no means sustains the charge, brought by the last-mentioned writer against the former, that his English dates were *altogether false*, although a considerable discrepancy is apparent. The subject is acknowledged to be one of great difficulty, and, in M. Gutzlaff's opinion, there is no authentic chronology in China before the age of Confucius, 550 B.C.

The account of the mythological era brings before us some of those remarkable notions, on the most important subjects, which in every country and climate appear to have possessed the human mind, when destitute of the light of revealed truth: accordingly the operation of the *male* and *female* principles in the formation of the earth, and the nonsense, that "reason produced one, one produced two, and two produced all things," are still found among the *elements* of natural science in China.

So far, however, as the earlier historical records are credible, they reveal many curious facts:—the institution of marriage by *appointed government negociators*, together with *public schools* for the instruction of youth by able professors, are represented as being of very high antiquity in China; having had existence more than 2200 years before Christ.

Chinese history also, according to M. Gutzlaff, assigns a very high antiquity to some of the other valuable institutions of society, and to many of the most excellent inventions; not only letters, or hieroglyphic characters, arms, chariots, carts, and boats, but also timepieces, and musical instruments, the use of money and the manufacture of silk. The probable date assigned to these inventions in China, is more than 2000 years before Christ. There may be room for doubt as to the accuracy of some of these statements; but none, we apprehend, respecting that of the invention of printing, which took place in China full four centuries before the art was known in Europe, and which accounts for the otherwise inexplicable fact, of the superior literary character of the natives of China.

Even the practices of draining and embanking land, in China, are ascribed to the most remote antiquity; and considering the present state of the country with reference to these inventions, and the great and long existing improvements she has derived from them, there can be little reason to doubt that they are of high antiquity.

We cannot follow M. Gutzlaff through the whole of the historical part of his work, which occupies the residue of his first volume and 88 pages of the second. Many of the incidents recorded are of an ordinary character, and such as will be found in every volume that professes to detail the successions to sovereignty, and the changes of dynasties.

The 19th chapter treats of the propagation of the Gospel in China. M. Gutzlaff, quotes from the Chaldean ritual a sentence which ascribes to the Apostle Thomas "the extending and opening of the Kingdom of Heaven to the Chinese." This accords with the opinion generally entertained in the churches of that apostle in India. It is also stated that the Syrian metropolitan, of the Malabar coast, always subscribed himself the metropolitan of all Hindoostan and *China*, and that the Roman Catholic missionaries preached in China the *Pope's supremacy*. There is good reason to believe that the assertion of the pretensions of these *ecclesiastical* superiors, led to the persecution of Christians in China, and not the mere hostility of the Chinese Emperor to the doctrines

of the Gospel: to many of which he was not unfavourable. On the contrary, so long as the Roman Catholic missionaries merely *taught* Christianity, and rendered useful service to the Emperor of China, in those departments of science with which they were conversant, and did not advance the unreasonable pretensions of the Roman Pontiff, they were cherished: but were opposed, and at length persecuted, when they ventured to put forth those claims of a *universal* head of the Church of Christ upon earth, which were not more inconsistent with the just pretensions of the Emperor of China to exclusive dominion in his own territories, than they were with those of the Saviour of the World, (see p. 141.) This chapter concludes with an account of the origin and progress of the Protestant mission under the late Dr. Morrison, to whom a just tribute is paid.

The remainder of the second volume, from page 179, consists of details relative to Foreign intercourse with China, which are chiefly commercial; and, although they throw no new light on the *history* of the Empire, were probably penned for the satisfaction of the new commercial adventurers, with a view to whose special service and patronage, the work itself appears to have been published.

Under the head *Emporiums*, are described the several ports and harbours, with some particulars of unsuccessful attempts which have been made at different times to establish trade in those ports. As a manual of information upon this subject, this part of the work may be very useful, and we recommend it to the merchants, agents, and others employed in the China trade, *whenever* that trade shall be—which in our opinion it is not likely soon to be, with the consent of the Emperor—an *open trade*.

The second volume concludes with an appendix containing figured statements of commercial operations, compiled from documents which have been printed by order of the House of Commons.

While we have felt, on the whole, disposed to recommend these volumes, as likely to be useful to persons desirous of obtaining an acquaintance with China for commercial purposes, we cannot refrain from cautioning our readers not to allow their minds to be influenced by the unfavourable descriptions, which are to be found in them, of the Chinese government and people, their principles and manners; or to place implicit confidence in all M. Gutzlaff's representations of the circumstances attending the past intercourse of foreigners with that empire; because we have noticed, in many of these, an undue leaning to the side of the foreigners, who are never presumed to have been in fault, or to have done wrong.

Indeed, according to information which has come before us,* M. Gutzlaff's own transactions, in connexion with the opium or contraband trade, have been such as to subject him to censure, and leave him obnoxious to the presumption that his own mind is not under the influence of the most correct notions respecting the relative rights of the Chinese and those who visit their shores.

We must also remark that some of his observations are flippant, and by no means in harmony with one another.

But the most exceptionable portion of the work consists in certain paragraphs with which it is interspersed, describing the "Government of China" as "weak and contemptible," and to be "easily overawed," (p. 410) and the state of the country as utterly defenceless. (p. 21) "The great wall on the Tartar (so M. Gutzlaff affects to write the word Tartar) frontier, is wholly inadequate to the defence of the country against modern tactics; on the east it can be assailed by any petty maritime power; it has every where excellent harbours, and ships may go a considerable distance up some rivers without any fear of meeting a force to repel them." We believe neither of these statements to be correct: but even were they so, we ask, is it the part of a man who professes to be a minister of the Gospel of Peace, and a Christian missionary, under the cloak of history to make himself the mere pioneer of war, and the harbinger of an invading force?—We think not. Fortunately for the interests of peace and truth, M. Gutz-

* See Vol. III. p. 266.

laff has, with notable inconsistency, made acknowledgments that may serve as counteractives to his warlike suggestions. He has described the Chinese military as extensive and organized, and the government (p. 45) as "pervaded by a spirit of regularity unknown in any other part of Asia," comparing it to a steam engine "receiving its propelling power from Peking, and communicating it by means of numerous wheels to all parts of the Empire," and adds that, "age after age affairs are transacted in the same manner." These we take to be much more correct statements than those above referred to; and with this remark we take leave of the volumes before us, and for the present of their not very consistent author.

III. The Chinese Commercial Guide, published at Canton, can scarcely need our recommendation. It is a parting tribute offered by its amiable author, the son of the late Dr. Morrison, to the British Merchants in China; under whose auspices he had been introduced to public life. A treatise from the pen of his late father, on that part of the *jura gentium*, or law of nations, which relates to the titles and pretensions of independent sovereigns in their communications with each other, is prefixed to it. This treatise shows the mind of the writer intently occupied in endeavours to surmount the difficulties which have arisen out of the high pretensions of the sovereigns of China towards potentates not less independent than themselves, who have sought intercourse with them; and it may be of use in any future attempts of that nature.

Presuming, that the information here embodied, may be confidently relied on, it cannot fail of rendering important services to those who are engaged in the commerce with China. Among other helps, the reader will find a glossary of Canton words and phrases; a summary of British and Chinese laws respecting trade, and particularly of the local port regulations; some valuable information respecting the currency of the Eastern nations, and a syllabus of the Chinese laws respecting foreigners, and of such others as may be found to involve their interests. To these particulars are added a considerable number of Tables and Formula, for which we must refer our readers to the work itself. Persons who have occasion for information of this description, will be abundantly compensated for their trouble by a careful examination of this little volume.

T. F.

RECORD COMMISSION IN FRANCE.

Mr. Urban, *June* 20.

IT may be interesting to those of your readers who have perused the various papers on the English Record Commission, inserted in your Magazine, to compare with their proceedings the Report made by the French Minister, M. Guizot, to his Sovereign, on the measures pursued by the similar Record Commission established in France. The object of both Commissions is the same, viz. the publication of all such early inedited documents as illustrate the history of the country; but there is a very wide and lamentable difference between the limited powers possessed by the English Commissioners and the absolute orders of the French Minister of State. In the one case, although the English Commission has been established for above thirty years, there still exists the same difficulty in gaining access to the Government Offices, and Depositories of Public Records; the same obstacles thrown in the way by persons who pretend to have, or who actually possess *vested rights;* and nearly the same ignorance as to the contents of the Record Offices. There is also wanting that public spirit and zeal for literature, which seem to animate our continental neighbours in the prosecution of any great national work, and which, in England, has usually been replaced by the most scandalous jobbing, and by the mere love of filthy lucre. It were easy to explain *why* these differences exist, but I have no time to throw away in discussing the subject, and shall turn at once to the Report of M. Guizot,

which occasions my now addressing you. It bears date the 27th November, 1834, and was inserted in the *Journal des Debats* of the 30th November following.

The first step taken by the Minister, to whose charge the plan of the Commission was entrusted, was to address, in November 1833, circular letters to the prefêts of the several departments of France, for surveys and reports of the different libraries and archives in the towns and territory over which they presided. The returns are stated to contain very valuable information. A similar measure was adopted by the English Record Commission in an early stage of their proceedings, but the returns were so meagre and unsatisfactory, as to be but of little service.

The next step of M. Guizot, was to open a correspondence, in July 1834, with the Literary Societies locally established throughout France, for the purpose of obtaining, through their medium, more extensive information on the same subject of inquiry. On the 18th of the same month, a committee was formed, specially designed to proceed under the *surveillance* of the Minister, and in this committee were nominated those individuals who had distinguished themselves for their researches into the early history and literature of France. Their primary object was to define accurately the bounds and scope of the undertaking. For this purpose it was deemed sufficient to adhere strictly to the terms of the *Loi des Finances* of 1834, which stated the various objects of the Commission, viz. to collect from every source, as well from the public libraries and archives of the kingdom, as from the collections of local societies or of individuals, to examine thoroughly, and to publish, if requisite, *all* the important inedited documents of an historical character, including chronicles, charters, memoirs, correspondence, &c. &c. and even works of philosophy or art, provided that they afforded any illustration of the manners and social position of the people.

The Minister and Committee then took into consideration the best means of carrying this into effect, and the report proceeds thus :—

Considerable difficulties present themselves in the search after documents. At Paris, and in a few other towns, the archives are classed methodically with inventories of the contents, but every where else confusion and disorder prevail. At the period of the revolution, an immense mass of documents, until then preserved in ancient monasteries, chateaux, and municipal offices, were surrendered to pillage and devastation. Cartloads of papers and manuscripts were carried into the neighbouring districts, and were thrown together, *pêle-mêle*, into cellars or granaries, the memory of which has often perished; and hence the error that the records in several places have been totally destroyed. It is however certain, that in many towns a considerable portion of the archives may yet be recovered. The *Bibliothèque du Roi* possesses a general inventory of all the archives that existed in France previous to the revolution, made about 1784, which will prove of great assistance; the local authorities will be required to arrange their archives in order, and make catalogues; and a number of individuals, selected for their learning or zeal in each Department, are engaged in correspondence with the Minister, to see this properly executed.

Special Commissioners are sent by the Committee to some places, and when an important discovery is made, the publication of the documents will take place, under the direct superintendence of one of the members of the Committee.

In many towns the archives are in good order. The public library of Besançon has for a long period been the depository of the papers of the principal minister of Charles the Fifth and Philip the Second. This vast collection is composed of all the official and private correspondence, acts, papers, and tracts, relative to his administration in the Low Countries and the kingdom of Naples. It has hitherto only been imperfectly known. A Commission therefore has been appointed there, under the direction of M. Weiss, the librarian, to make a complete analysis of the whole, and

to prepare for the press such portions as they deem worthy of being printed.

The rich archives of the ancient Earls of Flanders are at Lille. These documents extend as far back as the eleventh century. Measures will be taken to examine them carefully.

The remains of the ancient archives of Pousillon are at Perpignan. These contain very valuable information respecting the history of that province, and the intercourse between the Crowns of France and Arragon.

To Poitiers, where the archives of the ancient province of Aquitania are preserved, one of the *elèves* of the School of Charters has been sent, with the title of *archiviste*, and another, with the same powers, to Lyons.

At Paris, the proceedings of the committee are in full activity. The immense collection of MSS. in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, is, for the first time, to be submitted to a general and systematic search. The valuable collections of Colbert, Dupuy, Brienne, de Gaignières, Baluze, the President de Mesmes, and others, will be thoroughly examined. Several individuals, under the direction of MM. Champollion, Figeac, and Guérard, are employed for this purpose in sedulous researches.

Already many works of value have been discovered, and reserved for publication. Among these may be noticed a collection of curious notes, chiefly in Italian, in the handwriting of Cardinal Mazarin, relative to the daily incidents of his government during the struggles of La Fronde, which are shortly to be given to the world, accompanied by a translation and notes; and a Journal of the Etats-Généraux, held at Tours in 1483, compiled in Latin by Jean Masselin, one of the members, which will also be printed, with a translation.

An important monument of the language, poetry, and history of the period—a Chronicle of the war of the Albigeois—written in Provençal, one of the most interesting documents of the 13th century, is to be prepared for the press by M. Fauriel, the author of the Lectures on the Literature and Poetry of the South of France.

After the peace of 1763, M. de Bréquigny was sent to London with a *bureau* of seven persons, charged with a commission to transcribe, from the Records in the Tower, every document relative to the history of France. This undertaking lasted for several years, and produced a collection of about one hundred and fifty volumes in folio, *the originals of which have since been lost.** These volumes are now deposited in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, and are of great interest and importance. An examination of the contents of each has been ordered, and the publication of the most valuable will follow.

Another source, thought to throw great light on the early political history of the monarchy, will be the various charters and grants made by the sovereigns and feudal lords at various times. These are very numerous, and many unpublished. The Royal Library possesses an extensive collection made by Duprey, in several volumes folio, which will be attentively perused. Those already printed will not be republished. To these will be added the charters of different corporations, gilds, &c. The whole to be under the management of M. Augustin Thierry.

The general archives of the kingdom will equally furnish a great number of detached documents worthy of publication, and the various special archives of the several Ministers will afford ample materials; but, of course, it will be necessary to consult these with caution and judgment, and to confine the research within the bounds properly within the legitimate jurisdiction of history. The archives of the Minister of Foreign Affairs form the most considerable *dépot*, for extent and value. The publications therefrom will be placed under the care of M. Mignet, who has already prepared an important *recueil*, as the commencement of the series. This will contain the long and curious negociations relative to the succession in Spain, subsequent to the death of Charles the Second, which began immediately after the treaty of the Pyrenees, in 1659, and terminated only in 1713, at the peace of Utrecht. The policy of Louis the Fourteenth will,

* So says M. Guizot. Let the Keeper of the Records in the Tower look to it!

for the first time, appear in all its extent. The archives of the *Dépot de Guerre*, will be also consulted. They will supply the history of the various campaigns, the correspondence of Louis the Fourteenth, of Philip the Fifth, and the Duke of Orleans, of the Maréchal de Berwick, and the Duke de Vendôme. To these will be added maps and plans, and the work will be under the management of the Secretary of War.

The same course will be pursued in regard to the archives of the naval department.

After the political history of the monarchy, will come under review its moral and intellectual character, and the works which relate to it. Of this description, a MS. of the famous work of Obailard, entitled *Sic et Non*, supposed to be lost, has been recovered in the library of Avranches. It was this treatise which occasioned the condemnation of its author at the Council of Seris, in 1140. The editor will be M. Cousin.

Lastly, the History of Art will occupy the attention of the Committee. The Minister proposes to enter on it forthwith, and for that purpose has caused a complete catalogue to be prepared of the monuments of all classes and ages which have existed, or still exist in France.

Such is the substance of M. Guizot's report, which cannot fail to attract the attention of those gentlemen who direct the Record Commission in our own country. A period of fifteen years at least has elapsed since the collections for a complete edition of our national historians commenced, and we have still to *hope* for the appearance of the *first volume!* Let us venture to predict, that when it comes forth, it will be able to bear a comparison with the works of a similar class, already complete, or in progress in Italy, France, Germany, Denmark, &c. &c.

Even in the recent kingdom of Belgium, the same spirit of historical inquiry seems to have arisen, and a Commission has been issued by King Leopold, the objects of which embrace much more than the English, or even the French; for not only does it contemplate the publication of all historical documents, strictly so called, but an abstract of all the monastic cartularies, and a complete collection of all the tracts in poetry and prose, which serve to illustrate the ancient language and literature of the country! When shall we see such a collection made in England? Let the admirers of Chaucer and *Peirs Plouhman* reply, if they can.

Yours, &c. Φ.

PLAN OF THE CATHEDRAL OF OLD SARUM.

IT will be recollected that, owing to the dryness of last summer, the foundations were perceived, through the grass, of the ancient Cathedral on the hill of Old Sarum.

Mr. Hatcher, the author of a recent "Account of Old and New Sarum,*" did not neglect the opportunity thus afforded, of obtaining information relative to this long-vanished edifice, and from such traces as he found, assisted by the analogies of other structures, similar in their destination and the period of their erection, he exercised his ingenuity in the formation of the plan, which we have now the pleasure to lay before our readers.†

The Saxon diocese of Wiltshire was divided from the more ancient bishopric of Sherborne, about the middle of the ninth century‡, and the see was fixed at Wilton. Herman, a somewhat

* See our vol. II. p. 273.

† Of the entire hill of Old Sarum former plans have been made, and copies have been published in various forms; sometimes the streets are laid out, we presume on the authority of Leland, and sometimes a pretended view of the Castle is added; but we will not allow this opportunity to pass without remarking that that Castle is copied from the sepulchral brass of Bishop Wyvill in Salisbury Cathedral, where it was intended for a representation (whether a correct one we are unable to say,) not of the Castle of Sarum, but of that of Sherborne, of which Bishop Wyvill was Constable. See Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," Vol. I. p. 132, and the engraving in Carter's "Ancient Sculpture and Painting."

‡ Ælfstan Bishop of Wilton is mentioned in a charter of Edgar in 868.

restless prelate, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, made an unsuccessful attempt to remove the see to Malmesbury; but a few years after, on the death of the Bishop of Sherborne, he effected the reunion of the dioceses of Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, and finally, after the Norman Conquest, removed the see to the hill of Sorbiodunum, or Searesbyrig.

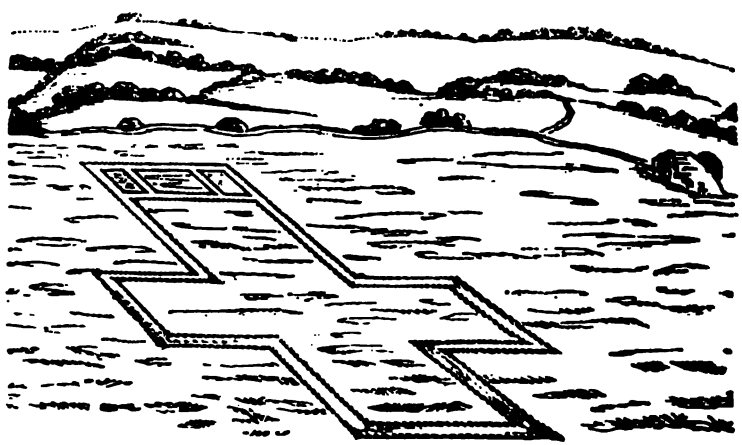
This change he was enabled to accomplish under the authority of an ordinance of the Council held at London in 1075, which directed that Bishops' sees should be removed from obscure places to the towns of the greatest importance in their dioceses; though it appears, from several old authors, that Old Sarum was never much of a city, but only, as the castle of the Sheriff of Wiltshire, it had become the seat of the civil jurisdiction of the county. Herman is said to have commenced the cathedral of Old Sarum; and after his death, in 1077, the work was carried on and completed by his successor Osmund.

The edifice was completed in the year 1092, when, with the assistance of Walcheline Bishop of Winchester, and John Bishop of Bath and Wells, (one authority says with seven Bishops,) he performed the ceremony of dedication, on the nones of April. Only five days after, a violent storm destroyed the roof, as is commemorated in the following lines of the rhyming chronicle of Robert of Gloucester,

So gret lytnynge was the vyfte yer, so that al to nogt
The rof of the chyrch of Salesbury it broute,
Ryght evene the vyfte day that he yhalwed was.

Unless there is some confusion, the coincidence here is extraordinary, that the church should be dedicated on the *fifth* of April, in the *fifth* year of the King's reign, and that it should be so greatly injured *five* days after. Yet the last fact is repeated by Knighton. However, the church was completed by Bishop Osmund, and he was buried in it in 1099. His bones were afterwards translated to the new Cathedral; and he was canonized in 1456.

His successors at Old Sarum were Roger, who died in 1139; Jocelyn who died in 1184; Hubert Walter, translated to Canterbury in 1193; Herbert Poore, who died in 1216; and Richard Poore, in whose time the present Cathedral of Salisbury was founded.



The ground plan of this Cathedral, as shown by the traces of the foundations, seen last year, was in the form of a plain cross, with side aisles to the nave and choir. The architect seems to have imitated the style of the ancient portion of the cathedral of Winchester, which is said to have been built by Wacheline, and finished in 1097. The east end did not terminate in a semicircular apsis, as buildings of that era frequently did.

The following may be considered as an approximate measurement of its several parts, which display great harmony of proportion:—Total length, 270 feet; length of the transept, 150; of the nave, 150; of the choir, 60; breadth of the nave, 72; of which 18 feet were taken on each side for the aisles; of the transept, 60. At the west end, the aisles, to the length of 30 feet, appear to have been partitioned off, as if for chapels. The foundations of the nave were found to be above seven feet thick, and those of the transept above five feet, without the facings.

The reasons for the removal of the clergy from this church, were the bleakness of the situation, which occasioned their buildings to suffer frequently from storms, a want of water, and quarrels with the soldiers of the castle. The following lines, whether written at the time, or at a subsequent period, express the sentiments of the ecclesiastics on the subject,

Quid Domini Domus in Castro, nisi fœderis arca [locus,
In Templo Baalim? Carcer uterque
Est ibi defectus aquæ, sed copia cretæ,
Sævit ibi ventus, sed philomela silet.

The new cathedral was begun in 1220; the bodies of the three bishops, Osmund, Roger, and Jocelyn were removed thither in 1226; and the final consecration took place in 1258. In 1331, King Edward III. granted permission to the Bishop and Dean and Chapter, to remove the stone walls of their church and houses within his fortress of Old Sarum, and to employ them in the improvement of their new church; and of the enclosure of the same. In the same record, reference is made to the chantry, dedicated to St. Mary, which was probably a foundation anterior even to the antient cathedral itself, and which they were permitted to establish anew, in any other place within the fortress. This chapel is again mentioned in the chapter records, in 1392, as then wanting repair, as well as its organ. In the valuable account which Leland has left us of Old Sarum, it is stated that the only token then remaining of the cathedral was "a chapelle of our Lady, yet standing and mainteynid."

The other important particulars that Leland furnishes of Old Sarum, are these:—

"There was a parish of the Holy Rood, and another [church] over the East Gate, whereof yet some tokens remain.

"I do not perceive that there were any more Gates in Old Salisbury than two: one by east, and another by west. Without each of these Gates was a fair suburb; and in the east suburb was a parish church of St. John,* and there yet is a chapel standing.

"There have been houses in time of mind inhabited in the east suburb of Old Salisbury; but now there is not one house, either within Old Salisbury or without, inhabited.

"There was a right fair and strong Castle, belonging to the Earls of Salisbury. Much notable ruinous building of this Castle yet there remaineth. The ditch that environed the town was a very deep and strong thing."

Mr. Bowles, in the concluding pages of his "History of Lacock Abbey," to which interesting and animated work we are indebted for the plans, has given the following eloquent description of the view from Old Sarum:—

"It was on the 16th day of February, having completed the last sheets of this long story of other days, I stood on the summit of the silent mound of Old Sarum, the eventful scene of much of this history. I stood on the site, as it is conceived, of EDWARD THE SHERIFF'S Castle, recalling the names, and characters, and events, of a distant age, when, on this spot, a City shone, with its Cathedral, and its Norman Castle, lifting their pinnacles and turrets above the clouds; and here, on this majestic and solitary eminence, the Regal form of the stern Conqueror, his mailed Barons, the grey-haired and mitred Osmund, who had exchanged his sword for a crozier—and young Edward, ancestor of the Foundress of Lacock, seemed to pass before me, followed by the crowned Troubadour, Richard of the "Lion's Heart"—his heroic Brother of the "LONG SWORD," buried in the Cathedral below; and ELA his bereaved and pious Widow, pale, placid, and tearful, the Foundress of that Abbey whose Annals we have been the first distinctly to relate.

"I turned my eyes, and beheld the vast

* Traces of interments, indicating the cemetery of this church, were found in 1834.

and solitary plains below, stretching on every side, like Ocean—To the north-west, hid only by an intervening elevation of the Downs, STONEHENGE, "wonder of ages," was still sitting in her sad glory, to which most ancient Temple of the Sun it might be conceived the Bards, descending in procession, whilst it was yet dark, on solemn festivals, from the sacred hill of Salisbury,* and joining in the open space, between the vast forests,† struck their harps in acclaim, as the mighty object of their adoration slowly ascended above the eastern hills.

"To the west, south-west—east, and north-east—strode on, in direct lines, over hill and vale, with traces, after fifteen centuries, distinct as yesterday—the FOUR MIGHTY ROMAN ROADS, here meeting as in a centre. Immediately on our right, a little below the mound on which the Norman banner floated on the aerial keep of the Citadel, we marked the site of the ancient and vanished Cathedral.

"Towards the east, anciently appeared the battlements of Clarendon Palace; to the south-west, the field of tournament, of which the chivalrous Cœur de Lion appointed five in England; to the east and south-east, crowning the further heights, the camps, occupied by the Belgic invaders, in their progress to the Severn, still seemed to awe the surrounding country; whilst a series of barrows terminated the view, until their forms were lost in the distance.

"But the most interesting sight remained. On the left, surmounting the towers and lesser spires, the houses, and smoke, of the City of the Living, shone the aerial spire of the Cathedral of New Sarum, with the morning sun on its elfin shaft; and could we be insensible to the thought, that within those walls the sacred rites of Christian worship, with a purer and more scriptural service, had been uninterruptedly kept up—save in the short intervening space of the fanatical republic—for SIX HUNDRED years, as duly and solemnly as when the youthful Henry, and his Justiciary, Hubert de Burgh, offered their gifts on the altar? with this difference, indeed, that the plain sacramental bread had succeeded the Elevation of the Host, an emblem derived from the ancient Druidical worship of the Sun, on its first elevation above the horizon?‡ And could we forget that the PLAIN OPEN WORD OF GOD, the white amice, the decent forms, had succeeded the pompous ceremonial and pageantry of Popish rites, whilst the children of the choir, instead of tossing to and fro their censors, with the words of Latin, repeating by rote, "meâ culpâ, meâ maximâ culpâ," now, after the chant, are seen, bending their heads over their Bibles, as the lesson for the day is read, presenting one of the most interesting sights of the PROTESTANT, or rather *purer* Catholic Church.

"To return to the desolate hill. No human creature was in sight, save some poor women gathering sticks among the thorns of the ramparts. A few sheep were bleating in the foss. The rivers Nadder and Avon were seen tranquilly meandering in the nether vale; whilst the solitary tree, in an adjoining meadow, under which, for centuries, the burgesses for this ancient City had been elected,—now with its bare trunk seemed to resemble its fortune, *one branch only* remaining.

"I descended, musing on the events which a new Parliament, under new auspices, might bring forth, either FOR GOOD OR FOR EVIL; perhaps in the end destined to leave the PRESENT CATHEDRAL AS DESOLATE AS THE FORMER!—These events are in the hand of God; be ours submission and prayers."

* Solis-bury. See Davies's Celtic Antiquities, "hill of bards."

† Namely, of Clarendon, united with the New Forest, and extending to the sea—the vast woody track of Cranbourne Chace—Great Ridge—Groveley, &c.

‡ The emblem is therefore round, surrounded with a blaze of jewellery, as rays of the luminary which it represented. This might be called, indeed, the "ancient faith!!" as the early corruptions of the Christian creed have been absurdly called.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS.—No. VII.

LETTERS OF LORD BOLINGBROKE.

THE following letters of Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, together with some of other writers which we shall publish on a future occasion, have been kindly communicated to us from transcripts of the originals, by the grandson of Edward Long, Esq. the Historian of Jamaica, who prefixed to them the following memorandum:

"MEM. These Letters, of whose authenticity I have not the smallest doubt,

are transcribed from a collection which was in the hands of Nicholas Bourke, Esq.* who died in Jamaica 12 or 14 years ago; and from him they descended into the possession of his son Thomas Bourke, Esq. a gentleman of very respectable character, and elegant genius, at present residing in that Island. His father, Mr. Nicholas Bourke, had them from Mr. Dowell, whom I was formerly acquainted with in Jamaica, and who had, for some years of his life, been in Lord Bolingbroke's employ as a private secretary or amanuensis; thus the derivation of them from Lord B.'s cabinet, is very easily traced. This Mr. Dowell was some time in Jamaica, where he married a rich widow. He seemed perfectly well informed of Lord Bolingbroke's general and private history, and had many anecdotes of him, very highly to the honour of his eminent talents. Dowell's colloquial language was a pedantic imitation of his Lordship's nervous style,—an awkward imitation it is true;—Bolingbroke's language burlesqued! but he was a goodnatured and a sensible man. His death was singular. Intending to pass to North America for the re-establishment of his health, he embarqued with his family at Montego Bay, a port on the north side of the Island, but had not been many hours at sea before a flash of lightning falling on the ship set fire to the rum which was the chief part of its loading, by the explosion of which every soul on board unfortunately perished; and their fate would have remained unknown, but for another vessel in company, the crew of which beheld the accident, the more terrible as it was irremediable.

"*Nov.* 1786. E. Long."

Aaron Hill, to whom these letters are addressed, is well known as a dramatic poet and essayist. His works and correspondence were published in six volumes 8vo. 1753. In that collection occurs only one letter of Lord Bolingbroke, which was written in 1738, on the Tragedy of Cæsar.

To Aaron Hill, Esq.

Sir, *London, Nov.* 30, 1733.

I received the proof of your good opinion, by Mr. Pope, with pleasure and gratitude. I have read your Tragedy, for I may well call it yours, with rapture, and I wish with all my heart that there was less reason than there is, for a melancholy reflection, which arose in my mind as soon as this agreeable task was over; you breathe the true spirit of tragedy, soft, mild, rough, terrible, but always elevated, always noble. Your sentiments are drawn from nature, that common source, but they are never vulgar. Your diction follows your sentiments; is inspired, is filled, is sustained by them, and only strikes the ear as it conveys these to the heart; there the emotions, which you raise, begin; from thence they extend themselves, and shake the whole frame, whilst many writers, and sometimes even our admired Shakespear, seem to me like sons of Æolus, rather than of Apollo; they raise a storm on the surface, and leave the depths of the waters unmoved. This, Sir, is my sincere opinion, formed on the Tragedy I have just now read, and on some former compositions of yours. It is that makes me lament the present state of the stage and town, the first has been long prophaned by harlequins and Italian eunuchs, and I doubt whether one English actor remains worthy of the buskin. The other is fallen into a depravity of taste, that feels neither the charms of writing, nor of acting well. Tom Thumb may croud an audience, whilst Zara is abandoned; and the authors in the Dunciad be read, whilst the author of the Dunciad is neglected. But whilst I lament both his fate and yours, I admire your virtue; it is indeed great and meritorious virtue not to despair of the commonwealth of letters, but to assert in the noblest manner, by daring to write as you write, the cause of good sense, and learning, of wit and poetry, in the midst of those Goths and Vandals, who have driven them quite out of

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* This gentleman was a younger son of Edmund Bourke, of Cornlaunagh in Ireland (son of Edmund Burke of Urcy, of the Mayo family), by Mary, daughter of Richard Arcedeckne, of Gortnemona in Ireland. He went out to Jamaica, where he married Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Fearon, Chief Justice of the Island, a died in 1771, leaving several children.

fashion, and have almost annihilated their existence. After all, who can pronounce that your labour will be in vain? You may do perhaps something more than Orpheus did, when he tamed the savage herds of beasts and men. Boileau and Racene did something like it, not many years ago, in France; the true taste began to be vitiated, and authors who could not write up to the standard then established, began to give currency to wit of base alloy. Boileau and Racene exposed the fraud, restored the standard, nay, refined and fixed it to that degree, that even at this hour, when the French have no poets equal to these, the suffrages of the publick go to those who approach them the nearest; the genius is not the same, the judgement is. Genius formed judgement, judgement in its turn will call forth genius anew. Preserve and fix our sterling standard, Sir; no writer can contribute to it more than you; and you may justly hope to succeed in the attempt, unless the fate of other empires hangs on ours, and the period be come at which we are doomed to fall back into barbarity and ignorance. What I can do is little, but that little shall be always employed in the cause of wit, sense, learning, and truth; it will be therefore always employed in your cause, Sir, to whom I remain, with very great esteem, a most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) H. Vis. Bolingbroke.

Sir, *Twickenham, July ye 21st.* 1738.

I have read, since I came hither with Mr. Pope, the Enquiry into the merit of Assassination, the Trajedy of Cæsar, and the Dedication by which you intend much honour to my name. If the Treatise has not entirely convinced me that Cæsar was a patriot, it has convinced me at least, in spight of all ancient and modern prejudices, that he was so as much as Pompey, and that liberty would have been as safe in his hands as the other's. The tragedy is finely wrought, the caracters are admirably well drawn, the sentiments are noble beyond the power of words, and your expression, dignified as it is, can add nothing to their sublime. We have doubted, Mr. Pope and I, whether in some few instances the utmost efforts of language have not a little obscured the beauty and force of thought. If it became me to say anything more of the dedication than this, that by inscribing to me one of the noblest dramas that our language or any age can boast, you transmit my character to posterity with greater advantage than any I could have given it, I would say that I feel a laudable vanity to be thought the friend as well as admirer of so great a writer, and should therefore be still better pleased if you treated me in a style less elevated, and less distant from that familiarity which I shall be always extremely glad to hold with you. I am, Sir, most sincerely your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) H. Vis. Bolingbroke.

Sir, *Battersea, Aug. the 21st,* 1746.

A series of ill health, my absence from this place, and my expectation of Mr. Mallet's return from Tunbridge, by whom I might convey my letter, have hindered me from acknowledging sooner the favour you did me in sending me your Poem, and a compliment which I should be glad to deserve.

Your guide is reason, your object truth; but you live in an age that has not this object in view, and that either declines this guide altogether, or employs her as the drudge of prejudice. So it has been, so it will be; and all that remains for those to do who love truth, is to *travel out, peacefully, patient life's unoffending journey.* I am, with much regard, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) H. Vis. Bolingbroke.

Sir, *Battersea, Oct. 26th,* 1748.

I have many things to thank you for, and whilst I own myself greatly your debtor, I am sorry to be an insolvent one. You ascribe more to me and less to yourself than we both deserve. Your poem of Gedeon, so I hope you will call it, sets out in a noble manner, and I observe with pleasure the new political turn you propose to give it. Monarchy is the best of governments, and liberty the greatest of blessings. If they go seldom together, if one rises by force or slides imperceptibly into unmasked or masked tyranny, for there is tyranny of both sorts, and the last perhaps the

worst; if the other degenerates into licence, for licence is liberty run mad, who tears, and mangles, and destroys her own form; let them appear united in your poem, as they are in the reason of things, and as they are designed to be in fact by the wise principles of the British Constitution. These have been often recalled to the minds of men, and are sufficiently known; but that spirit which can alone render them active, has not yet been raised, and he who is a patriot in speculation is the tool of a court, or the instrument of a faction in practice. Let it be the Muse's task to raise this spirit, to fan the dying embers of zeal for the publick, and to fire the minds of those with the glorious ambition of patriots, to whom nature has given the talents, or fortune the means of being such. Political, like religious missionarys, may teach you their duty in didactic discourses, but we feel that oratory and poetry much more is necessary to animate in one case, like special grace, which we believe determines in the other; and thus the passions of the heart are set on the side of virtue, till virtue becomes the object of our predominant passion. Whilst you express a doubt you shew extremely well how satyr should be managed. Horace sneered Vice into ridicule, Juvenal lashed it. Persius might have done something of both kinds, if he had studyed to be intelligible instead of affecting obscurity. Your present taste is very different from theirs—they considered men as individuals—you are to consider them as members of society;—they punished as civil laws punish particular men, and particular vices. Your satyr must be directed like the great sanction of the law of nature, by which whole societys are affected, collectively. Every example of the necessary tendency which national vice has to the misery, and national virtue to the happiness of society, is a lesson to every member of every society; it is a lesson of the sublimest sort, it sets nations and hero's as examples in our view—the epopea stoops no lower, and if it could make, as well as reward, hero's and patriots, it would have full success. A few of these would lead, or drive, or constrain the many, and nations might be saved from beggary, oppression, and servitude, as it were, in spight of themselves.

The difficulty I have to write hinders me from saying more, but I could not forbear saying thus much of the poem and the poet. No subject is more worthy to employ a generous mind, and no man so likely to succeed in it as you, who join to the heroical genius of poetry, heroical sentiments of the heart. I am, Sir, with much regard, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) H. Vis. Bolingbroke.

Dr. Stukeley's Journal.

Mr. Urban,

HAVING lately obtained the MS. journals of the late Dr. Stukeley, with a large mass of his correspondence, I send for your Magazine the following extracts, the two former of which relate to a memorable arrival in the antiquarian world, and the two latter to a striking natural phenomenon, and also notice, with vast indignation, the fashionable habits of that time.

Yours, &c. J. Britton.

Richard of Cirencester.

March 1, 1748-9. I rec'd from my friend Mr. Bertram of Copenhagen, a copy of his curious MS. of "*Ric'us Westmonasteriensis,*" with the map—'tis a most valuable curiosity to the antiquitys of Brittan, being compiled out of old manuscripts in Westminster library, now lost.

15 *June*, 1749. The Society adjourned to Thursday, 26 October next. I asked to borrow the MS. out of the Arundel library, and gave bond accordingly; but find 'tis not of Richard of Westminster, though the beginning of it is the same in words, "*Brittania insularum optima,*" and said to continue to K. Edward III. It contains several authors, and is a curious book.

Feb. 10, 1749-50. The Sunday evening after the *earthquake*, Miss Chudleigh, a lady of a prostitute fame, kept a rout (as they call their card meetings), and the whole side of the square, where she lives, was cover'd o're with the chairs of those there present. She won 250 guineas that night. Those routs are growing in

every street and family that want to signalize themselves for impiety; and indeed 'tis the women principally that open this floodgate of folly, wickedness, and misery, rushing in upon us, the men being tame enough to give into it, and suffer it.

10 *Feb.* 1749-50. We have acc^ts from all parts of the extensiveness of the earthquake; it was felt more particularly near the Thames, from Greenwich to Richmond, Hampsted, Highgate, Hertford, Gravesend. There was a masquerade that night; the King refused to go, and said he thought no one would after such a judgement; nevertheless, it was as much crowded as ever; 3 coaches of women went from one house in Queen-square, and indeed, 'tis chiefly owing to the women that these public diversions are risen to so monstrous a height, who, thro' the foolish indulgence of the men, having got rid of the natural modesty of the sex, know no bounds to their pleasures, and shelter under number and the universality and fashion of the thing; 'tis all their discourse in tea-table meetings; they are extremely unpolite and unhappy that contribute not to the general ruin. Of all the numerous diversions in vogue, none so little excuseable as a masquerade; if a woman frequents 'em, be she maid, wife, or widow, 'tis no other than as a hare or rabbit that willingly runs in the midst of a pack of hounds, and desires to be hunted, regardless of the very uncertain chance of escape.

Family of Dr. Donne.

Mr. Urban, *Camberwell.*

IN your June number, p. 610, I furnished a brief notice of the family of Dr. Donne, to which I will now make the following addenda.

Margaret Lady Bowles died before her husband, and was buried in the porch of Chislehurst Church, Kent.

Sir William Bowles, in his will dated 20 Aug. 1680, and proved on the 1 March following, describes himself of St. James's, Clerkenwell, and desires his executors to lay his body by that of his late wife and his elder brother Dr. George Bowles. In the course of the will he mentions his two sons William, Master of his Majesty's Tents, Toyles, Hales, and Pavilions, and Charles, and his five daughters, Frances wife of Thomas Bispham, esq. of Bispham hall, Lancashire; Elizabeth, wife of James Tempest, esq.; Cornelia, wife of John Wight, esq. of Catharine-hill, near Guilford; Margaret, wife of Peter Scott, LL.D. Canon of Windsor; and Emma, wife of James Spelman, gent. of Camberwell. All these ladies had issue.

Sir William mentions also his brother Francis, his sister Bowles and her three daughters, his sister Holliday, and George Bowles.

I may also add that Thomas Gardiner, esq. (p. 611) was buried at Camberwell, Nov. 5, 1641; and he styles himself in his will, not of Peckham, but of "Burstowe, Surrey."

Yours, &c. G. S. S.

ANCIENT BOOK OF MEDICAL RECIPES.

(*Concluded from p.* 36.)

114. To do away the webbes in the eye.—Take cuttelbanus and put it in an earthen pot full, and stoppe it rounde aboute with claye, and burne it tyll it be powder, and then breake it and serge it small, and put it into the eye, and it breakes awaye the webbe: and it cleares the eyes: this hath bene proved.

What is Cuttelbanus? the bones of the cuttle fish?

119. To comforte the braine.—Take and drinke one ounce and an halfe of rosewater mixed with white wine, both comforteth and strengtheth the brain, and maketh it courageous, and comforteth all the substance of the harte.

This is a harmless dram, better far for the health than "the water of life," compounded of wine and spices, which in the 3d book is directed to be stilled in a lymbecke "well polymed," and with a softe fire.

145. A good oyntment against the vanityes of the heade.—Take the juice of wormewoode and salte, honye, waxe, and incens, and boyle them together over the fire, and therewith anoynte the sicke heade and temples.

I wonder under what meaning Johnson would have classed the "vanityes" for which this receipt proposes a remedy, for he defines vanity to be "emptyness, fruitless desire, trifling labour, falsehood, empty pleasure, ostentation, and petty pride." When the fairies proposed to the parson of Warlingham a remedy for the "Vanities of the Head," they were certainly intending a cure for some malady of man's mind, among which vanity in all its varieties may well be reckoned. "Vanity of vanities," saith the preacher, "all is vanity!" How well Seneca agrees with Solomon—Leve est vanumque totum hoc quod felicitas dicitur! Few coxcombs, dandies, and heads filled with fine poetic conceits, would like to be anointed with this bitter cure for self sufficiency. The wax might make the plaster stick, but it may be feared that the honey and the incense would neutralize all the good effects to be expected from the wormwood and salt.

"The sixthe booke" begins on fol. 91, and is called "an excellente booke of playsters, salves, diet drinks, purgations, potions, &c." The "seaventh book" purports to be "taken out of a booke intituled A Thousand notable thinges of Sundrye sorts," and has four pages written in the same neat hand as the preceding parts of the volume; but the rest of it, extending from folio 107 to folio 144, is in different hands. It cannot be asserted that this concluding part of the manuscript is in any degree exceeded in wonderful and miracle-working nostrums and compositions by the fairy-imparted cures derived from the study of the Vicar of Warlingham; but a very slight inspection is sufficient to satisfy us that our ancestors did not live in enviable times, nor were under the influence of enviable prejudices or opinions. The most disgusting filthiness, the most debasing credulity, abound both in the cookery and medical departments of the volume. The extracts we have made from the revelations of the court and council of Queen Mab, are polite and rational in comparison with the strange and unspeakable things that are related even in that and other parts of the book. True it is, that here and there we find good useful compounds, and prescriptions founded upon experience and pure induction from Hippocrates and Galen, as well as extracts from Pliny and Tricenna; but the collection in general teems with ignorance, superstition, astrology, and magic; and one quotation from the seventh book, in addition to those we have already given, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the reader, whose curiosity has never led him back to review the medical science of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, upon how much better time "his lot has fallen," than men enjoyed even in the boasted "golden days of good Queen Bess."

6. To get a pretious stone out of a snake.—If a water snake be tyed by the tayle with a corde, and hanged up, and a vessell full of water set below the snake, after a certayne time he will avoyde out of his mouth a stone, which stone being taken out of the vessell, he drinkes up all water: let this stone be tyed to the bellye of them that have the dropsye, and the water will be exhausted or drunk up, and it fullye and wholelye helpes the partye that hath the sayd dropsye. —Jacobus Hollerius. V. H.

St. Petersburgh,
Feb. 5.

Mr. Urban,

THOUGH no Bibliographer myself, I am fully aware of the importance attached by many persons to every thing connected with early editions and scarce books, and have, therefore, thought that the following might prove of interest to some of your readers.

Looking the other day over the valuable library, so generously bequeathed to his country by the late Chancellor of the Russian Empire, Count Romantzoff, I stumbled upon a copy, in excellent preservation, of the scarce book, *De Mulieribus Clarissimis* of Johannes Boccaccius; printed by John Czeiner de Reuthingen, Ulm, 1473.

This book is a folio, though no bigger than our small quartos. It corresponds very exactly with that described by Dibdin in his *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, Vol. IV. p. 580, and it appears to be of the same edition.

Dibdin, however, says that, in the Spencer copy, the full page contains 33 lines. The Romantzoff copy, on the contrary, is very irregular as to the number of lines in a full page. Thus of 133 full pages, there are

6	pages of	35	lines.
25	"	34	"
44	"	33	"
33	"	32	"
19	"	31	"
5	"	30	"
and 1	"	29	"

As still further indications I shall

notice that, in the index, the *number* of the 11th Chapter and its place in the book is given in words at full length, and the same occurs for chapters 13, 18, 22, 24, 30, 33, 40, 44, 62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 72, 92, 93 and 102.

There are also several typographical errors; thus what should be the viiijth. numbered leaf, is by mistake numbered viij.; and what should be lxxxi. is numbered lxxxvij.

Chap. xix. (*De Erithrea.*) is marked in the index as at folio xxij. whereas it is on the reverse of folio xxi.

On the reverse of folio lxxx. Chap. lxxvij. is put by mistake for lxxvi.

On the reverse of folio lxxxi. Chap. lxxxvij. is put by mistake for Chap. lxxvij.

On the reverse of folio lxxxiiij. the number of the Chap., which is lxxx., is entirely omitted.

On the recto of folio lxxxiij. Chap. lxxv. is put for Chap. lxxxv.

On the reverse of folio ci. Chap. xcvij. is put for xcv.

The book contains 118 leaves, including the index, and has 235 printed pages, the reverse of the last leaf being left blank.

The first Chap. commences on the reverse of the iiird numbered leaf, and has the ornamental margin described by Dibdin.

The numbers of some of the Chapters are given in gothic numeral letters, others, in words at length; not corresponding, however, in this respect, to the similar kind of diversity in the index.

There are 113 Chapters, with 81 wood-cuts, all of which are coloured. The cut of Chap. xlvij. on the reverse of folio l. is repeated at Chap. liiij. on the recto of folio lviij.

The initial letters of the several Chapters are ornamented and coloured capitals; but of these, three are wanting, the spaces for them being left blank. These are the S of the name *Simiramis* of the second Chap.; the C of the name *Camilla* of Chap. 37; and again the C of *Cornificia*, Chap. 84.

The same capitals are ornamented and coloured in exactly the same manner. They appear to have been printed in colours.

In all other respects the copy, as I have already observed, corresponds to that described by Dr. Dibdin in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, and the foregoing details will serve to determine the existence of a copy of the book in question, either similar or dissimilar to that in Lord Spencer's library, a circumstance, the knowledge of which, will either way prove satisfactory to the Bibliographer.

The Romantzoff copy is in a comparatively modern binding of green morocco with gilt edges, and is perfectly preserved.

Yours, &c. J. R. J.

Mr. Urban, *Camberwell, July* 8.

IN the church registers of Croydon the following entries of criminals tried, executed, and for the most part buried at that place, are to be found:

1581. "John Coke, convicted at the assyse and executed, was buryed the viijth day of Marche."

1697. Aug. 14. "Memorand. that John Stewart, George Rossiker, Edward Allen, Robert Martin, Elizabeth Hart, and Mary Johnson were executed and buried."

1722. "Six men executed at Thornton heath, and some of them, viz. Butler Fox, William Walker, Edward Willson, and Richard Bird, was buried the same day they were executed, being March ye 31, and Richard West was taken from the gallows by the surgeons and carried to St. Thomas's Hospital; and Robert Forrester, another of the persons executed, was buried ye 1 of April."

1723. "Four criminals was executed at Thornton heath, viz. Timothy Bagnal, Griffin Morrice, Sollaman Davice, and Joseph Nevil, and buried the same day, being ye 27 Ap."

1753. "April 7. William Hurley, executed at Thornton heath for murder, and his body given to the surgeons to be anatomised."

These extracts, taken at a cursory view of the registers, are interesting, not only as historical records of the administration of the laws, but from the circumstance that they now first give the locality of the executions near Croydon. Your's, &c. G. S. S.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages, especially of Italy, by* R. Willis, *M.A.* 8vo.

2. *Architectural Notes on German Churches, a new edition; to which are added Notes written during an Architectural Tour in Picardy and Normandy. By the Rev.* W. Whewell, *M.A.* 8vo.

WE have derived great pleasure from witnessing the zealous exertions which have been recently made by so many gentlemen of the highest taste and ability, to investigate the origin and history, and to develope the merits and beauties, of the architecture of the middle ages. The two treatises now before us are deserving of the highest attention, from the talent and science which the authors have displayed in the prosecution of the inquiry.

One question has engaged the attention of both authors, and this is, the derivation of the pointed formation from the requirements of vaulting. The necessity of abandoning the semicircular arch, and using another form when a space was required to be covered with a vault, of which the length and breadth were different, seemed to lead so naturally to the pointed form, that the theory of Mr. Whewell founds its origin on the result of such a combination. Mr. Willis inclines to a different opinion, and in support of his view of the question, he establishes, upon geometrical principles, that, so far from the pointed arch being indispensable to enable a parallelogram to be vaulted, the object might equally be effected with a round-headed one. He then shews not only that the architects of the middle ages were in possession of the mode of forming such a construction, but that they actually practised it even to the latest period of the middle ages. This object they effected two ways, either by doming the vaulting-cells, or by stilting two of the arches out of the four necessary to the construction of the vault, and this is satisfactorily proved by the drawings in isometrical perspective, of several vaults of different ages, and various constructions.

It must not be understood that the narrow question of the invention of the pointed arch is the sole object of the inquiry. Mr. Whewell dwells more upon the influence which the form exercised over the buildings of the middle ages, and which, in its universal application, led to the creation of a new and beautiful style, one of the highest productions of human art—from whatever source the architect derived his form. If he adopted it from a foreign source, and applied it in the first place to the purposes of vaulting, for which Mr. Whewell clearly proves it was so excellently adapted, or if he discovered it in the very process by which he constructed his vaulting, still there must have been a reason for its rapid and universal predominance. Seeing that, there was no absolute necessity for the use of the pointed arch, the first question still is, how the mere form was obtained? and when this is answered, the theory of Mr. Whewell goes far to meet the inquiry which results. We have always inclined to the intersection hypothesis, inasmuch as it deduced the formation from the result of geometrical figures. We inclined to it, because we could not bring ourselves to attribute any invention to mere chance; and if the followers of this theory have not arrived at the perfection of knowledge, it is certain that they have advanced a step towards its attainment. At the same time we are free to admit that they have leaped upon their conclusion. The idea that the invention of the pointed arch arose from the intersection of two circles, appears to have struck them; and imagining they had solved the long disputed question, they triumphantly exclaimed, "We have discovered the origin of Pointed architecture," and proceeded no farther. A better informed and more scientific inquirer looks deeper into the subject, yet, in tracing the invention of

the form to the progress of stone vaulting, he must, of necessity, dwell upon the intersections of curved lines. In pursuing the subject, he finds, from the earliest improvements on the simple waggon-vault, to the more complicated covering which either utility or taste suggested, that, when such improvements were practised, the ingenious architects were forced to have recourse to a variety of expedients, to carry their novelties into effect; and he will see, as he moves his compasses in the delineation of the various forms, that the pointed arch frequently and indeed constantly obtrudes itself on his eye; for even in the diagram which Mr. Willis constructs, to shew that the pointed arch was not absolutely necessary to the formation of such a vault as we have described, we cannot help being attracted to the pointed form so strikingly apparent in his plan. This form must have been constantly appearing on the drawing-board of the architect of the ancient vaults; and when the rage for the invention of arches of novel forms arose, it would naturally occur to him as a more pleasing and elegant form; he found it would be useful in the construction of his vaults; he adopted it, sparingly at first, but at length the peculiar beauty of its form, caused its general adoption, until from a casual member it ultimately became the pervading feature of a style. But after all, if the main question should never be settled—if the veil of obscurity which apparently shrouds the origin of Pointed architecture should never be withdrawn—still the greatest good will result from the examination of the question by so many able hands. The style will become better understood, and more admired, as the principles of its construction are laid open and explained, we shall then hear no more of the builders of these wonderful piles learning their art from the ramifications of trees, or the intersections of basket-work.

The treatise of Mr. Willis contains an examination of the pointed architecture of Italy; Mr. Whewell turns his attention to the buildings of Germany. Each author has personally investigated a great number of edifices; and their remarks, founded on experience, are, in consequence, of the greatest value. Mr. Willis enters upon the examination of the question in a very masterly manner, and with the undoubted fact before us, of the influence which Rome exercised over the architecture of the middle ages, throughout Europe, and by the means of Byzantium, eventually over all the world, we are pleased to see the author turning his attention to the Pointed architecture of Italy, which, with some slight exceptions, has experienced more neglect than its merits deserve. The reason of this preference, and the claims of the Italian examples of Pointed architecture to attention, may be best conveyed in the author's words:

"When principles are to be recovered by the examination of examples alone, which is the case with middle-age architecture, of which no precepts are preserved, the greater number of examples that can be compared the better; and we are by no means to confine ourselves to the most excellent, for we may often detect the rules of successful practice, by comparing the attempts of unskilful artists, or the experiments of experienced ones, with those specimens in which the desired effect has been obtained in the highest degree. In this point of view the edifices of Italy possess a peculiar interest, as they appear to have been the result of a continual struggle between two principles, carried on by artists of high ability.

"There is in fact no genuine Gothic building in Italy; that style which, with an uniformity disturbed only by slight local variations, spread itself over Germany, France, Britain, Spain, and the Netherlands, was never practised there; for her artists, always so pre-eminent in sculpture and painting as to attract foreigners to their schools, appear to have been emboldened by that pre-eminence, to attempt originality in architecture; and never losing sight of the classical structures, they hoped to succeed in giving their proportions and beauty to buildings, formed with pointed arches, and other features either borrowed from the practice of their neighbours, or invented by themselves. The curious result is a style in which the horizontal and vertical lines equally predominate, and which, while it wants alike the lateral extension and repose of the Grecian, and the lofty upward tendency and pyramidal majesty of the Gothic, is yet replete with many an interesting and valuable architectural lesson."—p. 3.

The invention of "the pointed form of the arch, the ogee, and the practice of foiling arches," Mr. Willis seems inclined to give to the Saracens; and he urges as a proof, "that the period of their introduction into Christian architecture, corresponds nearly with the crusades and pilgrimages which directed attention to the East." We should first wish to see it shewn that the Saracens possessed any style of architecture indigenous to themselves; we apprehend that Byzantium was the school not only of the Saracenic architecture, but that the forms above noticed were brought into practice, if not actually invented by the architects of Constantinople. The "regular styles of the Gothic" Mr. Willis, in common with Mr. Rickman and Mr. Whewell, assigns as follows—the Lancet and Tudor to England—the Decorated or Complete Gothic to Germany.

To arrive at a complete understanding of the subject of inquiry, Mr. Willis takes a very comprehensive view of architecture, historically as well as scientifically. Separating the mechanical from the decorative construction, he shews in what way and when the introduction of the arch effected so radical a change in building, that the mechanical became the decorative; that the member, which was at first used only for strength and utility, and was invariably screened from observation, in the end became so entirely decorative, that, still retaining its use, it pervaded every ornament, as may be seen in the various circular styles which prevailed from the ninth to the twelfth century. His aim is to recover the laws on which the architects worked, and thus to absolve them from the charge of working without rule, so often made, but so seldom attempted to be proved.

"I have said, recover the laws, because the possibility of detecting them, proves that they were recognized by the artists, and I have no doubt that the parts of Gothic decoration were as well defined in their own age, as the division of a Roman entablature, into architrave, frieze, and cornice, which, had Vitruvius been lost, we must have picked out for ourselves, from a comparison of examples, just as I propose to pick out the Gothic rules."—p. 25.

The author then enters into a minute and scientific examination of the component parts of buildings of Gothic architecture—their bones, sinews, and muscles; in truth, this part of his design may be styled an anatomy of the subject. He divides the several parts, and shews the use and design of each; in one he displays the mechanical, in another the ornamental portions; what is apparently decorative, may on examination prove to be really constructive; so satisfactorily and skilfully have the architects veiled their supports in the guise of ornament; and in doing this, he establishes, without the fear of controversy, the evident design which pervaded their works, and the consummate skill and science which they must have possessed.

It would be vain to attempt, without engravings, to convey an idea of this dissection of the mazy intricacies of a Gothic vault, or the elegant bundles of small columns which appear to compose the great piers of a cathedral. It is sufficient to allude to it, and to refer to the treatise itself.

By means of this analysis, the author has taken the best mode of ascertaining the rules which guided the ancient architects, and which, as before observed, can only be picked out by a careful examination of various buildings. To enable the enquirer to do this effectually and scientifically, he has only to peruse Mr. Willis's book, and follow the mode of inquiry which he has adopted, and he will be then proceeding on the best road for the acquisition of the requisite information.

The different terms made use of by Mr. Willis to designate the detail of buildings, are clear and perspicuous, and must prove exceedingly useful; they are not merely technical, but explanatory, and ought to find a place in every architectural dictionary.

The information conveyed in the appendices is extremely valuable; a guide to the best Italian buildings is given, with dates and other particulars, which must prove extremely useful to the traveller.

A few casual observations, and we close Mr. Willis's treatise. In looking at his plates, we cannot help being struck with the similarity of some of the Italian detail, to many of our early buildings; to notice their identity, may be useful in ascertaining

their age. The singular towers of Earl's Barton, and St. Bennet's at Cambridge, evidently have drawn their parentage from the Italian brick tower, specimens of which are engraved in Plate X. In one in particular, is seen a curious bracketed impost, to be met with in the Norfolk round towers. A singular kind of arched support crossing the building, appears in the old Italian churches; in our own country, such a mode of construction will be recognized in the hall of Mayfield Palace. The whole of the plates are highly worthy the attention of the student, and the more so, as they are not mere sketches heightened by the graver, but correct architectural drawings, rising from sections of mouldings to entire buildings.

The space which we have devoted to Mr. Willis's book, prevents us from doing equal justice to Mr. Whewell in the present number. We have therefore postponed the consideration of the "Architectural Notes on German and Norman Churches," until another month.

A Poet's Portfolio, or Minor Poems. By James Montgomery.

THERE is nothing of great excellence in this volume, and certainly nothing approaching to the merit of Mr. Montgomery's World before the Flood, and his Wanderer of Switzerland; but there are some pleasing poems, written in that *middle style*, in which we think Mr. Montgomery most excels:—we mean the style of quiet pensive reflection, and of narrative graceful and interesting, rather than sublime or powerfully affecting the feelings. In fact, we never thought Mr. Montgomery so successful in his very aspiring attempts, as when he condescended to fly nearer the ground. In the present volume we like Lord Falkland's Dream, and the Voyage of the Blind, far less than the more unassuming poems we shall quote. Indeed, the latter subject is hardly fit for poetic illustration: it is painful in its nature: and whatever sublimity it may derive from terror, comes from the least refined or exalted species of it. Our specimen of the present volume shall be of a very different kind; but more correctly exhibiting *Mr. Montgomery's* true powers and *line of excellence.*

A LUCID INTERVAL.

Oh! light is pleasant to the eye,
And health comes rustling on the gale,
Clouds are careering thro' the sky,
Whose shadows mock them down the dale,
Nature as fresh and fragrant seems,
As I have met her in my dreams.

For I have been a prisoner long
In gloom and loneliness of mind,
Deaf to the melody of song,
To every form of beauty blind,
Her morning dew, her evening balm,
Might cool my cheek, my bosom calm.

But now the blood, the blood returns
With rapturous pulses thro' the veins,
My heart from out its ashes burns, [chains.
My limbs break loose, they cast their
New kindled at the Sun, my sight
Tracks to a point the eagle's flight.

I long to climb those old grey rocks,
Glide with yon river to the deep,
Range the green hills with herds and flocks,
Free as the roebuck, run and leap,
Or mount the lark's victorious wing,
And from the depth of ether sing.

Oh! earth, in maiden innocence,
Too early fled thy golden time;
Oh! earth! earth! earth! for man's offence
Doom'd to dishonour in thy prime,
Of how much glory then bereft,
Yet what a world of bliss is left!

The Thorn, harsh emblem of the curse,
Puts forth a paradise of flowers;
Labour, man's punishment, is nurse
To home-born joy at sunset-hour,
Plague, earthquake, famine, want, disease,
Give birth to holiest charities.

And Death himself, with all the woes
That hasten yet prolong his stroke,
Death brings with every pang repose,
With every sigh he solves a yoke,
Yea, his *cold sweats* and moaning strife
Wring out the bitterness of life.

Life, life with all its burdens dear,
Friendship is sweet, Love sweeter still,
Who would forego a smile, a tear,
One generous hope, one chastening ill?
Home, kindred, country! these are ties
Might keep an angel from the skies.

But these have angels never known,
Unvex'd felicity their lot,
The sea of glass before the throne
Storm, lightning, shipwreck, visit not:
Our tides, beneath the changing moon,
Are soon appeased, are troubled soon.

Well, I would bear what all have borne,
Live my few years and fill my place,
O'er old and young affections mourn,
Rent one by one from my embrace;
Till suffering ends, and I have done
With every thing beneath the sun.

Whence came I? Memory cannot say.
What am I? Knowledge will not show.
Bound whither? Ah! away, away,
Far as eternity can go:
Thy love to win, thy wrath to flee,
Oh God! thyself my teacher be!"

We must add the short poem of

THE RECLUSE.

A fountain issuing into light,
Before a marble palace threw
To heaven its column pure and bright,
Returning thence in streams of dew;
But soon a humbler course it took,
And glid away a nameless brook.

Flowers on its grassy margin sprang
Flies o'er its eddying surface play'd,
Birds mid the alder-branches sang,
Flocks through the verdant meadows stray'd;
The weary there lay down to rest,
And there the halcyon built its nest.

'Twas beautiful to stand and watch
The fountain's crystal turn to gems,
And from the sky such colours catch
As if 'twere raining diadems;
Yet all was cold, and envious art
That charm'd the eye, but miss'd the heart.

Dearer to me the little stream
Whose unimprison'd waters run
Wild as the changes of a dream,
By rock and glen, through shade and sun;
Its lovely links had power to bind
In welcome chains my wandering mind.

So thought I, when I saw the face
By happy portraiture reveal'd,
Of one adorn'd with every grace
—Her name and date from me conceal'd,
But not her story:—she had been
The pride of many a splendid scene.

She cast her glory round a court,
And frolick'd in the gayest ring
Where fashion's high-born minions sport,
Like sparkling fire-flies on the wing;
But thence when love had touched her soul,
To nature and to truth she stole.

From din, from pageantry and strife,
'Midst woods and mountains, vale and plains
She treads the path of lowly life,
Yet in a bosom circle reigns;
No fountain scattering diamond showers,
But the sweet streamlet watering flowers.

The History of Greece. By Thomas Keightley.

A COMPENDIUM of Grecian History had long been wanting, and often and in vain demanded of the scholars of the age: those who had the talents and erudition to complete a history of that singularly great country, its powers, its achievements, *and its interests, probably did not feel inclined* to compress their knowledge into a mere abridgment; and from any writers of a different class, and possessing less extensive materials,—this work would have been but a dry recital of facts, which is absolutely worth nothing; or a trifling improvement on the mediocrity of their predecessors. Our histories of Greece were commenced too soon; before sufficient materials had been collected, or the remoter veins and quarries of antiquity explored. The writer of ancient history must *wait* for the labours of the antiquary, the critical scholar, the medallist, the man well read in scholiasts, and the painful investigator of manuscripts, before he can occupy safely the ground of historic research; a vast body of widely-collected learning must precede him. For want of this Gillies and Mitford have both failed: Gillies wrote his entire history in the time that might more properly have been spent in writing a chapter: and it is nothing worth: but he will live as a scholar, in his translations of Aristotle and Isocrates. Mitford was a person of great acuteness of understanding; and of as varied accomplishments as any man of his day. He was a fair scholar, conversant in most modern languages, a painter, a musician of a high class, an architect, and had fine feeling for art, had travelled, and had mixed in the best society, private and political; but his history was to him a recreation, and not, as it ought to have been, the business of his life. He possessed no library, and always spoke contemptuously (and consequently ignorantly) of mere scholars; as if *literary gentlemen* could write histories out of the *latin* columns of Herodotus and Xenophon. He had also a strong political bias, which was always warping his better judgment, extolling tyrants, and calumniating patriots; giving Philip the virtue of a Nassau, and making Demosthenes no better than John Wilkes or Mr. O'C——; but still he was a person of shrewdness and thought, and penetration: he has viewed *parts* of history more philosophically than any of his predecessors; thrown the reflex light of modern history back upon the ancient; explained the old almanacs by the present; unlaced the buckram suit in which the characters of antiquity were

laced; and explained the real motives and springs of actions which had been recited without explanation, and reverenced without understanding their real character and intention. If he had any pattern, or examples of historic compilation before him, it was the work of Polybius, whom he admired for his *practical* wisdom and knowledge of affairs; and liked his plain jolting style, so much in harmony (the harmony of discords) with his own. Mr. Keightley has neither copied Gillies, Mr. Mitford, or any one else, but formed a most faithful and excellent compendium from his own independent labours: he has diligently read the ancient historians, and has consulted the labour of the modern scholars. His narrative is *plain*, simple, and *historical* in style, and his interpretation of motives and of characters is formed with candour, and a preference for truth above party-feeling. We wish he had entered more largely into that most interesting subject the *Trade and Commerce* of Greece; and that he had given more room to literary history: for his account of literature is so compressed as to be almost useless. This, if he thinks proper, might be remedied in another edition; and we sincerely say that every school, or academy, that does not use this History, in preference to the other miserable compilations from Goldsmith downwards, are wanting in justice to themselves and their scholars.

Le Roman du Renart, Supplément, Variantes et Corrections. Publié d'après les Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi et de la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal; par P. Chabaille. 8vo. London, Pickering.

THE Roman du Renart, independently of its importance as forming part of one of the most singular and curious branches of medieval literature, is valuable to us as abounding in illustrations of the feelings, manners, and customs of former times. The edition which Méon has given in four vols. 8vo, is by no means a correct or judicious publication. The manuscripts were not carefully collated, the readings are frequently anything but good, *and there are many* mistakes which *arose entirely from* the deficiency of *philological knowledge* in its editor.

M. Chabaille, the truly learned editor of the present volume, was aware of these defects, and has attempted here to remedy them. It appears that Méon had made a transcript of an unedited branch of the Renard, with a view to publication, and, after Méon's death, in 1829, that transcript was put into the hands of M. Chabaille, to be prepared for the press. As this transcript bore no indication of the original from which it had been copied, it became necessary to search all the MSS. of the romance which were known, and it appears to have been during this search that the idea of the present volume suggested itself.

The first story of the new branch of the history of Renard, which M. Chabaille has printed, is "Si comme Renars menja dant Pinçart le Hairon et fist à peu noier le vilain."—i. e. How Renard eat dan Pinçart the Heron, and nearly drowned the countryman. Next we hear "De l'Andoille qui fui juge es Marelles."—Then how Renard was master of the King's Household,—"Renars mestres de l'Ostel le Roy," taken from the "Dit d'Entendement," by Jehan de Condé. Next M. Chabaille has printed the "Renart le Bestourné." (or Renard metamorphosed,) of Rutebeuf, who flourished from 1250 to 1300, and which contains a vigorous satire on the court party of the time when it was written. M. Chabaille thinks, from the following passage (v. ii.)

> "Il est sires—
> Et de la Brie et du vignoble,
> Renars fit en Constantinoble
> Bien ses aviaus,"

that Renard, who is thus spoken of, must represent Thibaud, King of Navarre and Count of Champagne and Brie, who went on the Crusade in 1238, at the head of several French knights. The fifth piece which M. Chabaille has here printed, is a sort of flyting, or as it was called in French of the time a *tenson*, between a minstrel called Renard, and a clerk called Piaudoué, and entitled "De Renart et de Piaudoué." The name and character of the former personage has led him to give this poem a place in his collection. M. Chabaille has also printed, among the *Variantes*, the fable of "La Compaignie Renart," and, in his appendix, the very curious poem

of "La Vie du saint hermite Regnart," a fragment evidently disfigured by a copyist of the end of the fifteenth century, an epoch when the happy conciseness of our ancient trouvères, and their naive style, were abandoned, their grammatical rules unknown, their orthography violated, and even their language with difficulty understood.

The larger portion of M. Chabaille's book consists of *Variantes* to the four volumes of M. Méon, which often contain long passages and whole stories, and the value of which may be conceived from the fact that the editor has used eighteen manuscripts, and that he has studied and collated them all with the greatest care. In a philological point of view they are highly valuable; they furnish us with good readings, where those of Méon's edition are often wretchedly bad, and they give us corrections of passages, where the error of the scribe of the manuscript or of the transcript has, in that edition, destroyed the grammar and construction. This is in fact a book edited in a style which we have rarely had the fortune to see in editions of the early literature of France, a book which merits a place on the shelves of every lover of the literature of the middle ages, and which is necessary to every one who possesses the four volumes of Méon's Renard, as being, what it pretends to be, a complete supplement to that work. At the end of the volume is given a table of corrections of the errors in those four volumes, which have arisen from carelessly transcribing the manuscripts, errors which have frequently loaded the glossaries with words which never did exist, and which never could have existed.

Contes Populaires, Préjugés, Patois, Proverbes, Noms de Lieux, de l'Arrondissement de Bayeux, recueillis et publiés par Frédéric Pluquet. Deuxième Édition, 8vo. Rouen. Londres, Pickering.

THIS neat little volume is a very judicious collection of the superstitions, proverbs, and dialect of a part of Normandy, which are interesting to us, from their close connexion with those of the northern nations, and with our own. It is almost a solitary exception to the general neglect with which, in France, such subjects have hitherto been treated. The popular stories of fairies and magicians, which M. Pluquet has gathered together, are often very amusing. The following shows the danger of meddling with the *grimoire*, or magical book, which placed the fiends under the control of its possessor, if he knew well how to use it.

One day, a curate of the neighbourhood of Bayeux, who kept up a constant intercourse with the devil, left his grimoire thoughtlessly on the table. His domestic, a lad who was very curious, had long sought an opportunity to open the mysterious book. His curiosity was the more eager, because his master had so expressly forbidden him to touch it; and he immediately began to turn over the leaves, reading here and there a few passages. Scarcely had he pronounced a certain word, which presented itsel accidentally to his eyes, when the devil suddenly made his appearance in the form of a great black man, with red eyes, and a terrible mouth. "What is thy will?" said he, in a hoarse and fearful voice. The domestic, terrified by this unexpected apparition, instead of answering, made an attempt to escape from the chamber; but, with the end of one of his claws, the devil seized him by the hair of his head, raised him from the ground as though he had been but a feather, and was on the point of carrying him away, when happily the curate returned and said some words to the devil, who placed the terrified servant gently on the ground and disappeared. The poor man was nearly dead with fright, and promised readily that he would never again read in the grimoire. As for his master, he took care in future to put his magical books under lock and key, and continued to live in good intelligence with Satan.

Besides these tales, &c. M. Pluquet's book consists of a chapter of prejudices and superstitious obser
of provincial word
which is given a ve
of the prodigal so
the country of Bes
ter of proverbs a
with an appendi
cuments illustrat
the volume.

fashion, and have almost annihilated their existence. After all, who can pronounce that your labour will be in vain? You may do perhaps something more than Orpheus did, when he tamed the savage herds of beasts and men. Boileau and Racene did something like it, not many years ago, in France; the true taste began to be vitiated, and authors who could not write up to the standard then established, began to give currency to wit of base alloy. Boileau and Racene exposed the fraud, restored the standard, nay, refined and fixed it to that degree, that even at this hour, when the French have no poets equal to these, the suffrages of the publick go to those who approach them the nearest; the genius is not the same, the judgement is. Genius formed judgement, judgement in its turn will call forth genius anew. Preserve and fix our sterling standard, Sir; no writer can contribute to it more than you; and you may justly hope to succeed in the attempt, unless the fate of other empires hangs on ours, and the period be come at which we are doomed to fall back into barbarity and ignorance. What I can do is little, but that little shall be always employed in the cause of wit, sense, learning, and truth; it will be therefore always employed in your cause, Sir, to whom I remain, with very great esteem, a most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) H. Vis. Bolingbroke.

Sir, *Twickenham, July y° 21st.* 1738.

I have read, since I came hither with Mr. Pope, the Enquiry into the merit of Assassination, the Trajedy of Cæsar, and the Dedication by which you intend much honour to my name. If the Treatise has not entirely convinced me that Cæsar was a patriot, it has convinced me at least, in spight of all ancient and modern prejudices, that he was so as much as Pompey, and that liberty would have been as safe in his hands as the other's. The tragedy is finely wrought, the caracters are admirably well drawn, the sentiments are noble beyond the power of words, and your expression, dignified as it is, can add nothing to their sublime. We have doubted, Mr. Pope and I, whether in some few instances the utmost efforts of language have not a little obscured the beauty and force of thought. If it became me to say anything more of the dedication than this, that by inscribing to me one of the noblest dramas that our language or any age can boast, you transmit my character to posterity with greater advantage than any I could have given it, I would say that I feel a laudable vanity to be thought the friend as well as admirer of so great a writer, and should therefore be still better pleased if you treated me in a style less elevated, and less distant from that familiarity which I shall be always extremely glad to hold with you. I am, Sir, most sincerely your most obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) H. Vis. Bolingbroke.

Sir, *Battersea, Aug. the 21st,* 1746.

A series of ill health, my absence from this place, and my expectation of Mr. Mallet's return from Tunbridge, by whom I might convey my letter, have hindered me from acknowledging sooner the favour you did me in sending me your Poem, and a compliment which I should be glad to deserve.

Your guide is reason, your object truth; but you live in an age that has not this object in view, and that either declines this guide altogether, or employs her as the drudge of prejudice. So it has been, so it will be; and all that remains for those to do who love truth, is to *travel out, peacefully, patient life's unoffending journey.* I am, with much regard, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) H. Vis. Bolingbroke.

Sir, *Battersea, Oct. 26th,* 1748.

I have many things to thank you for, and whilst I own myself greatly your debtor, I am sorry to be an insolvent one. You ascribe more to me and less to yourself than we both deserve. Your poem of Gedeon, so I hope you will call it, sets out in a noble manner, and I observe with pleasure the new political turn you propose to give it. Monarchy is the best of governments, and liberty the greatest of blessings. If they go seldom together, if one rises by force or slides imperceptibly into unmasked or masked tyranny, for there is tyranny of both sorts, and the last perhaps the

stead, "That it may please to bless and preserve all Christian Rulers and Magistrates, giving them grace to execute justice, and to maintain truth."

Instead of the hundredth Psalm, after the second lesson, may be read Luke i. 68, &c. four verses in all, being much shorter than the portion in our own. In the Litany, all that occurs from "O Christ, hear us," to "as we do put our trust in Thee," may be omitted.*

The evening service is of course substantially the same as the morning. Between the lessons is read Psalm 98 or 92, and before the Creed, Psalm 67 or 103, the Magnificat and Song of Simeon being omitted.

Several additional prayers and thanksgivings, for special occasions, are introduced. The Communion service is rather enlarged than shortened. There is an additional preface for Trinity Sunday. The invocation at the time of consecration is lengthened by the introduction of a prayer, founded on that which is usually said *after* communion, beginning "O Lord and heavenly Father." Then follows a hymn from the authorized selection. If more bread and wine requires to be consecrated, the process is rather longer than with us.

In Baptism, the parents may stand as sponsors. The sign of the cross may be omitted. Of the two prayers at the beginning, only one need be used;† the Gospel and exhortation, and following prayers, need only be used occasionally, or once a month at least. The next exhortation to the sponsors may also (it seems) be omitted, as is done in our full form of private baptism. The Creed is omitted, and the question stands, "Dost thou believe all the articles of the Christian faith, as contained in the Apostles' Creed? *Ans.* I do." The Catechism has no material alteration, and is not ordered after the second lesson. The Confirmation is not changed.

In the Marriage service, the ceremony may take place in a private house. It is much abbreviated. The expressions at the beginning, which are considered too natural, are omitted. So are some of the prayers, the psalms, and the scriptural sentences.‡ The expression "with my body I thee worship," is expunged.

The Churching of Women may be reduced to the concluding prayer, introduced among the occasional prayers and thanksgivings. Or if the whole be employed, then the Lord's prayer may be omitted, should the office be used during service-time. Only one Psalm is used, viz. the 116th, but omitting several verses retained in our own.§

In the Visitation of the Sick, the special confession and absolution are omitted. The Psalm is changed to the 130th, and additional prayers are subjoined, for all persons present, and in case of sudden danger, with a thanksgiving for the beginning of a recovery.

In the Burial service there is one Psalm, compiled from the 39th and 90th, which is not so judicious a change, as some of the expressions in the latter are only applicable to aged persons. In the prayers, &c. the controverted expressions, which have been understood to pronounce a favourable verdict over the departed person, are omitted, so that the form is more ge-

* In adopting such an abbreviation, would it not be advisable to retain the prayer beginning "O God, merciful Father," to be used alternately with the one beginning "We humbly beseech Thee."

† As our service now stands, there are no less than *four* prayers, besides short sentences, for the same object. We believe, that one long and comprehensive prayer is found to be more impressive than several repetitions, as in the case of the prayer "for the whole State," &c. in the Communion, which is much more solemn than the several prayers in the evening service.

‡ Yet surely a short selection of passages might well be made. It is curious that the last sentence in our service, as it stands at present, has suffered by the revision of 1662. It now stands, "and are not afraid with any amazement," which is not very plain; whereas in the old Liturgy it stood thus, "not being dismayed with any fear."

§ The offerings are applied to the relief of distressed women in childbirth. Such an usage, if introduced in England, would not be felt as a loss in villages; but in large towns which are badly endowed, it forms a material part of a minister's income.

nerally applicable. One of the most prolific sources of doubt and cavil is thereby removed. Only one of the two concluding prayers need be used.

The form of prayer to be used at Sea is nearly the same. So are the ordination services. The commination is omitted entirely.

There is a form of prayer for the Visitation of prisoners, a thanksgiving for the fruits of the earth, to be used on the first Thursday in November, a service for consecrating churches, and another for institution of ministers into parishes or churches. There is also a form of family prayer, which however only answers to a single day, and consequently has all the disadvantages of repetition.

The Thirty-nine Articles are retained in substance. In the eighth no mention is made of the Athanasian Creed, or about assembling councils in the twenty-first. In the thirty-fifth, the homilies are recognised, "as an explication of Christian doctrine, and instructive in piety and morals." But as they are chiefly applicable to the laws and constitution of England, and contain many obsolete words and phrases, the reading of them is suspended till they shall have been revised.

The services for the 5th of November, &c. are omitted of course.

Such are the most important features in a volume, which, as we have observed, is too little known. While it affords a good precedent for revision, it also supplies us with a safe guide, and may thus prove a barrier against rash innovations. We recommend the Clergy to make themselves masters of the revisions, as the subject is gradually pressing itself upon the public.

Before we dismiss this subject, we would observe, how desirable it would be, if some abbreviations were allowed on certain occasions. Thus, on Sacrament days, the prayer "for the whole state of Christ's Church militant" might be used instead of the Litany and Thanksgiving. Instead of the Commandments, the summary contained in Matt. xxii. 37-40,* might be employed. A short prayer on account of the alms and oblations might be introduced in the usual place. We make this remark, because in the present day, so many Clergymen are laid aside by diseased throats and lungs, that some mode ought absolutely to be adopted for shortening their tasks. The Dissenting Churches have, in this respect, an immense advantage, because they can contract or expand their services at pleasure. The Wednesdays and Fridays services, which are now so poorly attended, but which take up so much of a Clergyman's time, might well be discontinued, together with most of the Saints' days, at least all that are not founded on some event in the history of our Lord. By this the Clergyman would gain much in point of time, and be saved a fatigue which is daily becoming less necessary. Where there is no *cure of souls*, i. e. in Cathedrals and Colleges, those services might be retained, at least the reason for discontinuing them is not so strong.

It might also be allowed to a Clergyman, who is suffering from any illness, but is anxious not to omit a service, to use the abridgments proposed above. But to avoid affording a pretext for laziness, he should not do it more than twice together, and should report to the Bishop how often he has done so, when he answers the usual queries.

If it be asked, how can these advantages be secured? the answer is easy. All regulations concerning fasts, days of thanksgiving, &c. are made by an order in Council. By a similar order the name of the late Queen Caroline was omitted in the Liturgy. Such a permission might be conveyed in the same way.

With regard to abbreviations in general, there are two classes to whom they would be very acceptable, viz. the very old and the very young, who certainly ought not to be repelled by length or repetition. And we are sure, that all the Clergy would in time acknowledge the benefit, although at first they might (from no illaudible feeling) dislike an alteration of their accustomed usages. QUOD BENE VORTAT is the sentiment with which we regard all improvement that is not introduced for the sake of innovation.

* In the American Church it is always repeated *after* the Commandments.

Compendium of the Literary History of Italy, until the formation of the Modern Italian Language, &c. By Count F. V. Barbaconi.

THIS little work is chiefly a translation of the early part of Tiraboschi's History of Italian Literature. It is a tolerably correct and entertaining summary of the subject; not very deep, nor always exâct; and the translator uses language occasionally offensive to English ears. We presume that he comes from a *hilly* country, as he never knows how to use the word '*even.*' We are reminded by this work to express a wish that some scholar would favour us with an elegant and learned biography of *Lucullus*, who deserves a higher niche in fame than he at present possesses.

Hear what, *even* in his abridged account, Tiraboschi says:

"Lucullus, a person of the highest talents, as Cicero attests, and gifted in his language also, with a memory as it were divine, devoted to continual study, and amazingly versed in all the fine arts, —Lucullus, after a close application for many years to the study of the sciences and government of the Republic, elected suddenly to the supreme command of the army destined against Mithridates, proved himself one of the greatest Captains Rome had ever known; and after having borne, both in a civil and military capacity, the principal offices of the Republic, retiring into private life, he offered a new spectacle to the eyes of his countrymen, in displaying to them the extent to which the luxury and magnificence of a private individual could reach. Delightful villas, ample and spacious porticos, some situated on the sea, others on the slope of hills, baths, theatres, pictures, and statues, the display in short of a grandeur and luxury more than royal, was exhibited at Rome. But what relates more immediately to our subject, is the extensive collection of books which he formed, and the free access to them which he permitted all to enjoy. Viewed in this point, Lucullus may reasonably be considered the chief protector of letters and the literati, Rome had hitherto known; for, although Scipio and others had honoured some poets and philosophers with their favour, no one had yet equalled Lucullus in the extent and regal magnificence of his encouragement to the sciences. He befriended equally all the learned, and peculiarly the Greek philosophers, by every means, entertaining them at his own table, and offering them the most unrestrained access to his house."

We are not aware whether the French, who far excel us in biographies of this kind, possess one of this eminent and learned man. We should like to see it written in Latin, after the manner of C. Nepos; for the benefit of the —squirarchy and country vicars.

England, an Historical Poem. By John Walker Ord. *Part II.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the radical defect of the plan of this poem, which is neither more nor less than a History of England in verse, and which has neither plot nor plan more than Harding the Chronicler, or Robert of Gloucester; and notwithstanding that the author has formed his manner and style too much on that of Lord Byron, in exaggeration, impetuosity, and a perpetual straining for effect; yet we must own that Mr. Ord has many very poetic qualities belonging to him, and his poem possesses much beauty. There is an astonishing fertility of thought, and an unusual command of language; a readiness to catch analogies however remote; a lively feeling for nature; an elegant power of description; and a noble vein of morality. Occasionally his muse is languid or slovenly, and occasionally ungraceful; and, as we before observed, his thoughts are kept in too forced and high a strain, and common feelings pushed up into the highest sentiments. This is one of the great besetting faults of the age, and for this they are much indebted to the noble Bard of Newstead. Sometimes amidst this ornamented language, Mr. Ord is guilty of *platitudes*, downright flatnesses of expression, as—'a fine old abbey'—'sweating giants'—'a pigmy after all.' He is also guilty of reviving those expletives 'do' and 'did,' which we hoped had been banished by Pope during the life of the Corpus Poetarum; and he sometimes has such unrhyming rhymes as *soul* and *all*, and *owl* and *pall*. These are not great defects, and do not strike into the heart or stamina of his poetical talent, but they ought to be removed; and indeed Mr. Ord's poem, however pleasing and graceful, would profit much by an

tention to many minute points of criticism. What can be worse than such a stanza as the following; and how inferior to the general strain.

" To these we add the poets; that pure host
Of almost martyrs; Homer *rings his shell.*
From fabulous regions, and the soul is lost
Amid the plumes of war. We *cannot swell*
His fame. The *classic* Virgil hath a knell
O'er burning Troy; we list to *Horace's name;*
The pure and saintly Milton too can tell
Of mighty arts; we hear of Shakspeare's fame,
And Byron's lyre is heard amid the [smouldering flame.

If Mr. Ord had written always in this manner, he would neither have been favoured by subscribers, nor troubled with critics; but his general strain is of a far higher mood, and sometimes approaches to high excellence. How much superior are the two following stanzas.

" Greece caught the rays from Egypt, in the land
Of sunny fields, blue heavens and glorious clime,
Still superstition led her maniac band,
Their creed e'en in its falseness was sublime.
Men then were gods, whose deeds had conquered time;
They had a sylph for every fruitful wood,
And satyrs that among the rocks would climb,
Naiads who tenanted each glassy flood,
And mermaids singing sweet 'mid ocean's solitude.

But Mars is gone, and Venus dead of love;
Gone are the wings from swift Apollo's feet;
No more doth Dian 'mid the forests rove,
Chacing, with all her nymphs, the wild deer fleet.
Long since hath Bacchus left his viny seat.
The glorious heavens that bore on every cloud
A conquering god, have lost their ancient heat,
And that bright land, to which the nations bow'd,
Is now a land of slaves, and buried in its shroud.

We could, had room been allowed, quote many very beautiful and elegant descriptions, and many well-expressed thoughts; but our general opinion being pronounced, we must hasten 'to fresh woods and pastures new!' and at parting, hint to Mr. Ord, that he should labour to concentrate his thoughts into greater brevity of expression; and have the courage, when once an image is clearly and fully expressed, to dismiss all the crowd of *satellite* and lesser thoughts that crowd round it; or in other words, to shorten a little his flowing Asiatic robe, and reduce its ample and luxuriant folds; and when we next meet him, on a better selected ground than his present, we are sure that his volume will be acceptable to all who understand and feel the beauties of poetry.

Antiquities of Bristow in the Middle Centuries; including the Topography by William Wyrcestre, and the Life of William Canynges. By the Rev. James Dallaway. 8*vo.* *pp.* 234.

THIS is a handsome republication, in one volume, with an index, of the labours of the late Mr. Dallaway on the Antiquities of Bristol, consisting principally of the curious work of William Wyrcestre, followed by an essay on the Life of the great Bristol merchant, and preceded by " An Attempt to describe the first Common Seal used by the Burgesses of Bristol" (published in vol. xxi. of the Archæologia).

As the Seal is placed foremost, we shall commence with a few remarks on that subject, on which we conceive Mr. Dallaway to have given way to a little antiquarian romance. It may be premised that the subject of his disquisition seems not only to be the " first" but the only Common Seal of the City of Bristol. Several smaller seals for the office of Mayor have been used, in which the same design is copied, and thence has arisen the term Mr. Dallaway has employed; but this, if we are rightly informed, is still the great seal of the city.

Mr. Dallaway states, that the privilege of using a seal was conceded to the burgesses of Bristol by King Edward the First, and to that period the seal under consideration may be assigned. It is formed of two circular sides, of equal dimensions, being about three inches in diameter. The obverse represents a castle, with water before it, and on one of the towers a warden is sounding his trumpet.* The inscription is: SIGILLVM : COMMUNE : BVRGENSIVM : BRISTOLLIE.

* Men similarly employed stand on the castles in the seals of Rochester and Thetford, and on the ships in several of the seals of the Cinque Ports.

On the reverse is represented, sailing on the water, a one-masted ship, in which is a single figure holding a rudder at the side of the vessel. There is also a gateway, on the tower above which is a watchman, pointing with his finger. Such is the whole of the design, with the exception of three fishes of different species, placed, by way of embellishment, very prominently on the surface of the water. The incription forms two Alexandrine hexameters :

SECRETI CLAVIS SV' PORT' NAVITA NAVIS [P'DIT.
PORTA' CVSTODIT PORT' VIGIL INDICE

The greater part of this legend is of obvious meaning. "Here," it says, "you see the sailor keeping the rudder of his ship; and there the watchman showing the port with his finger." The matter for discussion consists in the commencing words SECRETI CLAVIS SVM PORTVS, and more particularly in the term *secreti*. Mr. Dallaway has explained it "the creek or *secret port* of the castle;" in distinction to "the *open port* of the town;" which interpretation is adopted in order to connect a story of considerable intricacy and complexity with the simple design above described. In the year 1275 the daughter of Simon de Montfort was being conveyed from France into Wales, to be married to Prince Llewellyn, when the vessel was overtaken at the island of Silly, off the coast of Glamorgan, by "a burgeys of Bristowe, charged with wines," who, either by treachery or force, brought the bridal freight into port, and delivered the maid to King Edward. Now this is the story, says Mr. Dallaway, which is represented on the City Seal; but the design we have described of a single sailor in a boat, certainly does not bear it out; and it will be perceived that it depends entirely on Mr. Dallaway's interpretation of the words "secret port." The secret port, he says, is the gateway shown on the seal, into which the ship was taken; but where is the authority that the strangers were taken into such a place? The only expression which favours such an assumption, is in the chronicle of Wykes, "*perduxerunt intrinsecus*,"—that is, within the port, not "into the creak and water-gate of the castle," as Mr. Dallaway has forced his interpretation.

We will now give our version of this will-o'-the-wisp expression, which led Mr. D. into so wide an excursion, too much resembling the elaborate fancies of by-gone antiquaries, the *antiquarii ingeniosissimi*. In the words *Secreti clavis sum portus*, the seal must be supposed to speak,—a conceit of which we have seen other instances, as on a counter-seal used by Henry Earl of Derby (Vetusta Monumenta):

"Jussa Johannis ago quæ præsens signat imago."

The words on the Bristol seal, if not quite so much resembling Sheridan's Lord Burleigh, as to imply all the long story about Alianor Montfort, and her unfortunate bridal voyage, are yet very sententious and "pregnant with meaning;" suggested by the same quaint spirit, which, as Mr. Dallaway has justly remarked, delighted in the jingle of *portam* and *portum*. "I," says the seal, "am the Key of the Secret Port,"—the key, or the lock (for such is the double signification of *clavis*,) "the legal guardian of its rights, and the opener of its concessions: not only is such the importance of my office, but I have a peculiar boast in the master it is mine honour to serve, for mine is the surest Port,—a port more defended from the weather, and more secure from hostile aggression, than any other." Such is our paraphrase of this ancient conceit; and to enter fully into the justness of the title thus attributed to the port of Bristol, it is only necessary to look at the map, and remark its situation, not immediately on the sea, nor yet on a river communicating directly with the sea, but several miles up a second river, and requiring the aid of watch-towers and watchmen to direct the mariner in his approach to it.

To proceed to the main substance of this volume, consisting of those portions of the historical and descriptive memoranda of William Wyrcestre which relate to Bristol. The title should have been *Notabilia Villæ Bristoliæ*, which we find was one by which the manuscript was formerly known; but Mr. Dallaway has retained that of *Itinerarium*, under which the whole was originally published by Nasmit!

It was then scarcely applicable; but it happened that Wyrcestre's work was one of two MSS. which that editor published together in 1778, from the library of Corpus Christi college, under the conjoint title of "Itineraria Symonis Simeonis et Willelmi de Worcestre." The travels of the former extended from Ireland to the Holy Land;* those of Wyrcestre only from Bristol to Mount St. Michael, at the Land's End; and this journey is dismissed in two or three pages. The remainder of his work may be described as a topographical and architectural commonplace book, the greater part relating to Bristol, which was the place of his residence. The other portions not relating to that city consist of miscellaneous notes respecting other places, and churches, and persons, not in the form of an itinerary, but as memoranda made from observation or oral information.

In point of curiosity this author must be ranked next to Leland, whom he a little preceded, but he generally deals with matters of inferior importance, and his information is consequently of less value. His chief amusement consisted in measuring, by his own steps, the length and width of streets, and churches, and every place within the circuit of his perambulations, writing in a mixture of bad Latin, French, and English, as in the following specimen:

"Circumferentia marisci [*Avyn-mersh*] xii brachia, ut relatum mihi per unum rope-maker. Longitudo de le slip, anglicè 'a steyre,' de lapidibus ad fundum aquæ de le bak, id est a summitate viæ desuper le bak usque ad ultimum gradum continencium descensu 920 gressus."—(p. 99.)

Mr. Dallaway appositely quotes Chaucer:

"A maner Latin corrupt was his speches
But algate therby was he understonde."

Our next extract is another very exquisite piece of his language, and relates a curious story respecting a hawthorn which, by tradition, grew in the narrow street of Bristol, in the place of the high cross.

"Memorandum quod quidem Dynt artifici (*ita*) unius plump-maker villæ Bristolliæ dixit diversis hominibus ab auditu senium et antiquorum gencium, quod retulerunt sibi videre unum arborem vocatum anglicè 'a haw-tree' crescentem in loco Hygh-strete, ubi crux magnifica scita est."

This is the "magnificent cross" which was removed as an incumbrance, and the remains of which are now at Stourhead.

Such are the interesting notices with which this minute observer abounds; and we will give one more specimen relating to the sumptuous mansion of the celebrated Canynges:

"Memorandum in mansione pulcherrima de le bak ex posteriore parte de Radclyf-strete, super aquam de Avyn est pulcher turris per Willelmum Canyngis edificata, continet 4 fenestras vocatas Bay-windowes ornatissimo modo cum cameris, continet circa 20 virgas, in longitudine 16 virgas."

Another curious passage is that in which he mentions the custom of the women washing their linen in the river, at the reflux of the tide, when the water was clear. He had sometimes seen, he says, twelve women together standing on the long steps of the Back. The sight is familiar to those who have visited Paris and other French towns; and the furniture of the churches may also be compared with what is still observed in the seaports of France at the present day. In the chapel of St. Anne at Brislington were two great square wax lights, eighty feet high; that of the cordwainers ten fingers broad and eight thick; that of the weavers eight fingers wide and seven thick; they were renewed yearly at Easter, and cost 5*l.* apiece. There were also before the image of St. Anne twelve wax lights; and in the chapel were thirty-two votive ships and boats, five of which were made of silver, and each worth 20*s.*

William de Wyrcestre wrote at the time when Canynges, the great merchant, was in his glory, employing for eight years together 800 men in his ships, and 100 carpenters, masons, and other workmen on shore. Among the notes with which this volume is illustrated, are pedigrees of the principal old families of merchants, de-

* Fitz-Simeon's Itinerary forms the subject of an article in the Retrospective Review, New Series, vol. ii. pp. 232-254.

rived from their wills, with cuts of their arms, among which we find that of William Hore, Mayor of Bristol in 1312, displaying the same spread eagle and bordure engrailed, which appear on the shield of the excellent patron of topographical antiquities, the present Baronet of Stourhead.

Into the third article of the volume, "An Essay on the life and times of William Canynges," we need not enter at length. It is an interesting compilation of the facts handed down to us respecting that prince of merchants, and recording historical facts of which no townsman of Bristol should be ignorant. Indeed, the whole volume is such as may well form a very agreeable study to every intelligent Bristolian; capable, no doubt, of still further illustration from those who have access to original documents, or the means of making personal observations, nor will the antiquaries of other ancient cities peruse it in vain for statements that will assist them, by analogy, in the elucidation of their own annals and establishments.

A Letter to Charles Purton Cooper, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, &c. &c. &c., on the appointment of a Permanent Judge in the Court of Chancery in the place of the Lord Chancellor, and a change in the appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery and the House of Lords. By Causidicus, 8vo. pp. 29.

A Second Letter, &c. pp. 31.

THE design of these pamphlets is to show that the vacancy of the Chancellorship, by the placing of the Great Seal in the hands of Commissioners, affords a most desirable opportunity of reforming the judicial system of the Court of Chancery, by separating the judicial from the ministerial duties of that high office. The author would relieve the Chancellor from all business as a judge, except the hearing of appeals in the House of Lords, and some matters of little importance. His practical observations, as a lawyer, are just; and he clearly exposes the mischievous and ruinous consequences befalling suitors in Chancery, at a change of the supreme judge of that Court, caused by sudden political movements. In this we readily agree: but we cannot agree with the premises from which he argues this result, as a *restoration* of the supposed antient character of the Chancellorship. He says:—

"In early times the Chancellor could hardly be considered as a minister; politics drew scarcely at all upon his time. He was the head of a sort of college of justice, consisting of the Masters in Chancery and the Six Clerks, all of whom were then in holy orders; and the administration of justice was the principal, if not the sole object of his attention. Cabinet councils occupied him not; he was not called away in the midst of hearing a great cause, to discuss urgent questions of policy, foreign or domestic, and upon which his own continuance in office might depend; or if this ever happened, it was but seldom, and not as since the beginning of the present century, and more especially of late, weekly and daily, to the great waste of time of the court, and the just dissatisfaction of the suitor; who, ignorant as he may be of law matters, cannot fail to see that the judge's mind is engaged with other things than the pleadings before him." Letter, p. 6.

Nothing can be more untrue than this position. Both history and records incontestably show that in early times the Chancellor and the Justiciary were the two principal councillors and ministers of state, inseparable from all public transactions, foreign and domestic, and constantly attendant at all the King's councils. Differently from modern custom, the Chancellor was the principal and the only Secretary of State: he had the especial care of foreign relations, and all documents connected therewith were prepared in his office, until by the gradual increase of the business of the privy council, secretaries for several departments of affairs were gradually appointed.

To deprive the Chancellor, therefore, of a political character and ministerial duties, would be to destroy the essential part of his office as Keeper of the Great Seal; but to deprive him of regular *judicial functions*, which have been gradually acquired in the course of ages, would not only be desirable, but quite constitutional; and experience fully shows the necessity of this course. Yet as the Court of Chancery derives its authority from the office of Chancellor, and as the legislature has

already gone so far as to relieve the Chancellor of a part of his overwhelming duties, by the appointment of a Vice-chancellor, there can be no reason why a *Supreme Judge* should be appointed under any other title; it being evident that, whatsoever name he may bear, he must be the Chancellor's deputy. We would, therefore, suggest the propriety of appointing a *Second Vice-chancellor*, to occupy the station next below the Master of the Rolls, and to give to the *Vice-chancellor* the power of hearing appeals, which now belongs to the office of Keeper of the Great Seal. This same method also might be effectually used to remedy an excessive increase of business, by the appointing of a *Third Vice-chancellor*, if a fourth equity judge should ever be required, either for a continuance, or until a vacancy of one of the superior stations should happen.

The former of these pamphlets was written on the 22nd of April, when that was only expected, which was realized before the date of the second letter, the 21st of May. The latter is chiefly occupied with answering objections against the measures recommended in the former letter. Herein, also, the author animadverts on the unfavourable reception that his pamphlet had met with from Mr. Cooper; who, he says, had "treated what was meant to convey an honourable mark of distinction, as an affront," and had thrown doubt on the accuracy of all those statements that concerned himself. Nor is this at all surprising, when we find the writer, a young barrister, who says he was a "student" so lately as in 1830, not only ascribing to Mr. Cooper a silent and beneficial influence over the legal reforms of the last four years (many of which, he says, had been suggested in his publications, at a time when they seemed almost hopeless), but stating, as a reason for addressing him, "the confidence thought to be reposed in you by more than one member of the present government, and the excellent use made by you of that confidence, by advising, as it is said you have done, that the Great Seal of England should be placed in the hands of Lords Commissioners." Indeed, there is a flippancy of style, and a frequent repetition of the author's doubt of inaccuracy in his own statements, especially in the second letter, which must render unwelcome a publication involving the learned gentleman to whom it is addressed, in unpleasant responsibilities, as though he were the secret plotter and contriver of Lord Brougham's measures. To our certain knowledge, such has been the impression left on Mr. Cooper's mind; who has freely expressed his regret that these statements were promulgated, and has openly disclaimed the lavished honours.

The looseness and carelessness to which we have alluded, are especially observable in the following passages:—I. p. 6, "the political changes, *I think* of 1830, or it *might be* at an earlier period."—II. p. 13, "unless the *memory* of what I have read in one of your publications *is erroneous*."—16, "as I have somewhere read."—18-19, "according to the *traditions* that have reached me."—21, "if I recollect right." Nor can we omit observing that the writer seems to have confounded "The Great Seal" of the Parliament, with that of King Charles I.: the former had been in commission from the time when it was made, in 1643, and it is not right to speak of it "as having passed through various hands" until 1646, when the Earl of Kent and others were appointed its keepers.

A Grammatical Sketch of the Greek Language. By R. G. Latham, B.A. Fellow of King's college, Camb.

THIS little book is an ingenious attempt to reduce the Greek language to the orthography of an universal alphabet. The following extract will show best the grounds on which Mr. Latham has formed his experiment. It will show also that he would reform the orthography of our own language, in the manner which he has set forth in another tract, an "*Address to Authors of England and America, on the Necessity and Practicability of permanently remodelling the English Alphabet and Orthography.*" The adoption of this new fashioned orthography, we consider a defect in the present book, which otherwise contains many clear and profound observations on the Greek language, and which on

that account deserves well to be known. The extract to which we have alluded, runs thus (p. 67.) We have printed it in Mr. Latham's orthography.

"Whosoever looks upon the present work as an attempt to supplant an old by a new orthography, or indeed as anything whatever, save and ekseept an eksperiment upon an alfabet, akkuses the author of more presumption than he would willingly take kredit for; and rather than an eksperiment in and of itself, it is one of a series of eksperiments upon the following kwestion:—*Is there, or is there not, aught so very kabalistik, so talismanik, in the form of alfabetikal kharakters, that, supposing any given artikulation or sound to be representable in one language by a given sign or letter, it is not equally representable by that same sign or letter in another language?* Thus, supposing the sound of the *b* as in *bat*, to be ekspressible by *b* as in English, is it not equally ekspressible by the same letter in Greek, or any other language? Grant once, that a simple single sign may represent a simple single sound in one language as well as another, and there is no alfabet in the world which may not be transcribed into Roman letters, as far as the letters of the two alfabets korrespond in power, and by new signs adapted to the genius of the Roman alfabet when they do not korrespond. * * * The present work then is an eksperiment, not upon the possibility of persuading people to relinquish a familiar for an unfamiliar mode of writing, but one upon the ekstent of the necessity of using *two signs for one sound* in the abstrakt.

Memorials of Oxford, Nos. 23 *to* 32.

SINCE our last review, ten more numbers have appeared, and it is but just to add that the work keeps up the high character which the early portions led the subscribers to expect. The numbers now before us comprise accounts of All Souls, Brazenose, Corpus Christi, and Exeter Colleges; the Observatory and Museum, the Castle and Town Hall, the Radcliffe Library, and the parishes of Holywell, St. Clement's, St. Martin's, and St. Peter le Bailey.

All Souls, the magnificent foundation of Archbishop Chichele, ranks high among the buildings of the University; a larger portion of the work is in consequence allowed to it, in common with the more important of the Colleges. It is illustrated by four engravings and four wood-cuts. The singularity of the modern part of its architecture is worthy of attention; the fanciful towers of Hawksmoor are by no means deficient in beauty. The Cloister, finished about 1734 from the designs of the same architect, is shewn in one of the plates; its exterior features appearing in one of the views of Radcliffe Library: the columns are Doric, and the Italian architecture prevails, but the simple groined ceiling, the piers, and the attached semi-columns, give it more the air of an early Norman or Lombardic work, than that of a building erected in the eighteenth century.

The *Observatory* is an extensive modern building; its predecessor was a very humble structure, more resembling a pigeon house upon a garret. The two edifices may fairly enough represent the state of the science at the respective periods of their construction.

A good account of the ancient *Castle* is given, with vignettes of its remains, and a view of the modern Gaol on its site. The engraving of the *Town Hall* which accompanies it, is almost too good for the subject.

The Radcliffe Library is well known to architectural readers from the publication of Gibbs' designs. The peculiar effect which Messrs Mackenzie and Le Keux succeed in giving to their representations of buildings, is finely employed in this instance, in setting forth the beauties of this fine dome. However much the exterior may remind the spectator of St. Paul's Cathedral, still there is considerable originality and taste displayed in the design. A cupola formed after the modern Italian model, can scarcely be expected to possess any very novel features. The design had been absolutely exhausted before Gibbs raised this structure. A cupola on a large scale will always be a grand feature in every view of a city; and, among the public buildings of Oxford, the Radcliffe dome will ever rank as one of the finest. The view of the exterior embraces a part of All Souls, and shews in addition the elegant spire of St. Mary's.

Brazenose has a chapel of the mixed Gothic and Italian of the sixteenth century. The ceiling is, not-

withstanding this admixture, a very respectable specimen of Fan-work, resembling the roof of the Cathedral. This College, with *Corpus Christi* and *Exeter*, are the remaining structures described in the numbers already published; their architectural features have received equal justice with those which have previously appeared. One of the engravings represents the principal part of Exeter College as it appeared on the completion of the recent alterations in the design. The gateway has been rebuilt four times in as many centuries.

The numbers which comprise the parishes are not the least interesting portions of the work; many remarkable and interesting objects, which are less known than the Colleges, are there called into notice from comparative obscurity. *Holywell Church* is a respectable ancient building, marked with a solemnity of character which is aided by the very neat and pleasing church gate. A vignette is given of *Seal's Coffee House*, remarkable as having been built by Sir John Vanburgh, and it preserves, though on a small scale, the peculiar features of the work of this architect, heavy, but in all cases grand and effective.

St. Clement's Church is modern, a Norman design, the plan by Mr. Robertson. The Old Church, shown in a vignette, though an extremely humble building, had a splendid east window. Every parish church in Oxford appears to have been distinguished by some excellency; * it is lamentable to witness the rage for building new churches reducing their number. The modern church is represented in an engraving in which a river with a boat and some anglers form the most prominent features: the church is in the back-ground, perhaps it is as well that it is. One of Mr. Smith's best wood-cuts represents "Joe Pullen's Tree," immortalized in the Reform Act. It is situated in the parish of St. Clement's.

St. Martin's or *Carfax Church* is another modern structure, the appearance of which makes the spectator regret the loss of the old one: a vignette of this edifice, with a long porch or portico attached to it, is given with the following observations on one of the many singular localities in the University.

"Attached to the east end of the Old Church was Pennyless Bench, chiefly known to modern readers by T. Warton's humourous description of it in his 'Companion to the Guide, and Guide to the Companion,' but Wood informs us, 'that here the Mayor and his brethren met occasionally on public affairs,' probably when proclamations were to be read. This bench is mentioned in the parish accounts in the 37th Henry VIII. and was then either first erected, or entirely rebuilt; it was again rebuilt with a shed over it supported on stone pillars, which were afterwards removed, and a sort of alcove substituted for them. In 1747 it was represented to the City Council that 'the Old Butter Bench, otherwise Pennyless Bench, was a great nuisance, being a harbour for idle and disorderly people:' and it was then ordered to be immediately taken down. The site of it continues to be a favourite loitering place to this day, and it is still the custom for labourers out of employment to wait about this spot for the chance of being hired."

St. Peter's in the Bailey is an unsightly church, built in 1740, an inauspicious period in the history of church architecture. A vignette represents the present appearance of *White Hall*, a structure of considerable antiquity still existing in this parish, and one of a numerous class of buildings formerly existing in the University. Skelton has engraved a drawing of the hall as a place no longer in existence, a blunder he was led into by seeking for it in the other parish dedicated to St. Peter.

* Many views of the Parish Churches in Oxford have appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, from the elegant and faithful pencil of Mr. J. C. Buckler.

Notices of the Holy Land, and other Places mentioned in Scripture, By the Rev. Spence Hardy.

THE writer is a Wesleyan missionary, who left Ceylon to return to England by the overland passage, and who has given in this little volume the fruits of his journal. It is written as a plain narrative of facts, and does credit to the author's observation as well as to his feelings. The countries through which he passed, and the scenes he viewed, were of the highest

interest, from the Palace of Pharoah and the House of Joseph, to Athens "the Eye of Greece," and the glories of imperial Rome. At p. 81 the author says,

"The tale has been often repeated that the *Sepoys* who joined the British army in the war against Napoleon, performed their devotions in the temple of Denderah, as if they had taken it for one of their own places of worship. The anecdote, perhaps, rests upon too strong proof to be questioned; but it is contrary to the known custom of the Hindoos. They do not acknowledge a place that has once been desecrated; and the wonderful Cave-temples, near Bombay, have no attendant priesthood, and scarcely a single worshipper. I did not discover so much similarity between the Braminical temples, and the Egyptian, as to prove an identity of religion, though I must confess that I am not deeply versed in either superstition, being most conversant with Buddhism. The most prominent examples I observed were the Lingam, the Lotus, and the Hanshaga, or King of birds. The symbol of the Phallus is exhibited in many places, particularly at Karnac, and its popularity in India, as the common form of an idol, I need not repeat. In history a few more particulars may be mentioned, such as the use of brazen vessels cleaned every day: the shaving of every part of the body by the priesthood: their confinement to one mode of dress: their frequent ablutions: their veneration for cows, and their abhorrence for swine. These observances, common to both religions, may prove that they derived their origin from one source, but were differently modified to meet the different circumstances. The simplicity of the Egyptian architecture may argue its superior antiquity. To express power, the Deity was formed in colossal proportions, and the Hindoos used the same method for the same purpose; but in addition gave to the idol a multitude of arms, an idea which was probably intended to be a refinement upon the African usage. The thought might be extended, but the controversy cannot be entered into within the narrow limits to which these observations are confined."

Of the population of Egypt, he says, (p. 90)

"The people of Egypt are divided into Copts, Arab Fellahs, and Bedouin Arabs. There are also living among them many Turks, Jews, Greeks, Syrians, Armenians, and Berberries and other blacks. The language at present spoken is the Arabic. The Copts are Christians, and are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians, though there is little resemblance in their features to the ancient statues. Their population is stated at 160,000, but I should think this number is below the truth. The Fellahs are said to amount to 2,250,000, and the Bedouins to 180,000: they are all Mussulmans. The Turks are the rulers of the people; the Copts are the secretaries of government; the Jews are mercers; Syrians, Greeks, and some of the Copts are merchants; the Fellahs constitute the peasantry; the Bedouins wander in the desert; and the Berberries and other blacks are household slaves."

After describing the topography of Jerusalem, and questioning the truth of the various places now shown as the scenes of the most affecting and awful occurrences in Sacred History, Mr. Hardy very judiciously and wisely adds:—

"It would be a work of no mean service to Christianity could it be proved that the monks and pilgrims are utterly in error; and it is well the sacredness of the places can be called in question by arguments so powerful as those within our reach. They have ministered to folly, superstition, and actual crime. Whilst they have promised a plenary forgiveness of sin, they have added to that sin, rendered its stain deeper, and its punishment more severe; and whilst they have professed to magnify the death and passion of our Lord, they have taken from them all their power, by substituting a personal visit to the supposed Calvary, in place of an application by faith to the Son of God in heaven. It was in mercy that the tomb of Moses was hidden from the knowledge of the Jews, and it has been in equal mercy that the exact situation of the tomb of Jesus has been hid from the knowledge of the Church, as it has been thus saved from the desecration of the thousand sins that have been committed under the sanctity of its holy name."

We shall give one more quotation before we conclude, from our author's reflexions on the scenes yet sanctified in the hearts of believers, though despoiled of all their outward beauty.

"The site of Jerusalem is peculiarly adapted to have appeared in beauty, when its hills were terraced after the manner of the East, and were verdant with the olive, the fig-tree, and the vine: but that which was then its beauty, now adds to its deformity, and the bare and blasted

rocks seem to say, that God in his anger has passed by, and cursed the city for its sins. There are rocks, but they have no sublimity; hills, but they have no beauty; fields and gardens, but they have no richness; valleys, but they have no fertility; a distant sea, but it is the Dead Sea. No sound is now heard, but that of the passing wind, where the audible voice of Jehovah once spoke in thunder; the sky is now cloudless and serene, where the angel of the Lord was once seen in glory; the paths are now deserted, where the tribes once approached from the most distant parts to the festivals of the temple, the old man and the venerable matron, and the beloved son and the beautiful daughter, weeping for very gladness as they came. And in that city, where once was the monarch, his brow encircled with the golden diadem, and in his train the noble and the wise, there is now no higher power than a delegated governor, and its own people are the most despised of men."

Philanthropic Economy, or the Philosophy of Happiness, By Mrs. Loudon, of *No.* 3, *Clarendon Place, Clarendon Square, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.*

Mrs. LOUDON, while drinking the Leamington waters, amused her leisure hours with the favourite and fashionable study of Polit'cal Economy; and in these pages she has concentrated the results of her reading and her meditation. The book is dedicated, virtually, to a *very few of her select friends,* who indeed are the only persons who can challenge a right to the title which she demands. "To every human being on whom God has bestowed the gift of Reason, this earnest appeal to reason, to justice, to honesty, to pure morality enforced by sacred obligation, to every noble sympathy of humanity, is, with ardent feelings of good will to all, inscribed by the authoress," &c. The mottoes of the title-page, she says, have been selected, because from their consideration, connectedly, the unavoidable inference follows, that if we would obey the commandment, "to love one another," we must not tax the "necessaries of life." Our readers will doubtless be anxious to know what these twin-texts are, which prohibit monopolies, put down smuggling, and advocate the cause of *free trade in every thing,* and all over the world. They are as follows:—"A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."—St. John, ch. xiii. v. 34. "Taxes upon the necessaries of life have nearly the same effect upon the circumstances of the people, as a poor soil and a bad climate."—Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations. From the callida junctura which binds these quotations together, Mrs. Loudon's treatise arises, and she deduces the conclusion that the Corn Laws ought to be abolished, being contrary to the designs of God, and the doctrines of Smith. We must beg leave to pass over the first sixty pages on the Philosophy of Happiness, as it is written in language beyond our humble comprehension, being certain that we can never comply with the demand of the learned authoress, that "it is necessary for every member of the whole family of man to comprehend the tendency of every institution which forms any portion of the system under which he lives, as well as the fundamental distinction between bad and good government." Verily, a task like this would leave us very little time for reading Mrs. Loudon's future valuable publications, and we will, therefore, contentedly take our knowledge of such subjects from her at second-hand; being convinced, that we are safe under the guidance of her moderation, knowledge, and practical wisdom. For instance, we at once learn from her the evil tendency of one most important institution, and we feel how sagaciously and truly she has discerned and exposed its weakness. "How much (she says) have they to answer for, (the self-styled holy) who by their love of worldly gain, and worldly pomp, have brought all that is holy, just, and true, with too many into absolute disrepute:—(that is, the Clergy of the Church of England have made people hate justice, truth, and holiness, changed the Church of good will, into the Church of Rathcormac, and reduced all the law and the Prophets to two new commandments. "Pay the great tithe, and pay the lesser tithe.") Having thus gained from Mistress Loudon, a correct opinion of the Church, we cheerfully advance with her in her scrutiny into the State, feeling assured that, however bitter and spiteful her language may be

against clergymen and gentlemen of landed property, she still preserves the spirit of her motto, and *loves* them in her heart. By the help of Sunday Newspapers, Penny Magazines, the Edinburgh Review, the Spectators, Key to Political Knowledge, assisted by a Pamphlet or two of Colonel Torrens, Mistress Loudon has brought forward once more in grim and formidable array, all the well-known arguments in favour of free trade in corn; which she has seasoned with a little spice and curry of her own. She accordingly informs us that at some future day, it will be held a disgrace of the deepest dye, to be descended from any one who supported the Corn Laws; as from Lord Liverpool, Lord Grenville, Mr. Canning, Sir R. Peel, or Lord Althorpe, and such persons. "Oh! the time will come some generations hence, perhaps, when an Englishman's *greatest anxiety* will be to prove that he is not descended from any of those whose names will then appear marked with obloquy on the pages of history, as having in the great assembly of Legislators lifted up their voices, and in the *presence of their Maker*, and the nation, uttered sophisms, with a view to gaining over a majority of the unwary, the uninformed, and the unprincipled to join them in trampling upon those rights which they one and all undertake to protect." We must reluctantly pass over a great portion of Mistress Loudon's volume, not only because we are much pressed for time, but because the arguments she advances may be found much more clearly stated by Colonel Torrens and others; except indeed, that we do not recollect that the Colonel goes quite so far as the lady, who says that her leading Principle of *Love*, includes not only a total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws, and of all restrictions on the importations of live cattle, salt meat, butter, cheese, and all other first necessaries and raw materials, and a commutation of every other tax, direct, or indirect, but also the discontinuance of every species of monopoly, protection, custom, duty, bounty, public or private corporation privilege, or partial interference of any kind, &c. The effect of this would be *universal prosperity and happiness.* The King's Bench and Criminal Courts would become empty and useless, the sanguinary part of our Penal Code might be dispensed with, *and what remained become, with the blessing of God*, a dead letter:—the labourer would rise to a sort of voluntarily-industrious gentleman. What was to become of the *farmer* is not said, but we believe he is to be sent to Manchester or Leeds; and for the landlord, whose rent has entirely ceased, and whose land is entirely uncultivated, a new and bright prospect now opens before him; for he is told to *cover his estate with small tenements, for which speculators will be ready to give him a price!!*

Oh! fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint
Agricolas!

Had the landlord this knowledge of his own good, he would not, good easy man! grumble at being told that he is to cover his estate with houses, when, from his rents having ceased, he has not a farthing to lay out; but never mind. "Landlords," he is told, "will have nothing to complain of, for land, at least, would be sufficiently valuable; even the wretched clay soils, so much and so greatly complained of for cultivation, would do to *build* great *Manufacturing Towns upon, and if the clay, in such cases, happened to be brick clay, so much the better.*" This is all very consolatory no doubt, and will refresh the spirits of the landowners exceedingly; but prosperity may be dangerous even from its excess. The tide of opulence seems flowing in faster than its waters can diffuse themselves. From the abolition of the Corn Laws, and most other laws, the population has so increased, "as that the possession of a small portion of ornamental pleasure ground should confer distinction, and fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, &c., become what hot-house grapes and pines are now, the fare only of the very rich:" it is owned "that such an excess of competition would be far from desirable;" yet it is added, "on a *more moderate view* of the subject, the *future prospects of landlords will be splendid beyond description.* He would let a part of estate, *and obtain building or acce- tive price for it*, and then he m the remainder into beautiful p

pleasure grounds for his own gratification." But lest the landlords should be too dull to comprehend with exactness Mistress Loudon's reasoning in their favour, she is obliging enough, like her predecessors Mrs. Glass and Mrs. Rundell, to put it in the form of a *recipe*. The following then, she says, is a recipe for making one acre of land produce more quarters of wheat, than is grown on the greatest and best managed farm in the world! —"Abolish the Corn Laws!—Then take an acre of ground and create upon it an extensive factory. How many quarters of wheat will *these immense sums*, (gained by the factory) purchase in the Amsterdam or Havre Market? Or in Russia, America, or Poland? Let the *money* be sent to any of these places, and the quarters of wheat be brought back and laid down at the very door of the factory." We grant this reasoning to be irresistible, and the whole system is brought before us in so graphic a form, that fatuity itself could not but own its success. But if any *inconvenience* (for that is the term) be apprehended from a *fall of rent*, the allotment system will set it all right: a system which seems to possess, like the magic lamp, the power of creating immeasureable wealth. *Farmers*, it is said, cannot afford rent for good land; but a poor man with fourteen children hired three acres and a half of very *poor* land, at 50*s*. improved it, paid 10*l*. rent, and realized funds to rebuild his house and purchase the land? A stronger instance occurs. A labourer very poor and destitute hired one acre of land: he then purchased nine acres from his profits, and now is worth 1500*l*. Another raises four tons of carrots on a quarter of an acre, which would take us two acres to effect. Another who rents three acres of land, saves 30*l*. a year. This is Prosperity with her cornucopia overflowing: and then there is no deduction from these abundant profits, for the authoress says, "as to taxation,—let no man in the Kingdom be taxed!!!" This looks well: but as long as a government exists it must raise money to pay its expenses. Mistress Loudon therefore proposes a property tax, and as she likes simplification, she takes it in this clear and masterly manner: 50 millions of money are wanted; you have 25 millions of population. Raise 25 millions by a property-tax; then by a poll-tax lay a pound a head on every person, which will be so light as not to be felt: that is, dukes, commoners, cobblers, tinkers, thieves, beggars, prostitutes, paupers, cripples, boys, girls, prisoners for debt, and inmates of workhouses and madhouses, will all easily and cheerfully contribute their poll-tax of one pound each, and the revenue is secured. Then, to increase the civil and social rights, the law of primogeniture is to be abolished, because the younger sons of the nobility are all cast, like charity children, on the subscriptions of the public, and because it tends to *degrade women*. Some Commoners are to sit in the House of Peers, for the purpose of instilling more liberal feelings into them, and breaking through their *caste*. To purify the House of Commons, *members are to resign at the will of their constituents*, and then there "would be no more crowing like cocks, braying like asses, or yelling like savages in the House, *or peals of laughter* during the description of the *distresses of the labouring people*." The tithes would be returned to the poor, from whom they have been unjustly withheld; and the clergyman should have no more than was necessary to the supply of his simplest wants. This, united to the ballot, and a complete municipal reform, will effect all that Mistress Loudon at present considers necessary to the happiness of the nation. Thus has she worked out her principles, and shown that the precept of 'Love one another' of the Apostle, evinces itself by the abolition of corn laws—the increase of manufactures—the institution of a property tax—the destruction of tithes—the abolition of the privileges of nobility—the allotment system—ballot—and universal suffrage.

History of Hardwicke Hall: illustrated by Plans, Elevations, and Internal Views of the Apartments, from actual measurement. (Vitruvius Britannicus, Part III.) By P. F. Robinson, *Architect, F.S.A. &c. &c. Imperial Folio.*

IT is with the greatest pleasure that we welcome a new Part of Mr. Robin-

son's magnificent work, because it forms a splendid exception to the general produce of an age of cabinet libraries and threepenny prints. We do not suppose that a strict architectural critic would decide that Hardwick Hall was one of the most important subjects that could be selected for the Vitruvius Britannicus; but we well know that it is a mansion that has long been celebrated as having inspired every feeling visitor with sensations of highly gratified curiosity, and the liveliest visions of the past.

This, however, has arisen from its internal decoration, and its antique furniture, rather than from what can be properly deemed architecture.

Its external features are indeed remarkably plain, the grand aim of the designer having been general loftiness, and to make the windows as large as possible. He omitted the pilasters and exuberance of carving which had characterized his immediate predecessors of the Elizabethan age; and confined his ornaments to an open parapet pierced with scroll-work and the frequently repeated initials of E. S. beneath a Countess's coronet. The Tudor windows he not only enlarged, but so much elongated as to make them resemble, both from their shape and from the position of their rectangular mullions, the sash windows of more recent times.

Besides the actual curiosity of the apartments, as undisturbed specimens of antique splendour, a factitious interest has been imparted to them, as having been deemed the dwelling-place and prison of Mary Queen of Scotland. Traditional history, though almost always, perhaps, founded on some portion of truth, is seldom accurate; and of this Hardwick is a memorable instance. It is first stated to have been visited by Wolsey, but that visit is found to have been to another Hardwick. It is not ascertained that the Scottish Queen was even a casual visitor. The fact is that the present mansion was not commenced until 1590, that is, three years after Mary's execution; and the apartment which now goes by the name of her room, was fitted up in the year 1599. It is true, however, that the furniture was brought from Chatsworth, where Mary sojourned during several summers under the custody of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, and a carving of the arms of Scotland sanctions the idea that the furniture in that room is actually the same which was employed in her service.

Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, the founder of this edifice, is one of the most remarkable characters in the whole female peerage. Herself an heiress, she was the wife of four husbands, and with each alliance advanced her station in society. Her sons founded the two families of Cavendish Duke of Devonshire, and Cavendish Duke of Newcastle. She raised three splendid houses, Chatsworth, Oldcotes, and this of Hardwick. To this her paternal inheritance, she returned in her last widowhood, and erected the mansion which forms the subject of this work, apparently as a suite of apartments for her own dignified habitation; for the house is not large, and the old mansion was preserved for the family, and its decayed walls still remain at a short distance. It is true that, in point of magnificence, this palace was worthy to receive a Queen; yet from the memorials we have of the manners of the age, as well as of the personal character of the foundress, we know that it would not be deemed too stately for herself. Here, then, did "Bess of Hardwick," the most politic and aspiring woman of her time, sustain the dignity of a Countess Dowager, and received in her presence chamber, as a provincial sovereign, the homage of the surrounding neighbourhood.

On the principal floor towards the entrance front, is a state room sixty-five feet long, with a great embayed recess; a handsome library, nearly square (32 ft. by 38), occupies the centre of the building; and a space corresponding to the state-room is formed into three bed-rooms. A picture gallery, 166 feet in length, with two large bays, occupies the whole extent of the other front.

Round these apartments the carvings and stucco-work, the tapestry, the furniture, and the pictures, are rich indeed. In the views, which are all drawn and engraved by Mr. Henry Shaw, F.S.A. every thing is made out with surprising accuracy and minuteness; as might well be expected from

that gentleman's previous plates in his own accurate work on Ancient Furniture. He has evidently taken a pride and a pleasure in giving every article with perfect exactness, and we have seldom seen interior views the examination of which so closely resembles being at the place itself.

There are four interior views, one exterior, and two elevations, a plan, and a plate of the singular stucco frieze which runs round the state room. It is composed of trees, nymphs, and animals, coloured after nature, something in the fashion of prints of Paradise in old bibles, or the African Glen at the London Colosseum.

With respect to the accompanying letter-press, we regret to state that we cannot speak with approbation. We do not say it is uninteresting, for it mostly consists of very interesting *biography*, quoted from well-known works; but it is neither scientific, pertinent, nor well arranged. The descriptive portion is principally borrowed from a tour by the novelist Mrs. Radcliffe, whose remarks are altogether founded on the misapprehension respecting Queen Mary. We should, on revision, have reduced the thirty pages by three fourths, and thus have saved the expenditure of much fine printing and expensive paper. After it had been shown that Mary of Scotland had personally nothing to do with Hardwick, why enter at length into her well-known history? and why quote a long memoir of Lady Arabella Stuart from so common a book as Lodge's Illustrious Portraits? The only biography which it was necessary to enlarge upon, is that of old Bess of Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury, whose name is identified with the spot, and whose own domain it is proclaimed to be by the giant letters which stand in every turret.

Journal of a Visit to Constantinople and some of the Greek Islands, in the Summer of 1833. *By* John Auldjo, *Esq. F.G.S.*

MR. AULDJO is a very gallant young gentleman, if he is not a very instructive or scientific traveller; and we will therefore give his description of a Turkish lady whom he was permitted to behold unveiled, thanks to the increased liberality of modern times.

"I enjoyed the pleasure of being introduced to a very handsome Turkish lady, whom Madame Guiseppino purposely invited to her house, in order to give me an opportunity of witnessing *a perfect specimen of oriental beauty*. After a good deal of persuasion, she allowed me to copy her profile. Her eyes and eyelashes were intensely black, though I suspect the latter were stained of a deeper dye than the natural one. Her complexion was beautifully fair, with the slightest tint of carnation suffused over her cheek. Her lips! sweet lips! that make us even sigh to see such. Her glossy hair, which was bound with a *Kalemkeir*, or painted handkerchief, representing a whole parterre of flowers, fell in loose curls upon her shoulders, and down her back. She wore a short black velvet jacket, embroidered with gold lace, trousers of sky-blue silk, an under jacket of pink crape, and one of those transparent skirts which ravish the beholder, and half reveal the charms they fain would hide. A magnificent Persian shawl encircled her waist, which had nature's own form, never having been compressed by the cruel bondage of stays. Her feet were in slippers, and two or three ugly rings deformed her white and slender fingers, the nails of which were dyed with henna. Around her neck she wore a double row of pearls, from which hung an amulet. Her skin was very white and beautiful, the constant use of the dry vapour bath having reduced it to a fineness which I can only compare to finely polished marble, and it looked as glossy, and as cold. She was well pleased with the drawing I made of her; and on rising to go away she put on her yellow boots over the beautiful white foot and ankle, which it was a sin to conceal. Then donning her *gashmak* and cloak, she bade us adieu with a grace and elegance which few English ladies could equal. It was really delightful to watch the elegant manner in which this young and lively creature moved, and with how graceful yet unstudied attitude she accepted the sweetmeats I presented to her. Who would wish for spoons, or forks, or knives, when such fair hands were plunged with yours into the dish, and draw forth the contents with an air that fills one with admiration? So soft, so gentle is the touch, with which every thing is handled, the contact being effected with the extreme tip of the finger alone, that it reminds you of the half resisting, half fearful, yet graceful motion with which a *well-bred cat* dips her paw into the water.

I repeatedly thanked our hostess for the pleasure she had afforded me by an introduction to this very beautiful representation of the much talked of and far famed Turkish ladies."

Mr. Auldjo's account of the *Russian* influence at Constantinople, and of the power of Count Orloff, is worthy our serious attention, though we have no fear of the unwieldy strength of that overgrown empire, as long as the other nations so far surpass it, as they do at present, in freedom, civilization, and knowledge. The motto of an English statesman, as regards the politics of Petersburgh and Constantinople, should be—Watch and Wait.

Provincial Sketches, by the Author of The Usurer's Daughter, The Puritan's Grave, &c.

IT is difficult to say what is what the schoolmen call the 'causa impulsiva' which leads to the multiplication of works of this kind; but if they amuse the leisure hours of any class of readers, or represent to them new forms and modifications of many-coloured life, the purpose is answered. In the present volume, there is a variety of Tales and small Histories, each of which may find its admirer. "Ita quæ non prosunt singula, multa juvant."

The Gipsy, a Tale, by the Author of Richelieu. 3 vols.—The incidents of this tale are exceedingly improbable; the characters such as rarely occur; and the progress and developement of the plot too dark and mysterious; such a gipsy as Pharold never *perhaps* could exist; such a villain as Lord Duory, if he did, should be forgotten. These are the two principal characters, and they are sketched, especially the former, with a powerful and vigorous hand. Yet we can hardly say that there is much originality in them; the author must be content to have profited by the creations which have been raised by his predecessors. Yet notwithstanding these defects, the work is far above the common standard, and indeed often approaches a high degree of excellence. The scenes are pleasingly and elegantly written; many observations and reflections are profound and apposite; many beautiful descriptions occur, and some skilful developement of character is found. We only wish that the author had taken a more familiar ground; and that the excitement caused by the folly of some, and the crime of others, had arisen from more pleasurable sources.

Scenes and Stories, by a Clergyman in Debt, &c. 3 vols. 1835.—If the scenes of folly, of vice, and crime, followed by their sure companions, misery, poverty and remorse, which are here displayed, should alarm the timid, awaken the thoughtless, or restrain the dissolute, a good and sufficient purpose will be effected by the perusal of the volume. Wretched indeed are the guilty scenes which it pourtrays; there is the seducer and his victim, the sharper and his prey, the rapacious usurer, the brutal gaoler, the reckless spendthrift, the hardened criminal, and the broken-hearted debtor. There is every variety of character which can be produced in

London, the needy villain's general home,
The common sewer of Paris and of Rome.

Hector Fieramosca; or, the Challenge of the Borletta, by the Marquis d'Azeglio.—The author of this tale is the son-in-law of the celebrated Manzoni; the work, it is said, *may* have had a few master-strokes given to it by the poet's hand; at any rate, it has become justly popular, has been translated into French, and is an interesting tale of history embellished by fable. The account of the Challenge of the Borletta will be found in Roscoe's Life of Leo the Xth.

The Sketch Book of the South.—This volume is formed of eight different stories, of which the journal of the late F. L. at p. 93, and the journal of the late Countess of * * * (three stars), are the most interesting; but the whole is written with a poetic feeling, and heightened with rich and fanciful colouring. There is rather a lack of *substance* in the work, and if the gay feathers were plucked off, we are afraid the bird would appear rather small. The first tale promised a richer feast to follow than we have found.

Amphora cœpit
Institui, currente rotâ cur urceus exit."

The Seaside Companion; or, Marine Natural History, by Mary Roberts.—This is a very well-written little work, at once scientific and amusing. The history of the corals, hydras, and sponges, is neatly and accurately given; one passage occurs at p. 41, which we shall extract because of the truth which it asserts we

have no doubt. "The reefs of coral which have been raised in the Dead Sea on the east of Egypt, and the sands of the desert which invade it on the west, concur in attesting this important truth, that our *continents are not of a more remote antiquity than has been assigned to them by the sacred historian in the book of Genesis, from the great æra of the Deluge;*" in reference to which Professor Jameson has remarked: "That, as in civil history, records are consulted, medals examined, and antique inscriptions decyphered, in order to determine the epoch of these our revolutions, and to verify moral events; so in natural history, we must search the archives of the world, draw from the bosom of the earth monuments of former times, collect the fragments and gather into one body of proof all the indices of physical changes, which may enable us to retrace the different ages of nature."

The Wife; or, Women as they are, a domestic tale.—This little play is from a female hand; it is written in a familiar manner, like the style of Lillo; and the pith and moral of it lies in the following concluding lines:

Ye men inconstant who are given to rove,
And seek for pleasures in unlawful love,
You but deceive yourselves in your own hurt,
Forbear in time, nor vainly search for that
Which Heaven, never intending, will avert.
Therefore seek not to alter Fate's decree,
But with a virtuous wife contented be.

To which we shall add, to conclude with a triplet:

If you've a little child—you will be three.

Lectures on Jonah, by the Rev. W. Sibthorpe, *2d ed. With a New Translation.*--This little work is executed with learning and care. The translation is accurate, and not wanting in elegance; and the illustrations are such as their piety will recommend to all. To the Scriptural student the volume will be eminently useful.

The Captive, a tale of the War of Guienne, by the author of the Pilgrim Brothers. 3 vols.

Lightning gleaming,
Ladies' maids screaming,
Chambers haunted,
Heroes daunted,
Barons furious,
Blasts sulphureous,
Midnight fires,
Knights and squires,
Tabards, argent, azure, gules,
With other nets, for catching fools,
Many a rich and jewelled casket,
What its secret?—do not ask it;
Saracens flying on dragons from Delhi;
Such is the—nostri farrago libelli.

Epitome of the County of Warwick, by Thomas Sharp. 8vo.—This is a compendious history of an important and interesting midland county, with which we have been much pleased, from the judgment and good sense displayed in its compilation. The information collected is full and satisfactory; yet the whole is brought within a small compass, from the absence of any needless digressions or long episodes. No subject is allowed to run riot in respect of space. It is arranged in an alphabet of the parishes, while other heads are made accessible by a copious index. Birmingham, Coventry, Warwick, Kenilworth, Rugby, and Stratford afford matter of general interest: and we are sure the volume will be found acacceptable to the residents in the county at large, as well as to the visitors of Leamington, for whose use it was immediately intended.

FINE ARTS.

Graphic Illustrations of the Life and Times of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. 4to. and large 8vo. (Murray.)—Of all the publications in illustration of the standard authors, this promises to be the most interesting. Each part is to contain one landscape illustration of the actual localities of Johnson's life, two portraits, and two autograph letters. Of the first Part we may say, *Quorum magna pars*—for it contains a portrait of Edward Cave, in theatrical phrase, "the original Sylvanus Urban;" a letter of his, relating to the Magazine, with a vignette of St. John's Gate, where it was first printed; and a remarkable letter of Johnson to Cave. There is also a fac-simile of a letter of Mr. Gilbert Walmsley, written to introduce Garrick to Mr. Colson of Rochester, and containing this remarkable passage: "He, and another neighbour of mine, one Mr. Johnson, set out this morning for London together. Davy Garrick to be with you early the next week, and Mr. Johnson to try his fate with a tragedy, and to see to get himself employed in some translation, either from the Latin or the French. Johnson is a very

good scholar and poet, and I have great hopes will turn out a fine tragedy-writer." These autograph treasures are from the collection of Mr. Upcott. The other portrait is that of Michael Johnson the Lichfield bookseller, Dr. Johnson's father, whose features, now for the first time engraved, certainly bear some resemblance to those of his son; and the landscape is a view of Lichfield, drawn by Stanfield, from across the lake. We cannot conceive any literary curiosities of greater interest.

ROSCOE'S *Wanderings through North Wales*, Parts II.—IV. 8vo.—The mountains and rivers, the castles and abbeys, of North Wales form the materials of these beautiful landscapes. Mr. D. Cox shows admirable skill in the figures by which his views are enlivened. Mr. Radcliffe, as the engraver, executes his part with great beauty and evident care. Mr. Cattermole's historical design of Richard II. and Bolingbroke, is sadly erroneous in costume, all for want of consulting the illuminations which accompany the Rev. Mr. Webb's dissertation in the Archæologia, where he would have found every thing ready to his hand.

Gothic Ornaments, drawn from examples executed in the improved Papier Mâché, By Charles F. Bielefeld, *Modeller*, 4to. Nine plates.—The merits of this useful manufacture, of which we gave some account in the article accompanying the view of the Pantheon Bazaar, in our Magazine for January last, are well exhibited in the ornaments of the present temporary House of Lords; the whole of the architectural decorations of which, including the canopy of the throne, are executed in Mr. Bielefeld's papier maché. A view of this Hall of Assembly, (which bids fair to be exceedingly short-lived,) forms the frontispiece to this brochure; the other plates shew the ornaments at large, together with a very elegant design for an organ canopy.

BRITTON'S *Westminster Palace*, Parts IV.—VII.—The plates published in this work continue to possess extraordinary interest, presenting many beautiful architectural features, in combination with picturesque circumstances derived from the late catastrophe. Some plans and architectural sections add to their value.

STANFIELD'S *Coast Scenery*, Parts I, II. 8vo.—Another work is here commenced for the employment of those able artists in line engraving, which the English series of Annuals, and other highly finished miniature plates, have contributed to raise to so high a standard of excellence. The subject of Coast Scenery is one which affords the widest scope for the talents of the Painter, in exhibiting a changeful climate, a variety of atmospheric effects, grand natural features, with some of the busiest scenes of human life, and the greatest works of human industry. With such materials the abilities of Stanfield will be displayed to the utmost advantage. The subjects will not be confined to the British coasts, but will extend to those of France and Germany, and other picturesque portions of the European continent. In these numbers we have St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, St. Michael's Mount in Normandy, Falmouth, the Botallack Mine in Cornwall, Dartmouth (two views), St. Malo, and an extensive landscape in Brittany, taken near Dol.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—ARCHITECTURE.

The architectural drawings, still crowded into the Library, and still obtruded upon by portraits and other foreign subjects, do not indicate any considerable improvement in the science. The Architecture of every country being influenced by local circumstances, by the habits and peculiarities of the people, we do not expect in England to meet a structure marked by the lightness and elegance of our volatile neighbours, the French. Our buildings may be stamped with a serious, and even heavy, character; we may lay weighty load on the earth; but, still, there is no reason that we should allow our national taste to degenerate into plodding and dulness. Sir Christopher Wren happily combined the characteristics of the two nations. The buildings of Vanbrugh and his school are heavy, but full of grandeur; their merits are now better understood than formerly; but the Architecture of the present day bears no distinctive character. The older buildings showed the impress of the hand of taste; those of the present, are the mere laboured productions of the mechanic; the master-hand of the architect is no where apparent; and should any of the works of this age, by good fortune, reach to another generation, it will be imagined by our posterity that the builder must have performed the double offices attendant on design and execution.

The formally dull compositions which the architects have palmed on the country as pure Grecian buildings, are happily falling into disrepute: if a more than ordinary tame design appeared, the jectors were met with the asse

it was pure Greek, and the name of Pericles silenced every caviller. It will be long, however, before the effects of this miserable taste cease to influence the English school of Architecture. All the established architects of this day, as well as those who are rising into fame, have had their tastes vitiated by this spurious invention of instructors, and it will be long before the national taste will shake off its trammels. The Pointed style is placed in the same situation; though every opportunity is afforded to architects to execute designs in all the purity of ancient works, yet it must be obvious that the modern Gothic buildings, with few exceptions, are designed on Grecian principles. The Greek of Smirke, and the Gothic of Wyatt, will go on, hand in hand, pervading all our designs, until architects think for themselves; until, like the professors of every science, they avail themselves of the gifts of mind and genius, and rise above the narrow and limited dogmas of their professional instructors.

In Church Architecture, there are several examples in the present exhibition, but they all partake of the whims of the modern school; a fondness for ornament, at least on paper; a great predilection for pinnacles; the determination to have a bit of finery, however the parsimony of parish officers may wish to crop off every luxuriant point or crocket. Looking at the naked meeting-house structures, which are seen among the modern churches, it may be urged that some ornament is necessary, and therefore a sentinel-like pinnacle is allowed a place with no better effect than a fine ribbon on the cap of a slattern. It may be said that superfluous ornament is denied to the new churches; true, in the *letter* it is; but no one church has yet been erected, however low the estimate might have been, which does not contain some *superfluous* ornament; and, if many of the designs had not been pared down, this spurious taste would have been still more apparent. To combine ornament with utility, real or apparent, was the aim of all the by-gone architects: to embellish and trick out a building, is the only use for which our modern designers seem to think the decorations of the pointed style were invented.

There are a great many designs for churches; but there is little variety, and still less originality.

The following are among the principal:—

915. *View of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, Carlow, Ireland.*

1009. *View of the Protestant Church, Carlow.*—T. A. Cobden.

Mr. Cobden has had the good fortune to be the chosen of both creeds; but his designs partake of the usual character of Irish Gothic. The first, the Catholic, has an octagon lantern tower, like St. Dunstan's: the Protestant has little of the ancient Architecture about it except the slender octagonal spire, which is attached to an exalted body, without windows, in the west front (the only feature which is shown of either design). Ireland possesses a great number of modern Gothic churches, all appearing as if designed by one hand, and the best even below the majority of our own attempts: the steeples are generally as slender as May-poles, and are attached to, not connected with, churches of Grecian design, the pediments of which, sloping down behind the tower, show plainly the forced and unnatural union between two essentially different styles.

938. *New Church about to be erected at Newport, Monmouthshire, from the designs of T. H. Wyatt.*

The principal feature is an octagon tower standing on a portico of open arches, and crowned with a spire, absolutely rivalling Mr. Bedford's in Little Queen Street. The church has a sort of transept at each end, and appears to be imitative of the Lancet style.

As a better example of ecclesiastical Architecture, we were pleased to meet with,

913. *Prior Park, Bath;* now completing, *under the direction of H. E. Goodridge.*

A Roman Catholic Collegiate establishment, on a very splendid scale; the alterations and additions are in the style of the original building, the well-known residence of Ralph Allen, the friend of Pope. The group of buildings consist of a centre and two extensive wings, forming the segment of a large circle, and showing three distinct buildings united by a low arcade; the centre is a magnificent mansion with a hexastyle portico, being the residence of the Apostolic Vicar; behind it is the intended church, which, when erected, will constitute one of the finest groups of buildings in this country. The church is a Greek cross in plan, with a cupola at the intersection; the structure of this dome much resembles St. Paul's on a small scale, being a circular range of columns enclosing the tambour, and bearing a lantern on the apex. The principal front has a splendid portico of six Corinthian columns, harmonizing with that of the episcopal residence in the tympanum, a relief apparently of the 'Sermon on the Mount.' There is an apparent error in placing the church in

rear of the mansion, making what should be the principal a secondary object; the situation, on an elevated spot of ground, admitting of a grand flight of steps, may somewhat obviate the defect; but it must still occur, to every one acquainted with the ancient arrangement of ecclesiastical buildings, that the house is too prominent an object. The architect has shown his good sense by adopting the Roman style of Architecture.

In Domestic Architecture, there seems a probability of improvement; but even the best are far from pure: the fanciful taste which combines the Roman design with the Tudor oriel, which raises up towers of all shapes and sizes in happy confusion, still holds an almost sovereign sway. In this style is *Studley Castle*, and *High Cliff*.

950. *Design for a House at Bucklebury* (T. J. Francis) is in better taste; it is a fair specimen, both in materials and design, of the later Tudor buildings; but the architect has marred the whole by placing a church-porch against the front. The red brick-walls, and the dummies in them, are characteristic of the age.

962. *Margam, built by C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., by T. Hopper*, appears to be a grand design, corrected before from Hengrave and Melbury.

1029. *Perspective View of a design for the Stockwell Grammar School, James Field*, is not only a good specimen of the Elizabethan style, but is just what a grammar school ought to be: the rage for pinnacles and finery, is very apparent in many of the new grammar schools, particularly the adopted design at Stockwell. Before quitting this branch of design, we cannot avoid noticing the *Model of the School for Indigent Blind, S. Salter*. The nature of the structure, a line of workshops, built with the praiseworthy design of employing the afflicted inmates of the charity, seemed to call for no architectural display; but the architect thought otherwise: towers and stump pinnacles, odd gables, and oriel windows, are made to contrast with a long line of dwelling-house windows in the plainest style. The architecture defies appropriation; it is probably "Gothic or Elizabethan!"

The Alms-houses, said to be built at Ball's Pond, for the company of Tylers and Bricklayers.—From the stuccoed front, it would appear to have belonged to another worshipful company, the Plasterers. If we recollect aright, the hall of this company was a synagogue, and is remarkable as a specimen of brick-work. When that structure was erected, the materials were not concealed or falsified by any of the compositions now so fashionable, and from their fragile nature so appropriate to the buildings of the day.

As to Town Halls, County Halls, and such-like edifices they generally show a large naked structure, with sufficient windows in its brick walls, and a high slated roof covering the whole; against one end or side, for it matters little to modern architects, stands a portico and pediment, no way connected with the building. Of this class of edifices, there are several in the present Exhibition, including the competition plans for the new Town Hall of Penzance, and, as might beexpected, the meanest of the whole has been the accepted design.

Mr. Wilkins has an unhappy mode of introducing his designs to the public. Alas! for Wren, and Palladio, and Vitruvius, ancients and moderns, your fame is fast waning; it will vanish with the rising of the National Gallery! Mr. Wilkins has built a column; Trajan's pillar is thrown into shade. No more shall the graceful structures of Rome claim our attention; we shall turn up our noses at the Monument. Mr. Wilkins has found out the art of making a triumphal column out of the unmanageable Greek-Doric; put a block at its base; pile up several stages on its abacus, and you have a short column made into a tall one; as if a little dumpy man with a high pair of pattens, a cap and a feather, could ever pass himself off for a grenadier.

984. *One of the proposed Designs for the Duke of York's Column. W. Wilkins, R. A.*—In the view, this Greek column is compared with the pillar of Trajan, the latter being expected to suffer from the comparison.

1031. Mr. Wilkins exhibits a *View of the National Gallery*; and another comparison is courted. It is shown as intended to be finished, compared with what Mr. Wilkins would have made it, who speaks out his sentiments in a quotation, or rather a parody from Hamlet:

"Look here, upon this picture, and on this, buildings."]

The counterfeit presentment of two The addition of a few feet to an elevation, appears to have inflicted a serious injury on Mr. Wilkins's original design; the observation which must naturally arise on viewing the comparison is,—why is a style of Architecture adopted which appears to be perfectly untractable, as well as utterly at variance with every thing around it? If it be true that the proportions are violated by this slight alteration, it is manifest that a style ought to have been chosen which would adapt itself

to local circumstances, and even to the caprices of employers. These difficulties were felt by Wren; but his genius rose above such trifling obstacles. Would that a third design had been appended, to show what the National Gallery might and ought to have been! One good, it is hoped, will result from the controversy to which this structure has given rise, the extirpation of the taste for low Grecian buildings.

The interest which another important public building will create, is anticipated by

985. *Design for the new Houses of Parliament, by converting Inigo Jones's structure into a House of Lords, and by continuing the edifice towards the line of Privy Gardens, with a centre building, and a corresponding wing for the House of Commons.*—C. H. Tatham.

If Jones's building required addition, surely his own design would be preferable to any new one, by whomever it might be composed. The present design repeats the Banqueting house; at a distance from the present, and unites the two with a central building in a plainer style of Architecture, in which the features of the original structure are very poorly imitated, and which would possess the common English peculiarity of making the centre subordinate to the wings.

1030. *East and west interior of Gatton Church, Surrey, as enlarged and entirely re-constructed by Lord Monson.*—E. Webb.

The old church of Gatton was a structure of a very humble character; unlike Shoreham or Romney, it displayed no evidence of the departed greatness of its despoiled borough. The structure has been altered and fitted up, at apparently a great expense, and in a style resembling the chapel of a college. The ceiling is an acute pointed vault, neither groined nor ribbed,—a form the most unprepossessing that could be adopted, both on account of the plainness and the idea of immense weight which such a vault will always create. The ribs of a cathedral vault so completely throw an air of lightness over the whole, that the spectator never thinks of the load of material which is suspended over his head; but when he views a naked stone covering, without any apparent support except the side walls, the ideas of spreading and falling must rush upon his mind, and which the assurance that what he views is only lath and plaster will never dissipate. It would be well if a little common sense was applied to Architecture as well as to other transactions; we should not then see imitation stone roofs raised where real ones would not be constructed: and the same quality must be happily applied to some other portions of the design. Whenever stalls are seen in an ancient church, they betoken the presense of a religious corporation, either a college fraternity, or a chapter of monks, or secular canons. The first and last are the only establishments which can exist in the present day: to neither of these does Gatton Church belong: of what use, then, are the stalls? They are merely ornamental; and, being vacant, must injure the effect of the church. The pulpit is fixed, bracket fashion, to an angle formed by the nave of a small transept. The design is showy, but it is not appropriate to a parish church.

Mr. Allen exhibits exterior and interior views of an ancient building in Southwark, erected 1639, as a Hall for the Artillery Company, and used, until lately, as a parish workhouse. The exterior was brick, without much ornament, but the interior had an open-worked timber roof of considerable merit—one of the latest specimens of the fine old coverings so common in ancient halls. The destruction of such a building is to be regretted; it would have formed an excellent town-hall.

E. I. C.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

History of Audley End, with some account of the town and parish of Saffron Walden. By Richard Lord Braybrooke. 4to.

Lexicon Ægyptiaco-Latinum, ab Henrico Tatham, A.M, F.R.S., &c. Rectore S. Cuthberti Bedfordiæ. Oxonii, e Typographeo Academico.

An edition of the curious Travels of Rubruquis in Tartary, in the thirteenth century, is now in progress at Paris, at the expense of the Royal Geographical Society, and under the editorship of M. Francisque Michel and Mr. Thomas Wright, B.A. of Trin. Coll. Cambridge.

The Modern Dunciad, Virgil in London, and other Poems.

At the Royal French printing-office, the Metrical Chronicle of Normandy, written in the twelfth century, by Benoit de Saint Maur, of which the only copy in existence is that in the British Museum.

The first volume of Professor's Poppig's Voyage to Chili, to Peru, and on the River of Amazons, from 1827 to 1832, has been recently published at Leipzig, handsomely printed in 4to, with a folio Atlas of lithographic views.

My Note-Book; Sketches on the Continent, by JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq. author of "British America," &c.

A History of British India, from the Termination of the War with the Mahrattas, in 1805, to the Renewal of the Company's Charter, in 1833. By ED. THORNTON, Esq., author of "India; its State and Prospects."

A selection of one hundred of the finest Pictures in the Dresden Gallery, executed in lithography by the best artists of Paris, after drawings by the first Dresden artists, is about to be published in livraisons, each containing four subjects, with explanatory text. The first number will contain: 1, Raffaelle's Madonna del Sisto; 2, Rembrandt's Rape of Ganymede; 3, Cignani's Joseph and Potiphar; 4, A Landscape, by Berghem. Five numbers will appear annually; and the whole will be completed in five years.

Dr. Dibdin is busily employed on his "Reminiscences." The living and dead are to appear on the scene. Among the numerous embellishments will be a new portrait of the Author, and others of the late Roger Wilbraham, Esq. and Francis Douce, Esq.; views of the Drawing-room and Library of Miss Currer, at Eshton-Hall, &c. It will embrace, we hear, a complete list of all the author's works, with personal and book anecdotes, and the Roxburghe Club will be brought prominently forward. The Doctor announces this volume as the *last* production of his pen: in this we hope he will not prove a true prophet.

A magnificent project has been set on foot in Paris, by a Mr. O'Sullivan, who announces a Bibliothèque Anglo-Française, which is to contain translations of all our principal writers. According to the prospectus, the enterprise will be conducted by Mr. O'Sullivan himself, who is to make an analysis of several of the dramas of Shakspeare, and a translation of Macbeth; MM. Guizot, Jay, Mennechet, and Chasles, are to translate Othello, Julius Cæsar, and Romeo and Juliet; M. Paul Duport undertakes an analysis of the dramas contemporary with Shakspeare. M. Coquerel has Spenser and Chatterton allotted to him; M. de Pongerville undertakes the Paradise Lost; M. Mennechet, Butler and Addison; M. Jay, Dryden and Prior; M. Raudet, Buckingham; M. Laurent de Jussieu, Gay; M. Lepelletier d'Aulnay, Swift; M. O'Sullivan, Pope, Gray, and Thomson; M. Dubois, Akenside; M. de Montigny, Goldsmith; M. Charles Nodier, Burns; M. de Chateaubriand, Beattie; M. Taillefer, Cowper; Mad. Belloc, MM. Paulin, Paris, and Panithier, Lord Byron; Mad. Belloc and M. Artaud, Walter Scott: M. de Maussion, Sheridan; M. Albert Montemont, Campbell and Rogers; M. Fontaney, Wordsworth; M. de Montalembert, Montgomery; Mad. Belloc, Thomas Moore; M. de Custines, Southey; M. Philarete Chasles, Crabbe; Mad. Constance Aubert, Miss Landon; Mad. Belloc, Miss Baillie; Mad. Pirey, Mrs. Robinson; Mad. Menessier, Mrs. Hemans! There are said to be already, one thousand subscribers to this work, which, besides the above mentioned, is to contain a complete history of English literature.

OXFORD, *June* 21.—The Prizes for the present year have been adjudged to the following gentlemen:—

Latin Verse.—"Julianus Imperator Templum Hierosolymitanum instaurare aggreditur."—J. C. Prichard, Scholar, Trinity College.

English Essay.—"The influence of ancient oracles on public and private life."—J. B. Mozley, B.A. Oriel College.

Latin Essay.—"De Jure Clientelæ apud Romanos."—R. Palmer, B.A. Probationer Fellow of Magdalen College, Ireland and Eldon Scholar, and late Scholar of Trinity College.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, for the best composition in English Verse—"The Burning of Moscow."—W. R. S. Fitzgerald, Commoner of Oriel College.

June 24. Theological Prize for 1836. "The Evidences of our Saviour's Resurrection."

July 4. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for 1836, viz.:—

Latin Verse.—"Alexander ad Indum."

English Essay.—"The effects of a National Taste for general and diffusive Reading."

Latin Essay.—"Antiquorum Romanorum in publicis operibus magnificentia."

CAMBRIDGE, *June* 20.—Sir Browne's medals were adj
low:—

Greek Ode.—James Ind Smith, Trinity College. Subject—"Delos."

Latin Ode.—Henry Drury, Caius College. Subject—"Belisarius."

Epigrams.—Henry Drury, Caius College. Subject—"Amphora cæpit
Institui, currente rota cur urceus exit"

July 2. The following prizes were adjudged:

Members' Prizes for Bachelors of Arts.—E. T. Vaughan, B.A. Christ's College; T. B. Paget, B.A. Trinity College. Subject—"De fide historicâ rectè æstimandâ."

Members' Prizes for Undergraduates—J. S. Mansfield, Trinity College; J. I. Smith, Trinity College. Subject,—"Utrum rectè judicaverit Cicero iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello anteferendam esse?"

July 4. The proceedings in honour of the installation of the Marquis Camden, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to which he was elected on the death of the late Duke of Gloucester, commenced this day, with Handel's "Messiah," and Mozart's accompaniments. The musical department was under the superintendence of Sir George Smart: the orchestra was led by Mr. F. Cramer. The noble Marquis arrived about six o'clock in the evening, and was received at Trinity-lodge by the master, fellows, &c. where he was soon after waited on by the Vice-Chancellor, the heads of the different colleges, and the whole of the academic regalia. Amongst the visitors were the following distinguished personages:—Prince George of Cambridge, at Magdalen college; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Northumberland (High Steward of the University), the Duke of Wellington (Chancellor of Oxford University), Viscount Canterbury; the Bishops of Gloucester, Lincoln, Carlisle, and Bath and Wells; Lord Lyndhurst, the Marquises of Downshire and Bute, Earls of Devon and Brownlow; Sir R. Inglis, Sir H. Hardinge, Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Justice Patteson, the Hon. E. C. Law, Mr. W. Peel, Sir Charles Wetherell, Mr. Goulburn, &c. most of whom paid their respects to the Chancellor on his arrival. The Chancellor went in procession the next day (Sunday), to attend divine service at Great St. Mary's, when the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the benediction, and an appropriate discourse was delivered by Dr. Bowes. The Bishop of Gloucester preached in the evening.

On Monday the Duke of Wellington, who was staying at Bourne-hall, the seat of Earl Delawarr, was escorted into the town, by a very numerous cavalcade. When the doors of the Senate-house were thrown open, the galleries filled to suffocation. The procession entered the Senate-house about 12 o'clock. The Chancellor wore the collar, the riband, and garter of the order of St. George, a cap of black velvet with a heavy gold tassel, and a black velvet robe magnificently trimmed with deep bars of gold lace. The congregation, when silence was obtained, proceeded to grant honorary degrees, which ceremony occupied two hours. The following were admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law:—Prince Pozzo di Borgo, Duke of Grafton, Marquis of Bute, Marquis of Downshire, Marquis of Exeter, Marquis of Northampton, Marquis of Douro, Earl of Hardwicke, Earl Amherst, Earl Brownlow, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Abinger, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Lisle and Dudley, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Camden, Lord Burlington, Lord A. Fitzclarence, Lord Clive, Lord Prudhoe, Sir E. Sugden, Sir J. Graham, Sir N. Tindal, Sir J. Parke, Mr. Baron Graham, Hon. R. Clive, Hon. G. R. Trevor. The following were admitted doctors *ad eundem:*—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Llandaff. The following received degrees of A.M.—Lord Boscawen *ad eundem;* Hon. W. W. Forester, Hon. H. Manners Sutton, Sir Francis Chantrey, Sir G. Rose, Sir P. Malcolm, Sir E. Kerrison, Sir C. Wetherell.—The Duke of Cumberland and the Marquises of Londonderry and Douro arrived at the close of the proceedings; after which, the Archbishop of Canterbury held a levee at Sydney College, which was numerously attended. A grand concert was given at the Senate-house in the evening.

On the opening of the Senate-house, on Tuesday, Mr. Whytehead, of St. John's, recited a poem on the death of the late Chancellor, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, which was highly complimented by the present Chancellor. Mr. James Ind Smith, scholar of Trinity, then recited a Greek prize ode in Sapphic verse, on the subject of Delos; and Mr. H. Drury recited a prize ode in Latin Alcaics, on Belisarius; both very well received. The recitations were concluded by a translation in Greek Iambics from act 2, scene 2, in the third part of Shakspeare's King Henry VI. which has obtained the Porson prize. The version is by Mr. Kennedy, of St. John's college, who is the fourth brother in the same family that has received this prize. The Installation Ode was written by the Rev. C. Wordsworth, fellow of Trinity College.

The music was composed by T. A. Walmisley, Mus. Bac. organist of Trinity and St. John's, a young musician of great promise; the whole concluding with the National Anthem. The Chancellor and a large party dined with the Master in Trinity. There was another grand concert in the evening, at which Madlle. Grisi, Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Stockhausen, Miss Wagstaff, Lablache, Rubini, Hobbs, Parry, and other eminent vocalists, gave their professional services, supported by the first instrumental performers. The music was selected from the works of Haydn, Handel, Mozart, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Beethoven, Weber, &c. The festivities terminated on Thursday, with general satisfaction.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

July 4. The distribution of prizes took place in the senior and junior departments of the King's College. There was a very numerous and fashionable attendance on the occasion. Amongst those present were the Bishops of London, Llandaff, and Chichester, Lord Brownlow, Right Hon. H. Hobhouse, Sir R. Inglis, Dr. D' Oyly, &c. The Bishop of London took the chair and opened the proceedings of the day. The Principal then reported on the state of the Classical Department, and gave a detail of the honours to which several of the students had arrived in the Universities. He announced that the Principal of Magdalene College, Cambridge, had founded an endowment of 50*l.* per annum to be awarded annually to the students of King's College. The prizes consisting of handsomely bound books, were then distributed by the Chairman, who in awarding these honourable marks of distinction, accompanied each by appropriate observations.

In Theology the prizes were awarded to Messrs. Spinks, Powick, Dasent, Barry, Giraud, Ford junr. and Fincham.

In Classics, to Messrs. Mathison, Ridout, Rhennis, and Prull.

In Mathematics, to Messrs. John Wilson, Frere, Fisher, and Ford.

In Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, to Messrs. Pocock and Wilson.

In Hebrew, to Messrs. Jones, James Wilson, and Dennett.

In German Literature, to Messrs. Collins and James Wilson.

Diplomas of Associates of King's College were granted to Messrs. Cotton, Peppercorn, Mathison, Wilson, and Pocock.

Reports were made by the masters of the junior department, containing about 400 pupils, and prizes distributed to Messrs. Boileau, Preston, Stooks, Fisher, Ince, Neate, Pitman, Bourne, Elaps, Swire, and Manning.

The Council of King's College, have recently made the following appointments: —The Rev. R. W. Browne, to the Professorship of Classical Literature; the Rev. T. Dale, to the Professorship o, English Literature; and Rich. Preston Esq. King's Counsel, to the Professorship of English Law and Jurisprudenoe.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

July 4. The ceremony of distributing prizes and certificates of honour to those students, who had, by their proficiency and general good conduct, distinguished themselves, took place in the theatre of the Institution. The chair was filled by Lord Brougham. At his lordship's right sat the Speaker of the House of Commons. The report for the last half-year having been read, the prizes were awarded thus:—

Mathematics.—Philip Smith, Lionel Davidson, H. Cumming, W. Best, R. A. Margary, and R. Enfield.

Latin.—Jacob Waley, L. Davidson, P. Smith, and W. H. Griffith.

Greek.—Wm. Best, Jacob Waley, P. Smith, and C. Leathley.

Hebrew.—S. Spalding, H. Toller, and J. V. Mummery.

English and Rhetoric.—R. Enfield, and O. H. Curtis.

French.—L. Davidson, R. A. Maude, and F. Hayward.

German.—W. Smith, and Charles Dowding.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.—J. Foster, and J. Elliott.

Philosophy of the Mind and Logic.—J. Elliott, A. Toller.

History.—R. Potter, J. Foster, R. Enfield.

Botany.—H. Plank.

English Law.—C. Tagart, P. Power.

After the distribution of the prizes, Lord Brougham congratulated those connected with the University on the near prospect there was of obtaining a Charter, and concluded by announcing a munificent donation of 1000 guineas, made by some unknown individual, who had, on a former occasion, sent a similar sum, with the view of its being devoted to the objects contemplated by the founders of the Institution.

CAMBERWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

June 19. The first annual examination of this Institution, (see vol. III. p. 537.) was held in presence of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Patron; the Vicar of Camberwell, President; the Committee, and upwards of six hundred friends

of the school. The examination, which was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Russell, Rector of Bishopsgate, consisted of Divinity, the Classics, Mathematics, and other branches of science.

KENSINGTON PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

Rev. R. H. Whitworth, M.A. Head Master.—The Midsummer examination was conducted, in *Scripture*, by the Dean of Chester; in *Classics*, by the Rev. J. A. Giles, of Camberwell Collegiate School, and Rev. George Hasker; in *Mathematics*, by Rev. T. G. Hall, of King's College; and in *French*, by M. Brasseur, Professor of King's College. This school is very flourishing, the intended number of shares, 100, being all subscribed for.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

June 18. The last meeting of the season. Sir John Rennie, V.P., in the chair.

The following papers were read—viz. 1. Discussion of Tide Observations made at Liverpool, by J. W. Lubbock, Esq.—2. Experimental Researches in Electricity, by Michael Faraday, Esq., tenth series.—3. On the distinction between certain genera of Shells, by J. E. Gray, Esq.—4. On the Ova of Mammiferous Animals, by T. W. Jones, Esq.—5. On the supposed existence of Metamorphosis in the Crustacea, by J. O. Westwood, Esq.—6. On the Star Fish of the Comatula, by J. V. Thompson, Esq.—7. On the influence of Respiration on the quantity of blood in the Heart, by James Wardrop, Esq.—8. On Sound, by P. Cooper, Esq.—9. On the Tides, by the same.

The Society then adjourned over the ong vacation, till the 19th of November.

INSTITUTION OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

June 29. J. Neeld, Esq., M.P., and Peter Legh, Esq. were elected Honorary Fellows, having presented twenty-five guineas each.

Mr. Weale has presented to the Society a portrait of Revett, the companion and assistant of Athenian Stewart.

Mr. Bernhardt, a Saxon architect, invited the Society to inspect a house, No. 12, Upper Montague-street, Montague-square, which he has fitted up with his patent apparatus for heating buildings. His interpreter explained the objects and results of the system, and a day was fixed upon for the survey and examination. Mr. Donaldson, Secretary, began his paper of queries, which are intended for general distribution, and for the purpose of eliciting answers from travellers and others upon matters connected with architecture.

Mr. Britton read a paper on the Parliamentary Report respecting the two Houses of Parliament, and called in question the propriety of the terms used for defining the style of architecture to be adopted, conceiving the words Gothic and Elizabethan to be inaccurate, the latter especially, and not consonant, if taken in its strict sense, with the intentions of the Committee.

We may here incidentally notice that C. Hanbury Tracy, Esq., Sir Edward Cust, the Hon. T. Liddell, George Vivian, Esq., and Samuel Rogers, Esq., have been appointed the Commissioners for examining and reporting on the plans offered for rebuilding the two Houses of Parliament.

July 6. P. F. Robinson, V.P. in the chair. Several letters were read, among which was one from Leo Von Klenze, architect to the King of Bavaria, who was called to Greece last summer, for the purpose of laying down a new general plan, according to which the city of Athens is being rebuilt at this time. I thought it my duty to profit by the favourable position in which I was placed, to project and propose the excavation and restoration of the monuments of the Acropolis, and to cause them to be commenced in my own presence. These works have been continued with activity since my departure, and have produced the most successful results. In the first place, the very active demolition of the Venetian and Turkish walls and fortifications, will henceforth render military defence almost impossible at this point, and guarantee in consequence these fine ruins from progressive and total destruction. As soon as they commenced the demolition of the grand battery in front of the Propyleum, they discovered many fragments of a small Ionic edifice; which, there can be no doubt, is the Temple of Victory without wings. The situation in which it is, and the number of fragments which have already been found, prove that the entire restoration of this monument may be effected, and the Acropolis may from this time be considered to possess another monument, to which nothing essential is wanting but the two bas-reliefs, which are preserved in the British Museum."

The chairman read a paper upon the recent discoveries of a new crypt, under York Minster, and Mr. Donaldson, Hon. Secretary, completed his paper of queries, which have since been printed.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

We have committed some errors in our reports of the proceedings of the Zoological Society. In our Magazine for June it is stated, that the anniversary meeting

took place on the 22d April, instead of the 29th. *Sir R. Gordon*'s name is mentioned as one of those recommended by the council to go out of office; this is a mistake for *Mr. Robt. Gordon*, the member for Cricklade. The like error is committed in our last number, where it is stated, "the Council succeeded in obtaining the election of Sir R. Gordon and Mr. Grant into their number." The fact is, as mentioned in our first report, that at the anniversary meeting of the Society the Council recommended that Dr. Grant and Mr. Robt. Gordon, with three others, should be removed from that body. A difference of opinion, however, arose in the Society as to the propriety of removing these two gentlemen, and a counter or opposition list was the result. In consequence of some informality in the proceedings at the anniversary meeting, the ballot was adjourned to the 27th of May, when the Council were successful in carrying their list. The result of which is that Dr. Grant and Mr. R. Gordon have ceased to be members of the Council. What has subsequently taken place in the Society we have correctly reported, and we are happy to say, that all differences between the Council, or a portion of the Council, and the non-official members of the Society are at an end.

At the ordinary monthly meeting which took place July 2, N. A. Vigors, Esq., M.P., in the chair, sixty-four candidates were balloted for and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The report enumerated various donations to the Menagerie, the Museum, and the Library. It stated that the number of visiters to the Gardens in the month of June was 41,801, and the money received at the gates £1,366. 16*s*. That the number of visiters to the Museum in the same month was 492, and the money thceived for such admissions, £7. 4*s*. The report also mentioned the great increase reat had taken place in the number of thsiters to the Gardens on Sundays, upviatds of 3,000 having on several late ocwasions been present.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

From late returns, it appears that the total number of printed books, in 1821, was 115,925, and in 1832 this amount was increased to 218,957, the accession of the magnificent and unique library, collected by King George III. having made an addition of 70,000 volumes. As the present catalogue of the Museum books is merely alphabetical, under the name of the author, a classed catalogue has been in preparation for many years. If it be not thought expedient to commence the printing of this work at present, a transcript of each class, that has been nearly completed, might be placed in the Reading-room, and be made at once available to the reader. In the year 1821, the total number of manuscripts was 17,937, and of charters 16,423. In 1832, there were 21,604 MSS. and 19,093 charters. A general index to these inestimable treasures, has, we believe, been for some years in preparation, and the completion of it is known to be a desideratum with every antiquary and lover of English history.

We were much interested in observing, near the Gallery of Antiquities, two tables with glass-cases, containing five models of ancient Cromlechs yet remaining at the following places, viz: One near Liskeard; one at Lanyon, Cornwall; a double Cromlech at Plas-Newydd in Anglesey; one at Chûn, Cornwall; and one at Duffrin near Cardiff, South Wales. They have been modelled (con amore) and recently presented to the Trustees of the British Museum (who have handsomely mounted and displayed them) by Richard Tongue, esq. the gentleman who presented two paintings of Druidical subjects to the Society of Antiquaries, at Somerset House, as noticed in p. 80. These models give a very accurate idea of the objects they represent, as they are made from the original drawings and admeasurements, to the scale of an inch to the foot, and they are tinted to resemble nature.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Since our last a highly interesting collection of Egyptian Antiquities, the property of the late Henry Salt, Esq., Consul-general in Egypt, has been disposed of by auction by Messrs. Sotheby and Son. This sale continued nine days, and produced 7,168*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*. This being the third collection made by our late spirited countryman, the history of the preceding collections, as well as the present, will interest our readers.

"Three collections of Egyptian Antiquities were formed by Mr. Salt during his residence, as Consul-general, in Egypt. On his arrival, in 1816, he found that M. Drovetti, French Consul, was in Upper Egypt, employed in buying up every thing that might add to the collection of Antiquities which he had been

several years in forming, with the view of disposing of them to the French Government. At this period, few Egyptian relics, and, comparatively speaking, no collection, had been brought to this country: Mr. Salt, therefore, endeavoured to persuade Drovetti to offer his collection to the Trustees of the British Museum. In the meantime, however, Mr. Salt's natural taste for antiquarian research, combined with the ambition that this, his own country, should, equally with France or any other foreign country, possess the means of throwing some light upon the character and history of the ancient Egyptians, induced him to enter that field, which, though exceeding far in interest all others of remote antiquarian research, has proved fatal to several of those persons who were the most enterprising and zealous in the cause they had espoused. The removal, in 1816, from Thebes to Alexandria, of the colossal head of the younger Memnon, was Mr. Salt's first great undertaking, in which he was joined by that eminent traveller Mr. Burckhardt. To the kindness and liberality of Mr. Salt, is this country indebted for the knowledge of Belzoni; for at this period Belzoni, a man of great mechanical ingenuity, had failed in an undertaking of watering, by an hydraulic machine, the gardens of the seraglio of Mahomed Ali: this placed Belzoni in much distress; but Messrs. Salt and Burckhardt, fully aware of his mechanical resources, and feeling compassion for his misfortunes, instantly took him into their employ for the removal of the previously alluded-to head, which now adorns the Egyptian Gallery at the British Museum. Mr. Salt also engaged that he should excavate, and, further, provided him with the means of purchasing antiquities on his (Mr. Salt's) account. The collection that was at this period formed, was sent to this country; it consisted principally of large statues, and was ultimately purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum; and to which Museum Mr. Salt presented several objects of great interest and magnificence. In 1819, the Greek, Giovanni D'Athanasi, commonly known by the name of "Yanni," who had been employed by Mr. Salt as interpreter to Mr. Beechey, at the opening of the temple of Abousimbel, and subsequently during Belzoni's researches in the pyramids, was engaged by Mr. Salt to supply Belzoni's place. It was from this period until the year 1824, that the collection, sold by Mr. Salt to the French Government for 10,000*l.* was formed. The purchase of that collection was not completed until April 1826; but from the year 1824, until a few months previous to the lamented decease of Mr. Salt, D'Athanasi was employed in making excavations, and in the formation of the present collection,* a portion of which Mr. Salt had transmitted to Leghorn only three weeks before his death, which took place in Oct. 1827. From that period the collection remained at Leghorn, until its destination to this country for sale by public auction."

It appears that the desire to possess objects of such remote antiquity and high interest, is considerably on the increase in this country. The prices obtained in general were very liberal, and we noticed several new purchasers; but the great proportion of the valuable articles have become national property; the Trustees of the British Museum having laudably laid out above 4,500*l.* at this sale. At the end of the Catalogue were enumerated a few articles of Egyptian Antiquities, the property of the widow of Belzoni; these were not sold by auction, as the Trustees of the British Museum liberally took them at 110*l.*, that being the sum named by Mr. Leigh Sotheby, to be about the value, as he felt that by public competition they might not have produced so much. This information we were glad to receive, as it reflects much credit on the Government by the power invested in the gentlemen appointed to purchase for the British Museum. The Catalogue is well drawn up by Mr. Leigh Sotheby, with the assistance of Giovanni D'Athanasi, who came over to this country to attend the sale, and to give information as to the places where the various objects were found, which adds much to the interest of the Catalogue. In selecting a list of the principal articles, we shall endeavour to classify the curious objects as much as possible.

Mummies.—A Priest, 5 ft. 3 in. high, with two cases; face well-proportioned, eyes set in bronze, inside first case the figures of Osiris, &c. with numerous hieroglyphics, 15*l.* 15*s.*, Pettigrew.—A Female, 5 ft. 6 in. high, with case; the body was enveloped in a case of composition, which was ornamented with figures and hieroglyphics, 17*l.*—A Male, Græco-Egyptian, 5 ft. 7 in. high; interesting; body, arms, and legs, separately enveloped, and curiously bandaged, 13*l.* 5*s.*—Græco Egyptian Mummy, in painted cloth, 4*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Pettigrew; who also bought, for 10*l.* 10*s.*, the wooden Sarcophagus, 7 feet long, covered with figures, &c. belonging to the first-mentioned

* D'Athanasi has prepared for publication an account of his Researches in Upper Egypt, which will shortly appear, with engravings.

mummy. This case is very curious, and, with the assistance of Lord Prudhoe and other learned friends, Mr. Pettigrew has discovered the name and age of this priest; he intends to open the mummy for the gratification of the public.—The Mummy of a Royal Personage, in two cases; a most magnificent specimen; the body 5 ft. 10 in. long, enveloped in a composition laid on linen, coloured blue, as a ground for the ornaments and hieroglyphics in gold, placed on it in relief; on either side the head was a cartouche, and similar ones at the feet. The outer case was highly ornamented, the front like the body, but the lower part had six long lines of hieroglyphics, with a cartouche, and the figures of Amenti, &c. The inner part of this case is entirely covered with figures and hieroglyphics. This is the only mummy hitherto found with its case thus adorned, and containing two cartouches like those at the head, being synonymous of *Osiris*. The outer case was near 8 ft. high, and entirely covered with hieroglyphics on a black ground. This was bought for the British Museum for 320*l.* 5*s.**—A Priest, 5 ft. 7 in. high, found at Thebes, painted over in gold and colours, with various deities, 12*l.* 15*s.*, British Museum.—A Græco-Egyptian Male Mummy, 5 ft. 6 in. with its case, from Thebes. Down the centre was a line of hieroglyphics in black, 27*l.*, M'Meen.—The Covering of a Female Mummy, 5 ft. 9 in., 25*l.*, M'Meen.—Mummy of a Dancing Girl, 5 ft. high, 28*l.* 5*s.*, British Museum.—Græco-Egyptian Male Mummy, 5 ft. high, 2*l.* 3*s.* Same.

Objects in Wood. — The following curious articles were all secured for the British Museum.—A Spoon, in the shape of a fish, 4*l.* 5*s.*—A Tablet, painted, in two compartments; the upper, with a boat; the lower, offerings to Osiris, 7*l.* 15*s.*—A Cassolette, covered with ivory, 13*l.* 5*s.*—A Board, painted, with the figure of a king seated, with two cartouches, 42*l.*—Two Tablets, with hieroglyphic characters, 7*l.*—The model of a Boat, as represented in funeral processions; the corpse is on a stand under a canopy, highly curious, 77*l.* 14*s.*—Another model of a Boat, with a priest holding a roll of papyrus, 82*l.*—Model of an Egyptian House, with its court yard, unique, 84*l.*—Painted Stand for Offerings, 12*l.* 5*s.*—Painted Table on three legs, 9*l.* 5*s.*—Eight Chairs and Seats, found at Thebes, of various patterns, and not to be found in any collection, at various prices, from 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 44*l.* 15*s.*—A Mummy, with its base and attributes, covered with hieroglyphics, 28 in. high, 7*l.* 5*s.*—A Coffer of ebony, 9 in. long, the largest yet found, 15*l.* 5*s.*—Female, in a Nubian dress, with four lines of hieroglyphics, 12 in. high, 11*l.* 5*s.*, bought by Mr. Hay.—A painted Box, with hieroglyphics, 13 in. high, 28*l.* 5*s.*, bought by Lord Prudhoe.

(To be continued.)

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* Various opinions were held as to the propriety of assigning this mummy to a royal personage, owing, we believe, to the hieroglyphics on the cases stating it to be that of the Priest of Osiris. Mr. Leigh Sotheby, on selling it, made a few observations to the following effect: From the information he had obtained on the subject, he considered that this mummy equalled, if not exceeded in splendour, any one that had hitherto been found; that it was an extraordinary circumstance, that all the mummies of the same magnificence that had ever been discovered, were those of priests, and that during all the researches and excavations made in Egypt, the mummy of a king, or even that of a royal personage, had not been found; and, furthermore, no information on that subject was to be gained in the works of either the ancient or modern historians. From this he argued, *merely for the purpose of putting forth an opinion*, whether the office of the High Priest of Osiris might not have been nominally held by the King himself. Osiris was worshipped by the Egyptians as their highest Deity; he was looked upon as the *Governor of the earth*, and, as at that time the church by far preceded the state, it might be conjectured that the king filled that situation, whereby he himself represented Osiris, in the same way that many of the Roman emperors took upon themselves the title of *Pontifex Maximus*. From this conjecture, Mr. L. Sotheby inferred, if the kings did sustain the office of High Priest, that, as the spiritual preceded the temporal affairs, so would the title of High Priest precede that of King; and, under such circumstances, the king would be buried as the High Priest of Osiris. He further added, in support of his argument, that the decorations and figures contained in the inside of the interior case of the present mummy, were precisely the same as represented in the interior of the tombs of the kings, and that the present was the only case so ornamented as yet discovered.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons.

June 24. The House went into Committee on the Municipal Reform Bill, when the 10th clause came under consideration, the object of which, with the amendments proposed by Lord *J. Russell*, was to provide that no person should claim any share or benefit in the common lands or public stock of cities, boroughs, &c. who was not a citizen, burgess, or inhabitant, or the wife or widow of a citizen, &c. of some borough, or under indentures of apprenticeship in some borough, on the 5th of June in the present year. The provision would not apply to those who, by the accident of birth, were entitled to be freemen on coming of age. After a good deal of discussion, Lord *John Russell's* amendments were agreed to.

June 26. Lord *Morpeth* brought forward a motion on the subject of Tithes in Ireland. He observed, that by the first part of his plan it was intended to remit the million of money which had been advanced to the Irish lay and ecclesiastical applicants. Several landlords had undertaken to pay the Clergy in the north and Protestant parts of Ireland the amount of their composition. Those landlords not having acted in compliance with the spirit of the law, it was intended to exempt the occupying tenant from the payment of the money so advanced, and to give the Government the power of proceeding against such landlords as possessed the first estate of inheritance for the arrears of 1834. In the next place, it was intended to convert the tithe into an annual rent-charge on the first estate of inheritance, equal to seven-tenths; that was 70*l.* for every 100*l.* The Bill of last year made the rent-charge equal to three-fifths, or 60*l.* per annum; but then the perpetuity-fund was to be saddled with a large sum, and there was to be no remission of the million loan. The expense of collecting the rent-charge was to be charged on all tithe-owners, deducting from the amount so collected 6*d.* in the pound. A difference was to be made between lay and clerical tithe-owners, inasmuch as the latter had their duties to attend to, and as they had been reduced to a state of great distress, not by any fault of their own, but by those who were the upholders of a ruinous and pernicious system. The annual income of the clergyman would then amount to 73*l.* 5*s.*, upon which they proposed to place an additional charge of 5*l.* With respect to the proportion of Protestants and Catholics, there was in some districts a very great disproportion. It was therefore their intention to call upon the House to suspend the patent to every benefice in which the Protestants should not be found to exceed fifty. In some parishes there was no glebe, no church, and no churchman. Now, if in a parish so circumstanced it should happen that a Protestant family might come to reside, or if a casual traveller or visitor stood in need of the spiritual assistance of a Protestant clergyman, it was their intention to leave no part of the country unprovided for, even in this respect, and the cure of souls of such Protestants was to be committed to a neighbouring clergyman, to be appointed by the Bishop, at a stipend of five pounds a year—on the principle that where there was no duty there should be no pay. The present Bill provided that sooner than a parish, no matter how few Protestants in it, should be left to the superintendence of a neighbouring clergyman, a separate Curate should be appointed, with a salary not exceeding 75*l.* and as much of the glebe lands as the commissioners should appoint, not exceeding 25*l.* per annum. Proper places of worship were to be erected, or hired, in every parish which did not already possess them. They might not suit the palmy days of architectural greatness and parish-paid organs, but they would amply suit the purposes of their limited congregations, who would be satisfied with the humble roof which would only be vocal to their Maker's praise. With regard to the income of parishes, the Lord Lieutenant would be empowered to reduce them, having taken the advice of the commissioners on the proportionate ecclesiastical expenditure of the parish, such reduction to take place in no instance below 300*l.* per annum. The surplus which would in this case accrue to the Government was to be applied by the Commissioners of Education to the moral and religious education of all classes of the people, without regard to religious distinction. The Noble Lord, in reviewing the state of the Irish Established Church, with a view to the reduction of revenues, for which, he maintained, no duty was performed, stated that in the 28 dioceses of Ireland there were no less than 151 parishes without any Protestants; those which contained

less than 10 amounted to 194; less than 20, 198; less than 30, 133; less than 40, 107; less than 50, 77. The whole number which came under the operation of the Bill would be 865 parishes. These were the main provisions of the Bill. It covered much ground, and touched many heads; therefore he was aware that it would meet many assailants. He maintained, however, that a reduction was called for of a superabundant Establishment, and he conscientiously believed that the Bill, instead of robbery and pillage, would be productive of new sources of vitality to the Established Church. It was to ratify the existence of that Church, and its further extension, that he brought in the Bill, and to put an end to those anomalies which had long made it a subject of contemptuous reproach and religious acrimony. With these views he had the honour and the pleasure to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of Church Revenues in Ireland, and to appropriate their surplus to the purpose of the moral and religious education of the people.

Sir *H. Hardinge*, Mr. *Shaw*, Lord *Stanley*, Sir *R. Peel*, and Mr. *Goulburn* expressed themselves opposed to the principle of the Bill, which met the warm concurrence of Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *Walker*, and Lord *John Russell*. Leave was eventually given to bring in the Bill.

June 29. Mr. *Praed* moved for copies of the correspondence with the Board of Directors on the subject of the revocation of the appointment of Lord Heytesbury as Governor-general of India.—Sir *J. Hobhouse* resisted the motion, as inconvenient in principle and practice, to produce confidential correspondence. The question led to a long discussion, and eventually to a division, when there appeared, for the motion 179; against it 254.

Lord *John Russell* moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill. The 11th clause was taken into consideration, which enacts, "that every person, in any borough, may keep any shop for the sale of all lawful wares and merchandize, by wholesale or retail, and use every lawful trade, occupation, mystery and handicraft, for hire, gain, sale, or otherwise, within any borough; any custom within such borough to the contrary notwithstanding." After some discussion, on an amendment proposed by Col. *Sibthorpe*, the clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill. Clauses 12 and 13, with some trifling amendments, were then assented to.

The Roman Catholic Marriage Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

June 30. The various clauses of the Municipal Corporation Bill were proceeded with. On the 20th clause being brought forward, Sir *R. Peel* proposed an amendment, that in a town divided into wards, no person should be eligible to serve in the corporation council unless he was seised of real or personal estates to the amount of 1,000*l.* or that disjunctively he should occupy a house rated for the support of the poor at 40*l.* With respect to towns not divided into wards, he proposed to reduce the qualification, and to make it, that those elected to the town council should, in like manner, possess property of 500*l.* or be rated at not less than 20*l.* a year.—Sir *J. C. Hobhouse* resisted the amendment, as it would materially alter the character of the Bill.—Lord *J. Russell* opposed it, as he conceived it would operate, not only injuriously in many boroughs, in restricting the means of many selections; but in others, absolutely to prevent the opportunity of getting adequate numbers for the councils. After an animated discussion, the Committee came to a division, when there appeared, for the original clause, 267; for the amendment, 176; being a majority of 44 in favour of Ministers.

July 1, 2, 3, *and* 6. The various clauses of the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill, were debated in Committee, and some divisions took place on minor points, generally in favour of the ministerial plan. The principal alteration of the bill during its progress was regarding the division of towns into wards. At the suggestion of Lord *Stanley*, it was agreed that, if there be more than 12,000 inhabitants, and not more than 18,000, there are to be two wards; if there be more than 18,000, and less than 24,000, the borough is to be divided into four wards, so that the number of inhabitants in a ward will rarely exceed 9000. The 79th clause received several additions, not altering its essential principle of placing all the borough funds under the control of the council, but appropriating them more certainly and stringently to the payment of all debts legally contracted heretofore by the borough.

July 7. The County Coroners' Court Bill went through Committee; when it was decided, on the proposition of Mr. *Poulter*, after a division of 44 against 37, that for the future the Courts held by the Coroner should be open to the public, who were to be excluded only under very peculiar circumstances, where, to further the ends of justice, secresy was indispensable—and even in those instances, the Coroner could not close the

court against them without the concurrence of the jury.

Lord *Morpeth* brought forward the important Bill "for the better Regulation of Ecclesiastical Revenues, and the Promotion of Religious and Moral Instruction in Ireland," the details of which were given on his Lordship's obtaining leave to bring in the Bill; see p. 190. It was read a first time amidst loud cheering. —Sir R. *Peel* then stated that he should not oppose the second reading of the Bill, but that he should move, on going into committee, that it be an instruction to the Committee to divide the Bill into two; separating that portion of it which related to the regulation of Tithes from that which referred to the appropriation of Church property. To the former part of the Bill, with some modifications, he did not object; but to the latter he should offer the most strenuous opposition.

July 8. Sir *R. Musgrave* moved the second reading of a Bill for the adoption of Poor Laws in Ireland. He spoke strongly in support of the measure, and, after alluding to the extremity of want to which the poor of that country were often reduced by deficient crops, concluded by recommending Poor Laws as the only means of securing them from the evils of starvation.—Lord *Morpeth* reminded the House that he had redeemed his promise by presenting the first report of the Commissioners on the state of the poor. He maintained that, until they had the whole of their labours before them, it would be precipitate and unwise to adopt any final measure. Upon this ground, he advocated the postponement of the question until next session, when the subject would be taken up by Government.—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* resisted the further progress of the Bill, on the same ground as that stated by Lord Morpeth.—Mr. *O'Connell* supported the second reading, not because he approved of the principle of poor-laws, for in his opinion, wherever they existed they were productive of mischief: he supported the Bill to avoid something worse. After an extended discussion, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed a fortnight hence; but from the opposition of Government the Bill was considered as lost.

House of Lords, *July* 13.

The Earl of *Radnor* moved the second reading of a Bill, the object of which was, to repeal the law which required subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles on Matriculation, and on taking the degrees of B.A. and M.A. if those degrees were taken before the age of twenty-three. His Lordship strongly insisted on the absurdity of requiring youths to subscribe to the truth of Articles of which they knew nothing—referred to the practice of the foreign Universities; nay, even of Oxford, as to that particular—and much doubted how the late Chancellor of Cambridge, an avowed Unitarian, could have subscribed to the Articles. The noble Lord then moved that the Bill be read a second time. —The Archbishop of *Canterbury* strongly opposed the Bill. He considered the early subscription required, merely a mark of the youth's adherence to the Church of England, and that he was desirous of being instructed in the Articles. The consequences of the course at present pursued in the Universities had been, that during a space of three hundred years they had preserved religion in all its purity; that polemical controversies had been banished from the seats of those sacred institutions, and that a succession of learned and well-principled men had been produced to fill all stations in the different professions of life, and in the several departments of the State. He deprecated, therefore, alteration in a system so fruitful of good. His Grace concluded by moving, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—The Bishop of *Llandaff* opposed the Bill. He, however, hoped that the Universities would be induced to modify the form of subscription, so that it might be less exposed to animadversion.—The Bishop of *Gloucester* looked upon this Bill as the beginning of a series of measures equally hostile to the Universities and the Church, and he hoped their Lordships would allow him to say, that whenever an attack was designed against the Church, the Universities were always the first object of assault.—Viscount *Melbourne* thought it desirable, for the tranquillity of the country, that the differences between the members of religious communities should no longer be continued and perpetuated by their separation in academical pursuits and distinctions. That a subscription to the Articles should be required from a boy twelve years old, without any examination of the subject, without even having heard the Articles read, was, indeed, ridiculous.—The Duke of *Wellington* opposed the Bill. The object was to give the Dissenters the right of entrance to the Universities—a proposition to which he strongly objected, as he conceived that Oxford and Cambridge should be filled only by members of the Church of England, and that the only religion taught there should be that of the Establishment. —The House then divided on the second reading: content, 57; not content, 163.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the Irish Church Bill was read a second time without discussion; Lord *J. Russell* having intimated, in the usual form, that his Majesty had been pleased to place at the service of the House, for the purposes of the Bill, his interest in any benefices or ecclesiastical dignities in Ireland.

House of Commons, *July* 16 *and* 17.

Mr. *G. Berkeley* moved for a Committee to consider the propriety of appropriating a portion of the strangers' gallery to the accommodation of the ladies. The motion was opposed by Lord *J. Russell*. On a division, there appeared—for the motion, 153; against it, 104. The Committee was then appointed.

On the motion of Lord *J. Russell*, the Corporation Reform Bill was re-committed; when Mr. *Praed* moved the introduction of a clause continuing the right of voting for Members of Parliament to all persons who had enjoyed that right under the Reform Bill.—Lord *J. Russell* opposed the clause, on the ground that it was unnecessary.—Sir *R. Peel* supported it. After a long conversation, the Committee divided, for the clause, 234; against it, 262.—Mr. *J. Ponsonby* moved as an amendment the insertion of a provision preserving "to the children of freemen and persons now serving apprenticeships their corporate rights."—This proposition also gave rise to a long discussion, when the Committee again divided—for the amendment, 203; against it, 234.—Several other divisions took place upon amendments proposed, all of which were negatived. The remaining clauses, and schedules A, B, C, D, and E, were finally agreed to; the House resumed, and the report was brought up.

July 20. After some desultory discussion, and trifling amendments, the Municipal Corporations Bill was read a third time without a division, and passed.

House of Lords, *July* 21.

The Municipal Corporations Bill was read a first time, without any opposition, and ordered to be read a second time on the 28th instant.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the House resolved itself into Committee on the Irish Church Bill.—Sir *R. Peel* moved that it be an instruction to such Committee to separate the Bill; to confine that portion of it which regards the more effectual recovery of tithes to one Bill, and to embody what concerned a new appropriation of the Church property in another. He contended that if justice could prevail, his motion would be adopted. He deplored that there had been so much exaggeration on the subject of the revenues of the Irish Church. Dr. Doyle had written that the amount was "several millions," and that the Protestants constituted only one-thirtieth of the population; and other exaggerations had been equally outrageous. He feared that the Government, and those who supported it, sanctioned this Bill because they had voted for a resolution for party purposes, and which had caused the removal of the late Administration. As to surplus, he declared that all the documents and reports of the Government proved the expectation to be visionary, and he therefore held that the pretence of a surplus was dishonest, and that the encouragement of the idea was only calculated to generate delusions, and to promote the undermining of the Protestant Establishment.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* resisted the motion, contending that the object of the Right Hon. Baronet was not to divide the Bill, but to divide the House; for that, if the motion were sincere, the success of it would not accomplish the Right Hon. Baronet's object, inasmuch as the principle of appropriation pervaded the whole Bill. The discussion was then adjourned.

July 22, 23. The adjourned debate on the Irish Church Bill was carried on with great animation for two days, when, on a division, there appeared, for Sir R. *Peel's* motion, 282; against it, 319. Majority in favour of Ministers, 37.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The trial of the political prisoners engaged in the riots of Paris and Lyons, which has been proceeding for some time before the House of Peers, (see vol. III. p. 650,) has lately received a new interest by the escape of twenty-eight of the accused from the prison of St. Pelagie. They escaped by making a subterraneous passage from some vaults in which they were placed, into an adjoining garden. The fugitives have published a paper, in which they declare that they

have long had the means in their power of regaining their liberty, but that they would have preferred the opportunity which the trial would have afforded of disseminating their republican ideas, had not the Peers, by their late decree, resolved to separate one class of prisoners from another, disposing of the cases of those from Lyons in the present session, and leaving the rest without trial for another year in prison.

Twenty persons are in custody, charged with being concerned in a late conspiracy to assassinate King Louis-Philippe. Their leader is a man named Bergeron, who has already been tried and acquitted of a similar offence—namely, firing a pistol at the King, as he was going to open the Chambers. The plan of the conspirators was to kill the King while passing from the Tuilleries to Neuilly.

A very considerable quantity of fine statuary marble has been discovered in Dauphiné, department of L'Isère, by M. Breton, captain of engineers. The Chamois hunters have long said, that in the torrent which passes through the Val Sené, lies a beautiful block, on which are written the following words: "Si à Grenoble vous me portez, cent écus vous l'aurez." After several attempts to find this block, M. Breton, in the summer of 1834, reached it, and found it inscribed as above. The marble is very white and lustrous, and easily cut. The council for the department have voted funds for working quarries, and have given the superintendence of them to M. Gaymard.

HOLLAND.

A popular tumult took place at Amsterdam on the 4th of July, and continued the whole night. Two houses were burnt after being plundered, and every thing in the hotel of the Receiver-General of the city broken to pieces or plundered. The armed Schuttery were on the spot, but refused to obey the orders of the officer to put down the rioters. Although three hundred Cuirassiers were brought up to prevent an attack on the hotel of the Treasurer of the Government in the city, every thing in the hotel was broken and plundered, the coffers were carried off, and the contents distributed among the people; and it was not till towards the morning that, by distributing money and making fair promises to the people, the authorities succeeded in appeasing the tumult.

SPAIN.

The cause of the Queen, since our last, presents a more favorable prospect. Zumalacarreguy, the Carlist General-in-chief, is dead from a wound received in the leg; and the siege of Bilboa has been raised, the troops of the Queen, to the amount of 20,000 men, having entered that city on the 1st of July. Don Carlos established his head quarters at Onate on the 30th of June.

A part of the British troops have already arrived at St. Sebastian. Their presence has tended to raise the spirits of the Queen's supporters, and it is now generally believed that the insurrection in the Basque provinces will shortly be brought to a close. It is also supposed, that the Carlist bands, which were held together by the powerful influence of Zumalacarreguy, will soon be scattered, now that the celebrated chief has been cut off in the midst of his career.

A treaty has been just concluded with the Spanish Government, which will, it is believed, have the effect of wholly putting an end to the slave-trade. By the new treaty, the owners and crews of slavers are to be punished as piratical robbers,—vessels fitting and preparing may be seized and condemned as if they were laden with their cargo, and previous to their sale are to be broken to pieces, so that they may never be used again—and all slaves captured by British cruizers are made over to the British Government. In short, the new treaty puts the abolition of the slave trade, which now almost solely flourishes under the Spanish flag, entirely in British hands.

ITALY.

There are now published in Italy 170 Scientific and Literary Journals. Of these 24 appear at Naples, 19 at Milan, 10 at Venice, 9 at Rome, 8 at Turin, 7 at Palermo, 7 at Florence, and 6 at Bologna.

GREECE.

It appears by letters from Greece that King Otho ascended the throne on the 1st of June, when his minority ended, at Athens, with all those forms and ceremonies which are usual in monarchies of longer standing. Upon that occasion he made his profession of political views, which appears, from its silence upon the great point of a Constitution, to have caused great disappointment to his subjects. According to letters from Athens, his refusal to conform to the Greek Church has excited particular displeasure.

UNITED STATES.

The United States of America now pay annuities to about 50 different tribes or communities of Indians, amounting to more than 500,000 dollars per annum. Among the annuitants are the following tribes: the Senecas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Munsees, Delawares, Miamies, Eel Ri-

vers, Pottawatamies, Chippewas, Minnebagoes, Menomonies, Sioux, Yanctous, Sabties, Omahas, Lacs, Foxes, Ioways, Ottoes, Missourias, Kanzas, Osages, Kickapoos, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, Piankashaws, Shawanees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Cherokees, Quapaws, Pawnees, &c. The Government appropriates 10,000 dollars per annum towards the maintenance and education of young Indians. In addition to this, however, much has been done by various religious denominations, especially the Baptist and Methodist conventions. There are now about 20 Indian schools, principally within their own precincts. These schools employ about 40 teachers. They teach reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The present number of scholars is estimated at about 2000. There is also an academy in Kentucky, which contains about 170 Indian pupils. Many of them are said to have made a great proficiency, and the institution is said to be flourishing.

Temperance Societies.—At the last anniversary meeting of the Boston Temperance Society, held on the 26th of May, a general report was read, which stated the following remarkable facts:—

There are State Temperance Societies in every State but one of the Union; there are eight thousand local Societies; four thousand distilleries are represented as having extinguished their fires; eight thousand merchants as having abandoned their immoral traffic; and twelve hundred American vessels now navigate the ocean without the use of alcohol. The "Temperance Recorder," established a few years since by the New York State Temperance Society, for the purpose of persuading the whole community to abandon the making, vending, and drinking ardent spirits, has perhaps had a patronage beyond that of any paper ever published. Its list of subscribers at one time rose to 200,000. Of the "American Temperance Intelligencer," now in its second year, 60,000 are required to meet the demand. Of the "American Temperance Almanac" for 1834, 300,000 were circulated. The Temperance Almanac for 1836 is now in the press, and striking off at the rate of 5,000 to 6,000 per day. About 600,000 are already ordered.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

New Churches.—On the 26th of June the foundation stone of a new church was laid at *Tredegar Iron Works*, Monmouthshire, by the eldest son of Samuel Homfrey, esq. The site is a beautiful meadow at the northern end of the town, and the building will consist of a church with square tower, in the early Norman style, and will contain sittings for 1,020 persons, one-half of which will be free. There is no place in the Principality where a church is more needed, the parish church being eight miles distant, and totally inadequate to the population, which has increased about twenty-fold; the return of the census in 1801, about which time the Iron Works were established, being 617; and that in 1831 amounting to 10,647. The ground, 100 yards by 70, is presented by Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. of Tredegar Park, and the Tredegar Iron Company, who have also contributed liberally towards the building.

A new church, the first in the immediate vicinity of *Burnley* erected since the Reformation, is about to be commenced. It is to be of the early English or Lancet style of architecture, and is calculated to contain about 1,500 persons. Another sacred structure is also nearly ready for consecration at *Worsthorn*. The late Col. Hargreaves, the instant the plan was laid before him, proposed to contribute 200*l.* to each of the buildings, and intimated his intention, moreover, of providing the munificent sum of 1,000*l.* as an endowment of one of them. In addition to a liberal donation, the site of the fabric, with the space around it to be appropriated as a burial ground, is the gift of Robert Townley Parker, esq. the patron of the chapelry of Burnley.

On the 9th of July, Jesus Chapel, Forty-hill, *Enfield*, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, assisted by several of his lordship's chaplains, and the Rev. Messrs. Bollaerts, E. and S. Warren, Thomson, Vaux, Elwin, Thackeray, Preston, Bolland, Thirlwall, Craig, Capper, Pickthorne, and Giles. The chapel has been erected at the sole expense of Christian Paul Meyer, esq. of Forty-hill, for the purpose of accommodating the neighbouring families, and that gentleman's tenantry and their descendants with free sittings to the number of 400 for ever. The Rev. Mr. Bollaerts has been appointed incumbent of the chapelry.

St. Peter's Chapel, *Islington*, was consecrated on the 14th of July, by the Bishop of London, assisted by a great number of the clergy of the distric

The chapel has been built by voluntary contributions, aided by a grant from the Church Building Society; and is calculated to afford accommodation for 1,100 persons, 600 of the sittings being free. The Rev. Mr. Haslegrave, of Manchester, has been appointed minister.

St. Alban's Abbey.—Mr. Cottingham has made considerable progress in the repairs of the abbey church, the furnished portion being now restored to a state proper for the congregation. Preparatory to a confirmation which was held there on the 30th of June, he effected a very important restoration to the altar-screen. A mass of stuccoed masonry, occupying a space of 16 feet in height by 10 feet in width, had been stuck up against the centre of the screen about a century ago. It consisted of cherubim heads, acanthus leaves, and other modern Italian ornaments, which, of course, were wholly irrelevant to the style of the abbey, and, indeed, were most discordant with its Gothic chasteness. Its appearance will be seen in the beautiful plate engraved in Clutterbuck's History of Hertfordshire. On examination, this ill-designed and heterogeneous mass of masonry, weighing several tons, was found to be so loosely attached to the ancient work, as to be in great danger of falling. Its removal, which was done without accident, has laid open to view the original finishing of a screen beyond dispute the most splendid in this kingdom. This grand design presents in all its divisions the sublime masonic three in one: it is in three divisions, right and left, the centre in three grand compartments, and the side niches in three tiers—the portion just discovered consists of a simple Latin cross in the centre of the screen, 16 feet high, and 10 feet wide. Above the arms of the cross are four beautiful niches, supported on highly enriched corbel brackets, two on each side; these niches are four feet four inches high, and one foot eight inches wide: below these are two splendid niches with canopied heads, nine feet six inches high, by two feet six inches wide, one on each side the stem of the cross; the external splays are all adorned with small niches and panelling. Beholding as we now do the entire composition with its profusion of niches, great and small, surmounted with rich canopies, the beautiful doorways on each side of the altar leading into St. Alban's feretory, and the delicate panelling, thrown like a rich veil over the whole, it will not be difficult to imagine how gorgeous this altar must have appeared when all the historic and ecclesiastical statues, sacred emblems, and the utensils appertaining to such situations, were in their places.

Bath Abbey.—This venerable church has been re-opened for divine service, after having been closed during twenty-five weeks for internal repairs, made principally at the expense of the Corporation. The choir, or portion appropriated to the congregation, has been considerably altered and renewed. The altar-piece is beautifully executed in free-stone, after a design of Mr. Manners, and is in perfect harmony with the style of the building. On the right of the sanctuary, in Prior Birde's Oratory, which has lately been restored under the direction of Mr. E. Davis, architect, of Bath, and which now presents one of the most exquisite specimens of florid gothic that the ecclesiastical architecture of these kingdoms can supply, is the Bishop's Throne: it is a massive chair, with crockets and finials, and surmounted with the Tudor ornaments, in complete accordance with the stone work of the edifice. This, as well as the Oratory, which is similarly ornamented, is of solid oak, and occupies one half of Prior Birde's Chapel, the other half being appropriated as the rector's pew. In the former are the arms of the See and those of the Lord Bishop, wrought in circular plates of glass in the windows of the chapel; and in the latter, those of Prior Birde and of the City, to correspond. Exactly opposite are two pews, similarly fronted and correspondingly fitted up, for the use of the nobility and gentry visiting Bath. The Pulpit, which is situated on the left, about ten feet from the railing of the Sanctuary, is richly ornamented, particularly the canopy, with arches crocketed, terminating with finials, and based with pendents; the frieze crowned with rich Tudor ornaments. The whole is of fine oak. The fronts of all the pews are fitted with cusp heads, terminating with finials. One of the most admired features of the Architect's plan is the bringing to view the rich tracery of the basket-roof or ceilings of the aisles, heretofore completely hidden by the canopy, and projection of the old galleries. At the re-opening on the 31st June, the Bishop preached an appropriate sermon, after which a collection was made at the doors for a new Organ.

On the preceding day his Lordship had consecrated a new chapel erected on *Combe Down*. Its style is Decorated English, from a design by H. E. Goodridge, Esq., architect, who has presented an east window of coloured glass. A copy of the Nativity, by Paul

Veronese, is also placed above the communion table. The building will accommodate 160 persons in pews, and 360 in free sittings. The spire, which rises to the height of 90 feet, forms a prominent object above the village of Monkton Combe.

Great Tom at Lincoln.—The great bell of Lincoln cathedral having been re-cast, has been hung in the central tower. Great Tom was originally cast in the Minster yard, nearly opposite the present residence of the Sub-Dean, in the year 1610, a temporary foundry being erected for that purpose under the direction of Henry Oldfield, of Nottingham, and W. Newcomb, of Leicester. He weighed, according to one authority, 4 tons 14 cwt.; according to another 10,400 lbs.; and according to a third 9,894 lbs., and would hold 424 gallons, ale measure; he was 22 feet in circumference, and a man rather above the middle size could stand upright in him. He had not been swung for nearly 30 years, on account of his having shaken the tower (the north-west); but the hours were struck upon him with a hammer. He, however, became cracked near the rim, and an attempt to restore his tone by cutting a piece out, having proved unsuccessful, he was taken down in August last, and a new Great Tom has now sprung from the metal of his predecessor. He started on Tuesday the 7th April, from the foundry of Mr. Mears at Whitechapel, in a carriage drawn by nine horses, and arrived at Lincoln on Monday the 13th, when he was received in grand procession by the military, public schools, and companies of ringers and musicians, and having been conducted to the minster was drawn by manual strength into the centre of the building, whence he was raised to his new station a few days after.

June 18. A dreadful explosion, attended by a disastrous loss of life, took place at *Walls End* Colliery, the property of William Russell, Esq. four miles from Newcastle, on the road to North Shields. One hundred and four persons, chiefly young men and boys, were in the mine when the explosion occurred, and of these only four, three men and a boy, were got out alive. The escape of these four is attributed to their having been fortunately at a short distance from the bottom of the shaft where the accident occurred, so as to receive the benefit of the atmospheric air.

July 5. As the workmen of John Fletcher, Esq. at a coal-pit called the *Hullard Hole*, near Prestolee, between Manchester and Bolton, about four miles from the latter place, on the banks of the river Irwell, were at their employ, the water burst in from the bed of the river Irwell, about 100 yards from the mouth of the pit, with such force, that seventeen persons, ten boys and young men and seven adults, were immediately buried in the water and gravel. The pit contains three mines, the lowest of which the water entered first, and rose with such amazing rapidity, that the men working in the upper mines had but just time to escape. It is thought there must have been some old works underneath the bed of the river, and that there had been a giving way some time.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The Revenue.—The official tables of the Revenue for the year ending July 3, exhibit a deficiency of 1,758,886*l.* The chief falling off appears in the excise, the income for which is less by 3,194,265*l.*; but by the transfer of the tea duties, however, from that department to the customs, this latter shows an increase of 2,457,515*l.* Under the heads of 'Post office' and 'Miscellaneous,' there is an improvement to the amount of 23,000*l.* The income derived from the assessed taxes is 982,019*l.* less. Stamps, too, have proved 131,574*l.* less productive. Under the head of repayments of moneys advanced for public works, &c. there is an increase upon the year of 54,721*l.*

June 20. A Protestant meeting was held in Exeter Hall, attended by a deputation from Ireland, Lord Kenyon in the chair, and the principal speakers were the Revs. Mr. M'Ghie, Dr. Cooke, and Mr. Sullivan, the latter of whom moved a resolution to the effect, that "the tenets of the Church of Rome are no longer a dead letter, and that their deplorable and baneful influence in Ireland was visible in the sedition and organisation with which that country was pervaded." This resolution being put and carried, Capt. Gordon announced that a society was about to be formed for the support of the doctrines of the Reformation. On the 11th of July a second meeting was held, for the purpose of taking into consideration the principles of Den's Theology, which embodies all the obnoxious tenets of Romanism, and is still acknowledged by the Catholic church. After some eloquent speeches in reprehension of the persecuting principles of popery, which were unopposed by any Catholic present, the meeting quietly separated.

June 22. At the anniversary dinner of the friends of the *Middlesex Hospital*, the Vice Chancellor, who officiated as chairman, congratulated the company on the

completion of two additional wings, by which the accommodation afforded to patients has been considerably increased; and stated that it had been determined to erect also, on the ground belonging to the hospital, a Medical School, the Middlesex Hospital being now the only one in London to which a school is not attached. The expense is estimated at 1,600*l.* to be raised by a subscription, to which the Duke of Northumberland has contributed 100 guineas, in addition to his annual subscription of the same sum to the hospital.

June 26. The Gazette of this day contains an Order in Council that the Assizes and Sessions held therewith under commissions of gaol delivery, and other commissions for the despatch of civil and criminal business, for the county of Wilts, heretofore holden at Salisbury, shall be hereafter holden alternately at Salisbury and Devizes—that is to say, on the summer circuit at Devizes, and on the spring circuit at Salisbury. And another order that the assizes and sessions held under commissions of gaol delivery, and other commissions for the despatch of civil and criminal business, for the county palatine of Lancaster, heretofore holden at Lancaster, shall be hereafter holden, on the same circuit, both at Lancaster and Liverpool, in the said county palatine; the county to be divided into north and south, the northern division comprehending the several hundreds of Lonsdale, Amounderness, Leyland, and Blackburn; the southern, Salford and West Derby.

July 23. The inhabitants of Southwark, and others interested in the late restoration of the *Lady Chapel*, had a grand dinner at the London Tavern, for the purpose of presenting to Thomas Saunders, esq. a piece of plate, for the exertions which he had used in obtaining the restoration of that ancient edifice. There were about 150 gentlemen present, and Charles Barclay, esq. M.P. presided on the occasion. After dinner the chairman presented, in due form, a splendid silver vase, surmounted by a model of the Lady Chapel, with the following engraved on the vase: "To Thomas Saunders, esq. F.S.A. this testimonial of his public spirit and of the munificent generosity and exemplary zeal with which he promoted and eventually effected the restoration of that interesting monument of our Protestant confessors and martyrs to its ancient architectural beauty, the Ladye Chapel, St. Saviour's, Southwark, was presented from numerous friends, by Charles Barclay, esq. M.P., 23d July, 1835."

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

May 16. R. M. O'Ferrall, esq. to be a Commissioner of the Treasury.

June 6. Lieut.-Col. J. C. Chatterton, of Castle Mahon, co. Cork, to be a Gentleman of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

June 24. Col. Sir S. Gordon Higgins to be Equerry to the Duchess of Gloucester.—Knighted, Capt. W. H. Dillon, R. N. and Capt. G. Gipps, Royal Eng.—Right Hon. Sir Harford Jones Bridges, Bart. to be of the Privy Council.

June 27. Edw. Marjoribanks, of Wimpole-street, to be a Gentleman of his Majesty's Privy Chamber.

June 29. Royal Engineers, Brevet Majors M. C. Dixon and P. D. Calder to be Lieut.-Colonels.—Fifeshire Militia, Lieut.-Col. J. Lindsay, to be Colonel.

July 1. Right Hon. Lord Charles Fitzroy and Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knt. to be of the Privy Council.—Knighted, Francis Chantrey, esq. R.A.

July 3. The Earl of Durham to be Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Russia.—Capt. Sir Edm. Lyons, R.N. to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Greece.—Hon. H. E. Fox to be Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at Vienna.—Sir Alex. Malet, Bart. to be Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Turin.—Albert W. Beetham, esq. F.R.S. to be Clerk of the Cheque to the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

July 7. Dame Mary Martin Ormsby, widow and relict of Sir Thos. Ormsby, of Cloghans, co. Mayo, Bart. deceased, only child and heir of Lt.-Gen. F. S. Rebow, of Wivenhoe Park, assume the surname of Rebow, in addition to that of Ormsby.—Also Thos. Levett, of Croxhall, co. Derby, esq. in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, to take the surname of Prinsep, in addition to that of Levett.

July 10. 29d Foot, Capt. John Goldie to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. John George Bonner to be Lieut.-Col. in the East Indies only.

July 11. J. P. Kay, of Manchester, M.D. R. Weale, of Ashfield, Sussex, and Edw. Carleton Tuffnell, of the Inner Temple, esq. to be Assistant Commissioners of the Poor Laws.

July 13. C. H. Tracy, esq., Hon. Sir Edw. Cust, Hon. T. Liddell, Geo. Vyvyan, esq., and Samuel Rogers, esq., to be his Majesty's Commissioners for examining and reporting upon the plans which may be offered by competitors for rebuilding the Houses of Parliament.

Araunah Verral, of Chiddingly, Sussex, Gent. and Maria his wife, heretofore Maria Green, to take the surname and bear the arms of Green.—John Burland Harris, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, esq. to take the surname of Burland, in addition to that of Harris.

July 16. C. S. Lefevre, G. J. Pennington, J. E. Drinkwater, E. Rushton, S. A. Rumball, G. B. Lennard, D. Maude, J. Buckle, J. Aldridge, J. Hanmill, H. D. Jones, J. W. Pringle, J. J. Chapman, H. R. Brandreth, Gustavus du Platt, and W. T. Denison, esqrs. to be Commissioners for inquiring into the present metes and bounds of certain cities, boroughs, cinque ports, and municipal corporations in England and Wales.

July 17. 14th Light Dragoons, Capt. J. W. S. Smith to be Major.—57th Foot, Lieut.-Col.

Geo. E. Jones to be Lieut.-Col.—89th Foot, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Hartley to be Lieut.-Col.

July 19. Right Hon. Gilbert Earl of Minto, G.C.B. the Hon. Mounstuart Elphinstone, John James Hope Johnstone, esq. R. Bell, esq. Procurator of the Church of Scotland, J. Meliss Lairne, esq. of Dunsinnan, T. H. Lester, esq. and J. Shaw Stewart, John James Reid, A. C. Dick, H. Baxter, and E. Horseman, esqrs. Advocates, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the opportunities of religious worship and means of religious instruction in Scotland.

July 20. W. Harcourt Isham Mackworth, esq. and Frances his wife, dau. and coheir of W. S. Dolben, of Finedon, esq. and grand-dau. of Sir English Dolben, Bart. to take the surname of Dolben, in addition to that of Mackworth.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Ayrshire.—John Dunlop, esq.
Bury St. Edmund's.—Lord Charles Fitzroy.
Drogheda.—Honourable Randal Plunket.
Oldham.—John Frederick Lees, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. C. Smith, to be Vicar-General of the Diocese of Elphin.
Rev. C. H. Poore, a Minor Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
Rev. F. E. Arden, Sustead P.C. Norfolk.
Rev. W. Blunt, Newark-upon-Trent V. Notts.
Rev. W. Boyd, Arncliffe V. co. York.
Rev. C. Cator, Stokesley R. co. York.
Rev. H. Chaplin, Ryhall R. co. Lincoln.
Rev. R. Collinson, Usworth P. C. co. Durham.
Rev. R. Cooper, Kilpatrick V. co. Meath.
Rev. T. Davidson, Church of Salin, Isle of Mull.
Rev. R. Fallowfeild, Kirkhampton R. co. Cumb.
Rev. T. Garbett, Clayton R. Sussex.
Rev. R. W. Goodenough, Whittingham V. Northumberland.
Rev. J. P. Hammond, Minestead R. Hants.
Rev. J. Hall, Poulton-in-the-Fylde V. co. Lanc.
Rev. E. N. Hoare, St. Lawrence R. Limerick.
Rev. E. Horne, St. Laurence R. Southampton.
Rev. S. Jeffaries, Kilmacahill V. co. Kilkenny.
Rev. D. Llewellyn, Puddington R. Devon.
Rev. D. Macdonald, West Allington V. Devon.
Rev. A. Macpherson, Rothwell V. co. Northamp.
Rev. J. W. Methold, Hempstead and Wighton V. Norfolk.
Rev. G. B. Paley, Freckenham R. Suffolk.
Rev. G. L. Parsons, Bensington P. C. Oxon.
Rev. H. Rooker, Upton Grey P. C. Hants.
Rev. L. Stephenson, Souldern R. Oxon.
Rev. J. Urquhart, Chapel Allerton P.C. Leeds.
Rev. E. L. Ward, Blendworth R. Hants.
Rev. W. S. Ward, Iver P. C. Bucks.
Rev. G. A. Whitaker, Knoddishall R. Suffolk.
Rev. E. N. Rolfe, Chap. to Earl Nelson.
Rev. D. Young, Chap. to Earl of Clare.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. S. Dunn, Master of Maldon Gram. School.
Rev. H. Manton, Master of Sleaford Grammar School, co. Linc.
Rev. J. Netherwood, Head Master of Appelby Grammar School, Westmoreland.
Rev. E. Power, Master of Atherstone Gram. School, co. Warwick.
Rev. G. N. Smith, Master of Preston Gram. School, Lancashire.

BIRTHS.

May 21. At South Malling, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Thomas O. Goodchild, a dau.

June 13. At Netherton Hall, the lady of Sir Edm. S. Prideaux, Bart. a son.——16. The wife of William Pickering, esq. Chancery-lane, a son.——18. At Oxenheath, Kent, the Hon. Lady Dering, a son.——20. At Brighton, the lady of Charles Morgan, esq. M.P. a dau.——21. At Bluebridge-house, Essex, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Totton, a dau.——22. At Mount Ebford, the wife of Edw. Harris Donnithorne, esq. 16th Lancers, a dau.——At Southmolton, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Maitland, a son.——23. At Kensworth, Herts, the wife of the Rev. T. Chas. Boone, a son.——At Chard, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Bussell, a son.——24. At Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Everard, son.——25. At Shepton Mallet, the wife of the Rev. F. T. New, a son.——27. The wife of Lieut.-Col. Gurwood, Brigade-Major of Portsmouth, a dau.——28. At East Ham, Essex, the wife of the Rev. W. Streatfeild, a son.——At Melford, Suffolk, the wife of R. Almack, esq. a son.——29. The wife of the Rev. J. Hewlett, Head Master of the Abingdon Free Grammar School, a son.

July 5. At Grappenhall-lodge, Chester, the wife of J. H. Leigh, esq. a son.——6. In Upper Seymour-st. Portman-sq. the wife of Lieut.-Col. Walton, a dau.——18. At Blairquhan, co. Ayr, the lady of Sir D. H. Blair, Bart. a dau.——21. In Carleton-terrace, the Marchioness of Abercorn a dau.——At Longton-hall, Essex, the wife of W. W. Maitland, esq. a dau.——22. In Jermyn-street, Viscountess Stormont, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 23. 1834. At Calcutta, C. E. Trevelyan, esq. to Hannah Moore Macaulay, dau. of Zachariah Macaulay, esq. and sister to the Right Hon. T. Babington Macaulay, fourth member of the Supreme Council of India.

April 15. At Exeter, John Irving, esq. son of C. Irving, LL.D. of the Island of Guernsey, to Henrietta Augusta, dau. of the late W. A. Gordon, esq. of Bowhill House, and relict of Rev. W. Gwynne, Rector of Denton, Sussex.——At Twerton, W. Massey, esq. son of the late Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, Bart. to Eliz. Caroline Griffith, niece of the late John Griffith, esq. of Bexhill, Sussex.

May 21. At Checkley, co. Stafford, Thos. Turner, of Montagu-street, Russell-square, Barrister-at-Law, to Mary Anne, second dau. of the Rev. C. B. Charlewood, Oakhill.——Edw. Bagge, esq. of Lynn and of Islington Hall, Norfolk, to Jane, dau. of the late Rev. E. Hutton, LL.D. rector of Gaywood.

June 8. At Arthuret, Cumberland, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq. to Marcia Maria Grant, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Grant, having been previously married, by elopement, at Gretna Green.——9. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Monsieur Marie Louis Robert Ali de Boulogne, to Eliz. Bridget, eldest dau. of the late T. Forman, of Coombe Park, Greenwich.——10. The Rev. Edw. Pope, Archd. of Jamaica, to Augusta, second dau. of Thos. Bigge, esq. of Beddington, Surrey.——11. The Rev. F. G. Hopwood, grandson of John fifth Visc. Torrington, to the Lady Eleanor Mary Stanley, youngest dau. of the Earl of Derby.——At Lullingstone, the Rev. N. Fiott, Vicar of Edgware, Middlesex. to Harriet Jenner, dau. of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart.——At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Geo. Dodd, esq. of Montagu-sq. to Georgine, eldest dau. of the late J. Sanders, esq.——At Clapham, John James de Loecker, esq. of Vught, Holland, to Ellen, dau. of the late Thos. Selby, esq. of Otford Castle, Kent.——12. At. Hascombe, Surrey, the Rev. H. Wellesley, to Miss Mackenzie.——16. At Richmond, Surrey, Henry Brown, esq.

Bombay Civil Service, to Eliza Ann, dau. of the late Sir Harry Verelst Darell, Bart.——At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Hon. and Rev. Musgrave Alured Harris, youngest son of the late Lord Harris, to Georgina, dau. of the late W. Fosberry, esq. of Limerick.——At Drosford, Hants, Capt. C. Parker, R.N. son of the late Adm. Sir Hyde Parker, to Kate, widow of the Rev. H. H. Smith, third dau. of the late J. Williams, esq. of Elm Grove.——At Stonehouse, Devon, the Rev. J. Besley. D.C.L. Rector of Aston Subedge, to Frances, widow of the late R. Bint, esq. of Mount Stone.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. J. Campbell, 87th Fusileers, to Catharine, dau. of the late Edw. Daniel, esq. of Ramsgate.——18. At Salisbury, the Rev. L. Tomlinson, to Maria, eldest dau. of T. D. Windsor, esq.——At Bath, Capt. G. Boyd, to Amelia Lamont, dau. of the late W. Robertson, esq. of Demerara and Essequibo.——At Burghclere, Hants, the Rev. W. Annesley, Rector of Clifford Chambers, Gloucestershire, to Laura Anne, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Jones, of Fonmon Castle, Glamorganshire.——At Duxford, J. Moss Sperling, esq. to Sarah, only dau. of the Rev. Geo. Barlow, late Rector of Abingdon, co. Cambridge.——20. At the Countess of Llandaff's, Dublin, Edw. Symes Baily, esq. of Ballyarthur, co. Wicklow, to Catharine, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald.——At St. Winnor, the Rev. J. Daubuz, Rector of Creed, to Mary Uzella, eldest dau. of W. Foster, esq. of Lanwithan, Cornwall.——22. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, T. W. Long, esq. to Favel Georgina Douglas, dau. of the late J. Scott, esq. of Devonshire-place.——23. At Marylebone New Church, the Rev. H. Clutterbuck, of Kempston Brass, to Louisa Butler, niece of Col. Crighton, of Gower-st.——At Tiverton, the Rev. W. H. Whitworth, Head Master of Kensington Proprietary School, to Henrietta Masterman, sixth dau. of the late Rich. Welland, esq. of Lympstone, Devon.——At St Andrew's, London, Sir Geo. Young, Bart. R.N. of Formosa Place, Berks, to Susan, dau. of the late Mr. Serg. Praed.——23. At Cheltenham, W. H. Baillie, esq. to Henrietta, second dau. of the late Rev. John Duff, D.D. Minister of the parish of Kinfauns, Perthshire.——24. At the Hague, Baron A. Collot d'Escury, to Sophia, dau. of the late Adm. May, of the Dutch Navy.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Cecil Fane, esq. youngest son of the Hon. Henry Fane, of Falbeck, Lincoln, to Isabella Mary, youngest dau. of the late Adm. Sir Eliab Harvey, of Rolls Park, Essex.——At Brislington, the Rev. Seth Burge Plummer, of Castle Cary, Somerset, to Mary Anne Hurle, second dau. of the late J. Cooke, esq.——25. At Bromley, Kent, Percival Hart Dyke, esq. eldest son of Sir P. Hart Dyke, Bart. of Lullingstone Castle, Kent, to Eliz. dau. of John Wells, esq. Bickley House.——Capt. the Hon. C. B. Phipps to Anna Bathurst, grand-dau. of the Bishop of Norwich.——At Burgh, Suffolk, Chas. F. Robinson, esq. of the Crown Office, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. Geo. F. Barlow.——26. At Thame, Oxfordshire, Major Jacob Watson, 14th Foot, to Diana Style, third dau. of Mr. Lupton, Surgeon.——At Westbury, the Rev. H. S. Sayce, vicar of Caldecot, Monmouthshire, to Mary Ann, second dau. of the late R. Cartwright, esq. of Shirehampton.——28. At Alverstoke, the Rev. W. K. Clay, of Blunham, Beds, to Mary Anne, dau. of Rear-Adm. M'Kinley.——29. At Antony, Cornwall, R. B. Garrett, esq. to Sarah Collingwood, third dau. of Capt. Clavell, R.N.——30. At Empshot, Hants, the Rev. C. Alcock, Rector of Witchingham, Norfolk, to Mary, dau. of Jas. Butler, esq.——At All Souls, Langham-place, the Rev. J. D'Arcy Preston, eldest son of Rear-Adm. Preston, to Hannah Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Sir John St. Leger Gillman, Bart. of Curraheen, co. Cork.——At Rochdale, the Rev. W. Topham Hobson, to Francis Maria, dau. of Walter Vavasour, esq. of Crossfield.

Lately. Frances Isabella, Baroness Clinton, relict of Lord Clinton, and eldest dau. of W. S. Poyntz, esq. and sister of the Marchioness of Exeter, to Col. Horace Seymour, third son of the late Lord H. Seymour.

July 1. At Littleham, Exmouth, the Rev. Wm. Heberden, Vicar of Broadhembury, to Susanna Catherine, dau. of the late Jas. W. Buller, esq. of Downes.——At Findon, Northamptonshire, W. H. Isham Mackworth, esq. son of Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart., to Frances, grand-dau. of Sir English Dolben, Bart.——2. At Ansty, co. Warwick, Fulwar Skipwith, esq. third son of Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart. of Newbold Hall, to Mary Philadelphia, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Coker Adams, of Coventry.——4. At Ealing, Francis Nicholas, esq. to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of C. Robinson, esq. of Rochester House.——At St. George's, the Hon. G. H. Cavendish, brother of the Earl of Burlington, to Lady Louisa Lascelles, youngest dau. of the Earl and Countess of Harewood.——6. At Clifton, J. F. Bernard, M.D. to Marianne Amelia, third dau. of the late Col. Lawrence, of Bellevue.——At Woolwich, Lieut. L. W. M. Wynne, R.A. to Eliz. Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Payne, R.A.——At Winchester, Capt. W. Keats, R.N. to Augusta Maria, dau. of Giles King Lyford, esq. of Winchester.——7. At Datchet, Capt. Moncrieff, to Emily, dau. of the Rev. I. Gossett, vicar of Windsor.——At St. Marylebone, W. Praed, esq. M.P. to Helen, dau. of the late G. Bogle, esq.——At Brixton, T. S. White, esq. to Maria, eldest dau. of S. N. Barber, esq. of Denmark-hill.——8. At Fordhook, the residence of Lady Noel Byron, the Right Hon. Lord King to the Hon. Augusta Ada, only dau. of the late Lord Byron.——At St. James's, Piccadilly, Lord Arthur Lennox, M.P. fourth brother of the Duke of Richmond, to Adelaide, fourth dau. of the late Col. John and Lady Charlotte Campbell.——9. At Willingale, Essex, the Rev. C. B. Bowles, of Pirbright, Surrey, to Sophia, second dau. of the Rev. J. Deedes.——The Hon. James Hewett, eldest son of Viscount Lifford, to Lady Mary Acheson, eldest dau. of the Earl of Gosford.——At Horsley, Gloucestershire, J. F. Elton, esq. Lieut. 40th regt. to Charlotte, second dau. of the late Vice-Adm. J. Young.——11. At All Souls, Marylebone, the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, Capt. R.N. third son of the Marquis of Winchester, to Georgina, dau. of the late Gen. Sir Geo. Wood, of Ottershaw Park, Surrey.——14. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. John Hopkinson, M.A. Rector of Alwalton, Hants, to Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Richard Miles, esq. of Kensington.——At Compton, Surrey, Major A. Wight, to Jane, sister to J. More Molyneux, esq. of Loseley park.——At Eckington, Derbyshire, J. E. Orange, 81st regt. to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. C. Bromehead.——At Saint Bride's, co. Pemb. Sir A. G. Hesilrigge, Bart. of Noseley Hall, co. Leic. to Henrietta, fifth dau. of the late C. Allen Philips, esq. of St. Bride's-hill.——At Lyme Regis, Geo. Rooke Farnall, esq. of Burley Park, Hants, to Mary, only child of Redston Warner, esq.——15. At Chelsea, the Rev. J. Prideaux Lightfoot, Rector of Wootton, Northamptonshire, to Eliz. Anne, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Le Blanc.——At Dover, John Milner, esq. second son of C. Milner, esq. of Preston Hall, to Frances Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. R. C. Tylden Pattenson, of Iborndon.

so much as a single week from languor of spirit, or even from physical weakness. The general characteristics of his style were perspicuity unequalled and inimitable, a homely, muscular vigour, a purity, always simple, aud raciness often elegant.

"His argument is an example of acute yet apparently natural, nay involuntary, logic, smoothed in its progress and cemented in its parts by a mingled stream of torturing sarcasm, contemptuous jocularity, and fierce and slaughtering invective. His faults are coarseness, brutality, and tedious repetition. We must add, that the matter of this most forcible of writers, rarely shows much inventive faculty; though his active and observing mind supplied abundance of illustration to his argument; and, when he happens to present an original view of any subject, it is almost invariably more eccentric and ingenious than just.

"But as a political reasoner, considered with reference to a series of publications throughout successive years, if we admit Cobbett to be the most copious and diligent of writers, it is only to pronounce him by far the most inconstant and faithless that ever appeared before his countrymen. He never was, in the proper sense, a party man; that we acknowledge. His fluctuating praise, therefore, or blame of individuals, being incidental to his support or condemnation of certain doctrines, is not a ground whereon it would be reasonable to reproach him. But for the doctrines themselves, for the principles, the opinions, the measures, which from year to year he alternately wrote up and reprobated—we speak not of the men—in this point of view it is, that Cobbett's pretensions to common consistency, or common honesty, or common decency, seem altogether not so much untenable as laughable. The man wrote as if wholly unconscious of having ever written anything before. He not only repeated himself, which was his custom, but repeated, with grave contempt for mankind, his contradictions of himself as earnestly and vehemently as he had at first repeated the opinions which he was now busy in abandoning. This, with his strange and solitary perverseness on particular questions, affixed a levity to his name and character, which long ago destroyed all the influence his unquestioned abilities must otherwise have infallibly procured him; and the same spirit betraying itself after he had got into Parliament prevented his acquiring any weight or credit there at all proportionate to the strength and vivacity of his intellect, if he had not so mischievously abused it."

THOMAS CLAYTON, ESQ.

Feb. 12. At Carr Hall, near Blackburn, in his 80th year, Thomas Clayton, esq.

He was the last male representative of the ancient family of the Claytons, of Little Harwood, near Blackburn, where they resided in unbroken lineal succession from the time of Edward the Third to the present century, when the principal family residence was transferred to Carr Hall, near Colne, which had been acquired by a marriage with the heiress of the Townleys, of Barnside and Carr Hall.

He was born on the 16th May, 1775, was fifty-eight years in the Commission of the Peace, and was, at the time of his death, the father of the Magistracy of the County Palatine of Lancaster. He was also, at the same period, a Deputy Lieutenant of the County.

In early life he held successively the rank of Captain and Major in the regiment of Royal Lancashire Volunteers, commanded by the late Earl of Wilton; and on the announcement of that nobleman's resignation to King George the Third, was instantly nominated, by the Sovereign, as his successor. Col. Clayton served with his regiment many years in Ireland, during the disturbances before the Union with Great Britain, and continued to command it until it was disbanded at the Peace of 1802.

In 1808 Colonel Clayton served the office of High Sheriff of the County of Lancaster.

In 1821 he received the thanks of the inhabitants of the Hundred of Blackburn, assembled at a public meeting, and was presented with a service of plate, of above 500 guineas value, raised by subscription, as an acknowledgment of his active exertions in the preservation of the peace of the district, then greatly disturbed by seditious and tumultuous assemblages.

To the period of his death, notwithstanding his advanced age, there was scarcely on the Bench his rival in personal or mental energy. His fatal illness attacked him while he was engaged, with his usual cheerfulness, in preparations for the marriage of his only daughter, which, at his own anxious request, on a a temporary abatement of his disorder, was celebrated on the day at first proposed, and afforded him the utmost satisfaction in his expiring moments. Miss Clayton was united on the 10th Feb. to Edward Every, esq. second son of Sir Henry Every, of Egginton Hall, co. Derby, Bart.

Colonel Clayton was as much distinguished by warmth of benevolence of

heart and by genuine courtesy of manners, as by firmness and decision of character. Of his kindness as a master, it is a sufficient testimonial, that, at the time of his decease, more than one servant had been eight and thirty years in his house, and some of his people had continued for a still longer period in his service. His animated flow of spirits, the wide field of observation supplied by a long and active life, and a memory exactly retentive of remote occurrences, rendered his conversation, when on the very verge of eighty, a source of delightful information.

He was eminently loyal as a subject, and ardent in his attachment to the ancient institutions of his country, both civil and religious; a liberal supporter of the various measures at present happily in progress for its moral and social improvement, and for the general diffusion of Christian knowledge; a kind benefactor to the poor; an active promoter of every local improvement, and, to sum up all, he was a worthy representative of the old school of English gentry—the extinction of which, by any possible fatality in our destinies, would cause a miserable erasure indeed from our national escutcheon, quite as difficult to be supplied by any novel insertion, as the honours of "a bold peasantry," or any other of its ancestral glories.

But we have better hopes for our native land; and record the character we have imperfectly attempted to trace, not under any apprehension that the generosity, the urbanity, the public spirit, the neighbourly and household virtues which distinguished it, are in any danger of disappearing from our view, but as a just tribute to the worth of one so long known and revered amongst us, and in full confidence, that whatever was estimable in him, will be imitated by those who are rising to occupy the same rank in life, and to exercise the same important influence in our social system.

JAMES NORRIS, ESQ.

Jan. 2. At Nonesuch House, near Devizes, aged 65, James Norris, Esq.

It is the province of the biographer to pourtray faithfully and explicitly the moral and intellectual features of the person whose memoirs he furnishes to the public. Not only the good deeds and merits of the party should be defined, but his errors, and even vices, ought not to be entirely overlooked; for biography, like the drama, should "hold the mirror up to nature." The follies and eccentricities of man, as well as his noble actions and meritorious works, are proper subjects for literary record, the first serving as beacons to warn the reader, and the latter as incentives to emulation. It is not wealth, nor ancestry, nor talents that claim respect and admiration, but the proper application of them.

We have to record some particulars of the life of a gentleman whom "Nature had cast in her happiest mould;" for he was fitted with talents to have shone in society, and blessed with wealth and learning sufficient to have rendered him independent and happy. Yet, by a strange perversion of reason, he shrunk from social intercourse, from its duties and enjoyments, and became, if not a misanthrope, an useless member of society.

James Norris, Esq. was the youngest son, and the survivor of five sons and six daughters, of the late William Norris, Esq. of the same place. Having received a good education, he was in his early years studious, and inclined to scientific pursuits, and was eminently skilled in natural history and botany. Handsome in person and elegant in manners, he evinced also a highly-cultivated mind, which seemed to promise in early life, a high station in society, and that he would rise to be an ornament to the age in which he lived; but he shrunk from social intercourse. As he advanced in years, by gradually giving way to a natural shyness, and indulging in an indolent apathy, he grew into a most eccentric character. Being the survivor of his family, he became possessed of very considerable landed property, which had descended from a line of respectable ancestors, and also personal property to a large amount. Yet he suffered his indolence to surmount a love of wealth, which he well knew how to value, though not to use; and permitted his rents to remain in his steward's hands for a long course of years, unaccounted for and unclaimed, and finally he lost a large sum by the failure of his steward. His dividends accumulated in the same manner with his banker, unnoticed, and himself unconscious of their amount. The rents of some property near his residence sufficed for the expences of his small household, and of these he was penuriously careful.

From the same listless disposition he declined shaving for many years, and suffered his beard to grow to a most venerable length; and what seemed rather extraordinary in one who professed himself nice in some other respects, he seldom changed his linen, or renewed any part of his apparel; it was worn as long as it would possibly serve. Aware of his infirmity, and conscious of his personal appearance, he habituated himself to a secluded life, seldom rising before the

middle of the day, and latterly not until the evening; taking his principal meal and walk after the witching hour of night, and retiring to rest as the morn approached. Besides his two sisters, who died some short time before him, whose amiable manners and charitable and kind dispositions will be long remembered by those to whom they were known, he was seldom seen by any one but the servants, declining all intercourse, even with his neighbours, as much as possible, and often speaking from behind a door or a screen, or in the obscurity of the evening

Since the death of his last-surviving sister, in the past summer, his health gradually declined. From his peculiar habits and mode of life, it was surprising that he should have so long enjoyed its continuance; and when evidently suffering from severe bodily pain, as his end approached, he declined having any medical advice, or any of those additional comforts which iliness required, and in a state which would be thought lamentable for a pauper, but more to be regretted for one that could command every aid, he closed his last hours in pain and wretchedness.

It is lamentable to have to pourtray misapplied talents, but it is useful sometimes to do so, to show that happiness is the reward of industry, and that, in whatever station of life we are cast, there are duties to perform, which, if neglected, lead to pain and unhappiness.

Mr. Norris, by his paternal pedigree, was allied to the Methuen and Neal families in the county of Wilts. His father is buried in Exeter cathedral, where there is a monument to his memory.

MRS. DAVIES, OF TREGROES.

May 17. At Tregroes, aged 86, the widow of William Davies, Esq. of Swansea, and only surviving child of the Rev. Morgan Thomas, of Tregroes.

The deceased will long be remembered in that neighbourhood for her extensive charities to her poorer neighbours, and in the county at large for her munificent donations to charitable institutions.

The family of Thomas of Tregroes, co. Glamorgan, is a branch of the family of the same name which was long seated at Llanmibangel in the same county. James Thomas, Esq. who was created Blewmantle Chester Herald at Arms, by the Earl of Leicester, June 4, 1587, was 6th son of James Thomas, Esq. of Llanmihangel, by Jane his wife, daughter of Edmund Vann, Esq. of Marcross. His son Edward was father of Rev. Robert Thomas, of Tregroes, M.A. fifty years Rector of Coychurch, who died 164.., aged above 70, and was buried in Coychurch chancel; by his wife Catherine (died 8 June, 1612), daughter of John Gamage, Esq. he had a son, Edward Thomas, Esq. who died 1 Oct. 1645, aged 47, and was buried in Coychurch chancel, leaving by Florence his wife: 1. Robert, of whom hereafter; 2. Edward, who killed Edmund Thomas, of Coyty, in a duel, which was fought with rapiers at Kivan Hirgoed, near Coyty, 4 Feb. 1661, in consequence of which he fled to Ireland, and changed his name to Rowland; 3. David, clerk, who was tried on account of the above duel, and acquitted, in Glamorgan; he was afterwards indicted at Hereford, and acquitted after many contests in the King's Bench (see Keeble's Reports); 4. John, a surgeon, who fled to Portugal in consequence of the part which he took in the said duel, and dying on his passage home from Lisbon, 23 August, 1693, was buried at Stepney Church. The abovenamed eldest brother, Robert Thomas, M.D. sold the Tregroes estate, and fled to Leyden, in consequence of the duel, but returned home afterwards, and dying 1690, aged 62, was buried at St. John's church, Cardiff; by Elizabeth his wife, (who died 12 Oct. 1680, and was buried at Coychurch), he left Edward Thomas, Esq Attorney at Law, who bought the Tregroes estate back again; he married Miss Ann Morgan, heiress of Pwllywrach (who died 3 Nov. 1729, and was buried at Colwinstone), and had seventeen children, and dying at Cowbridge, 14 Sept. 1717, aged 62, was buried at Coychurch. The Pwllywrach estate descended to David Thomas, his youngest son, who was father of David Thomas, Esq. of Pwllywrach, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1777; and the Tregroes estate to his eldest surviving son, the Rev. Morgan Thomas, M.A. Rector of Oxwich and Lougher, who married, 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Mansel of Margam, by whom he had no issue; 2. Ann David; and dying at Tregroes, 18 Nov. 1771, aged 76, was buried at Coychurch. By his second wife he left issue, Edward Thomas, Esq. of Tregroes, Sheriff of Glamorgan 1772, upon whose death in 1822 the estate, together with an immense personal property, which came to the family as next of kin to William Rees, Esq. of Court Coleman, descended to his sister the late Mrs. Davies; who is succeeded at Tregroes, by William Thomas, Esq late of Dedham, Essex, who is grandson of John Thomas, Gent. a younger brother of the abovenamed Rev. Morgan Thomas.

Cowbridge, July 13, 1835. J. J.

CHARLES MATHEWS, ESQ.

June 28. At Devonport, on his 59th birthday, Charles Mathews, Esq. the eminent comedian.

Mathews was born on the 28th June 1776, at No. 18, in the Strand, where his father, Mr. James Mathews, was a respectable bookseller. He was educated at Merchant-taylors' school, where he remained until the age of seventeen, having been three years before, at the usual age, bound apprentice to his father. The bookseller was a Wesleyan methodist, and from religious motives did not permit his children to visit a theatre; but the circumstance of meeting at an evening French school with Robert William Elliston, (who then went to St. Paul's,) inflamed that curiosity which prohibition had perhaps originally excited. By the connivance of a shopman, Master Mathews stole out, and went to the two-shilling gallery of old Drury. From that moment all occupation, save that of acting, became "stale, flat, and unprofitable." He enacted, in a back room of a pastry-cook's in the Strand, two or three parts, in a theatre decorated with sheets and carpets for scenery; and of which establishment, prophetic of his future fate, young Elliston was the manager.

In Sept. 1793, Charles Mathews stole away to Richmond, where he made his first public appearance on the stage, as Richmond, in Richard the Third, and Bowkitt, in the Son-in-Law. His father, finding his son's mind fixed upon the stage, one day addressed him thus:—"Charles, there are your indentures, and there are twenty guineas; I do not approve of the stage, but I will not oppose your wishes. At any time hereafter, should you feel inclined to turn to an honest calling, there are twenty guineas more, if you send for them, and your father's house is open to you." The second twenty guineas Mathews never claimed. The youth found himself, ere he was 18, with the wide world before him. A dramatic agent, for a consideration, obtained him an engagement at Canterbury, where he played Old Doily and Lingo; but having three good coats, they forced him to go on for the walking gentleman, whereat Charles became indignant, and walked off.

In June, 1794, he appeared in Dublin, where he became acquainted with Geo. Wm. Cooke, afterwards a prominent character in his "At Home," and found a patron in Curran. Being confined, however, to inferior parts, he quitted Ireland in Aug. 1795. On his passage he was shipwrecked; but got off in a boat to Swansea, where he subsequently appeared as Lingo, and made a hit. In Wales he remained nearly four years, making repeated applications to Bath and York, then the two histrionic high roads to London. Elliston, his school and play-mate, was, in 1796, creating a sensation at the Haymarket, whilst Mathews was lingering in Llandillo, living upon leeks After a long correspondence he was engaged, in August, 1798, by Tate Wilkinson, as principal low comedian at York, Leeds, Hull, Doncaster, and Wakefield, for the sum of 30s weekly, and four benefits per year. To York he went, taking with him Mrs. M. late Miss E. K. Strong, of Exeter, a lady of respectable family, and the authoress of a volume of Poems, and some Novels. Their marriage took place in 1797, and this lady died of decline, in May 1802. Mathews was not at all appreciated during his first season in Yorkshire; Emery, whom he succeeded, had left a name of fame behind him that long impeded his successor. The death of Mrs. Mathews had an injurious effect on his health; he was subject to epileptic fits, and such was his state of depression, that Melvin (a warmhearted eccentric actor) made Mathews board and lodge with him, "to keep him alive."

In the early part of 1803, he received an offer from Colman to try his fortune at the Haymarket. Tate Wilkinson generously released him from his articles. As he meditated departure from Yorkshire, he discovered, what he had for some months suspected, that he was in love; he again proved a thriving wooer, and was united to Miss Jackson (half-sister to Miss Kelly). Colman extended the engagement to Mrs. and Mr. Mathews, and to town they came. Jabal (in The Jew), and Lingo, were the characters in which he appeared on the 15th May, 1803; six performers made their first appearances in the same play on that night, of which Mathews alone was pre-eminently successful. On the 20th May, Mrs. Mathews appeared as Emma to the Peeping Tom of her spouse. In 1804 they were jointly engaged at Drury Lane; and there and at the Haymarket they remained until the 15th of September, 1810, when Mrs. Mathews quitted the stage.

Mathews' talent had little opportunity for displaying itself, until the fire sent the company to the Lyceum; there his Dick Cypher made him a feature. In the same year (1809) he played Buskin, in the farce of Killing no Murder, which had an extraordinary run. At the end of the season, 1810-11, he quitted Drury Lane, and performed on the provincial boards. On the 12th of October, 1812, he ap-

peared at Covent-garden, where he was engaged for five years, at 14*l.* 15*l.* and 16*l.* per week.

In 1815 he was (with Terry) thrown out of his gig, and had his right leg fractured. This occurred in the midst of the Haymarket season, and his absence visibly affected the receipts. He imprudently left his chamber too early, and appeared as a speaking Harlequin, in a piece called Harlequin Whitewashed; he had an apology made for him, "begging, as the public had allowed a former manager to present the Devil upon Two Sticks, that they would excuse the appearance of a Harlequin upon one." The exertion proved injurious, and after a few nights he was unable to appear; and having strained upon the broken limb, he never afterwards recovered the use of that leg. At his benefit he, for the first time, gave, between the play and farce, his Mail Coach Adventures. He became dissatisfied with his managers, and in 1817 quitted Covent-garden theatre, though offered double his former salary.

On the 2d of April 1818, he announced his intention of giving, at the English Opera-house, a monodramatic entertainment, called "Mathews at Home," Mr. Arnold finding the house, and Mathews furnishing the amusement. Never, perhaps, did a project of such a nature so decidedly succeed; night after night, and season after season, the theatre was thronged. Nor was this to be wondered at. Whatever merits Mathews possessed as an actor on the stage, his qualities of description, imitation, and illustration, *off* the stage, far transcended them; in the one he shared the talents and success of many; in the other he stood alone and unrivalled. His was not the mere mimicry of voice or manner; he possessed a peculiar power of copying the minds of the persons he imitated, and his greatest efforts were produced by imagining conversations between men which had never taken place, but in which he depicted with a master hand their minds, their characters, and dispositions.

This power, added to a copious store of anecdote, the quickest possible perception of the ridiculous, an unequalled talent for singing comic songs of a species which he himself originated, in which speaking is combined with singing, and his gentlemanly manners, naturally rendered him a popular member of private society. It was not wonderful, therefore, that when the public were permitted to participate in the gratification which had been confined to his personal friends, they should eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity of witnessing an exhibition combining all the strength of his various and varied resources.

After six years' success with this entertainment, Mr. Mathews went in 1823 to America, where he was extremely well received by the public. Being libelled in the Philadelphia Gazette, he brought an action, and was awarded 3,000 crowns damages. He returned, and acted at the English Opera, in the autumn of 1823, and on the 25th of March following produced his Trip to America. This, and his Jonathan in England, acted the same year in Mr. Arnold's regular season, became the subject of much ill-natured remark here and across the Atlantic. Mr. Mathews published an exculpatory letter in the "European Magazine."

When Terry's intellect began to fail, Yates (who owes his introduction to the stage to Mathews) applied to him, and the consequence was, the name of Mathews, instead of Terry, appeared as joint-manager of the Adelphi theatre. They entered into a partnership, the term of which expired just five days after Mathews's death. By the agreement, when either of them acted, he received 10*l.* There Mathews subsequently gave his entertainments; there he (in the dramatic season) performed. Latterly, a coolness arose between him and Mr. Yates, and he declined acting there at all.

Last year Mr. Mathews undertook a second trip to America, accompanied by his wife, and for the first time gave his "At Home" in the United States. He subsequently acted his round of theatrical characters, and was, as before, received with the greatest applause. Circumstances, however, induced him to shorten his stay in that country, and he returned to England. He became ill on the voyage, which was very stormy and dangerous, and when he reached Liverpool his weakness was such that he was unable to quit the town for some weeks. He then removed to the house of a friend, near Daventry, where he seemed to rally; but it was deemed advisable as speedily as possible to remove him to the West of England, where, in spite of the mildness of the air, and unremitting attention, symptoms of a fatal disorder exhibited themselves, and after several weeks of protracted suffering, he expired; the immediate cause of his death being water on the chest.

Mathews has been frequently misrepresented, and termed a mere mimic; but, in fact, so far from his characters being individual imitations, they were more frequently the creatures of his own conception, though true to nature and consistent in themselves. He

the stage, what Hogarth was on canvass, a moral satirist; his knowledge of human character was remarkable. Though his performances professed to be representations of manners and peculiarities, they really abounded in fine analysations of character. Nothing could exceed the correctness of his ear; he spoke all the dialects of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, with a fidelity perfectly miraculous. He would discriminate between the pronunciation of the different Ridings of Yorkshire, and speak French with the Parisian accent, the patois of the South, or the guttural tone of the Flemish. Several imitators have followed his footsteps, but no one who could make even a pretension to rivalry has yet appeared. For 17 years he, by his single exertions, delighted all England—"alone he did it."

In person, Mathews was about five feet eleven inches in height, his countenance was pleasing on the stage, though a singular twist was always perceptible about the mouth, and seemed the latent token of his irresistible drollery. His action was somewhat impeded by a lameness in the right thigh, which arose from the accident already mentioned.

Mr. Mathews enjoyed the friendship of Sir Walter Scott (by whom he was introduced to Byron), Moore, Rogers, and other literati of his day. With the great artistes of other countries he was also intimate, particularly with Talma and Potier. He had a taste for the fine arts, and collected a very interesting gallery of dramatic portraits, which adorned his residence at Highgate, and were exhibited about two years ago at the Queen's Bazaar in Oxford Street. (See Gent. Mag. for May 1833.)

He did all in his power to raise the character of his profession, and was, with John Kemble and Braham, received as a guest by George the Fourth. His faults were nervous irritability and an excessive love of approbation. As a companion he was delightful, as a friend sincere, and as a husband and father exemplary. His benevolence prevented him from dying a wealthy man, though, Kean alone excepted, he made more money than any performer of his time. The number of persons who tasted of his unostentatious bounty was great. Lee Sugg, who had given him, when a boy, two or three lessons in ventriloquism, said, "to meet Mathews in the street at any time, was as good as a guinea to him." To the theatrical funds of this country and of America he was a generous donor, and was equally an honour to his art and to human nature.

On the 3d of July his remains were interred in the western vestibule of St. Andrew's church, Plymouth. A large number of those distinguished for rank, respectability, and intelligence, attended the funeral, and every honour was paid to his memory by the authorities. In the procession were the Reverends J. Smith and R. Luney; Sir George Magrath, M.D.; J. C. Cookworthy, M.D.; Mr. W. S. Harris, Surgeon, as conductors. The pall-bearers were Capt. Ross, C.B.; J. Moore, Esq. mayor of Plymouth; Capt. Hornby, C.B.; Major Symons; Major Hervey Smith and Col. Hamilton Smith; Mr. Charles Mathews (only child of the deceased) followed as chief mourner, accompanied by H. Gyles, Esq. and Capt. Tincombe, R.N.; Messrs. Franklyn, Brady, Jacobson, and Wightwick, besides numerous other friends and admirers of the deceased; and the procession was closed with the carriages of Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton and Admiral Sir William Hargood.

Mr. Murray has announced for publication "The Life and Opinions of Charles Mathews, Esq. Comedian, begun by Himself, and continued by his Son."

Mr. Mathews's Library will shortly be sold by auction. It embraces the first four editions of Shakspeare; many rare 4to. editions of the early dramatic writers, and the best editions of their works. The collection is particularly rich in theatrical tracts, and a complete series of the Play Bills of Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres. The Theatrical Portraits are most extensive. His Garrickiana contains every print that was published of the English Roscius; autograph letters, documents, &c.; in short, all he could collect illustrative of the life of Garrick. Among the theatrical relics will be found the original Castolette, made of Shakpeare's mulbery-tree, presented to Garrick by the inhabitants of Stratford-upon-Avon; with the freedom of the town, and other documents.

REV. THOMAS HARVEY.

July 6. In his seventy-eighth year, the Rev. Thomas Harvey, Lord of the Manor, Patron, and Rector, of Cowden, in Kent. By Amelia, daughter and heir of Bachelor, he has left two daughters, married, the elder to Sparke, the younger to Woodgate and Streatfeild, and one son, who, we believe, distinguished himself at Cambridge, and to whom he resigned his pastoral charge about two years before his death, when he pitched his tent at Reigate, in Surrey, where he died. He had returned from his morning drive, and, sensible of faintness, went to lie down. As he prepared to do so, he said composedly

to Mrs. Harvey, "All my family have died suddenly," and, as he laid his head upon his pillow, desired her to "shut out the light." She did so, and, in a few minutes, he had expired without a struggle or a groan.

The academical distinction of the deceased was perhaps confined to the respect of his great contemporary Mr. Pitt, evinced, at a subsequent period, by that minister's prompt appointment of a relative to a lucrative situation, upon the application of his old college friend. It was probably the only favour he ever solicited; for he had none of that worldly management which assuredly contrives to mount if one foot be well planted upon the ladder of preferment. He was characterized, on the contrary, by the most unassuming simplicity; and this little memoir has to register no dignities, no literary labours, but a life devoted to the exercise of benevolence in the sphere of a country gentleman and a parish priest. In these characters he was exemplary.

Upon the passing of the act for the enforcing of residence, he sold the family seat of Redleafe, in the adjoining parish of Penshurst, and settled in the centre of his little flock. From that moment the character of the place became changed. Its proverbial inaccessibility was obviated by good roads, its tardy advancement in civilization by good neighbourhood. Fond of, and familiar with, all the concerns of rural life, he was as competent, as, from his frankness and amenity, he was ready, to advise and to assist his neighbours, who watched his morning's ride, and held their consultations at every sheltered turning of a lane, until he was compelled by his infirmities to forego his favourite seat in the saddle. Frugality was, in him, the handmaid of liberality; for, utterly disregarding fashionable expenses, he possessed ample means not only to enjoy but to communicate the comforts of life; and no man ever sought or found more enjoyment in the communication. A kindly office, in one direction or another, was his daily avocation; to invest the little savings of the labourer, to protect the interests of the fatherless and the widow, to reconcile differences, to administer comfort, to promote improvements. Anecdotes might be adduced in illustration of all these; but a testimony of greater weight than our tribute was given at his burial. His directions, unless perhaps in their fastidiousness, were consistent with the simplicity of his character, and prohibited even the slightest funeral pomp; but the rural population of the neighbourhood clamoured for permission to show their respect for his memory; and a lengthened train of undissembling mourners followed the body to its grave, in Cowden churchyard, on the 13th.

EDWARD TROUGHTON, ESQ. F.R.S.

June 12. In Fleet-street, aged eighty-one, Edward Troughton, esq. F.R.S. Lond. and Edin. F.R.A.S. &c. the eminent mathematical and astronomical instrument maker.

Mr. Troughton was a native of Cumberland. At the age of 17 he came to London, and was instructed by an elder brother in the rudiments of the art in which he afterwards so greatly excelled. About the year 1780, in conjunction with his brother, he settled in Fleet-street, and at that early period of his life laid the foundation of his future fame. His invention of a method by which the graduation of instruments of the largest class could be effected with a degree of ease and accuracy unattainable by any former means, and the construction of an engine (still in the establishment of his successor) for the division of those of smaller dimensions, added to the skill and care employed in their arrangement and execution, gave to his works a superiority that was early appreciated by those whose pursuits required such assistance. His method of original graduation was disclosed to the public through the medium of the Royal Society, in the year 1809, and the Copley medal was awarded to him by that learned body, of which he was shortly afterwards elected a Fellow. Of the Royal Astronomical Society he was an original member, subsequently one of the Vice-Presidents; and to the close of his life felt a lively interest in its prosperity. His celebrity was not confined to his native country, for about the year 1830 the gold medal of science was presented to him by its illustrious patron the King of Denmark. To what extent the present state, of navigation, geography, and astronomy are indebted to his talents, are not easily determined; but there has not, perhaps, of late years been any extensive geodætical operation undertaken in which his assistance has not been solicited, and there is scarcely an observatory in the world of any notoriety that does not contain some monument of his genius, either executed in the establishment of which he was once the head, or constructed by other artists in imitation of his models. For some years he has been gradually withdrawing himself from the cares and fatigues of business, and for more than the last two has had no other interest in it than that which he would naturally feel in watching the

several works that are constantly in progress. His manner of life was simple and unostentatious; he was not free from those eccentricities that are the frequent accompaniments of genius. His charities were extensive; his recreations walking, angling, and reading, in the latter of which he spent a large proportion of his time during the last 20 years of his life. He expired after a gradual decline of many months, and his remains were, at his own desire, deposited in the General Cemetery, Kensall-green, attended by many of those distinguished men whose society and friendship, in life, he esteemed the most valuable part of his reward.

PROFESSOR MARTOS.

April 17. At the advanced age of more than eighty years, Ivan Petrovitch Martos, formerly director of the Academy of Fine Arts, St. Petersburgh.

It is not only comparatively, with reference to other native artists of Russia, that superior ability in sculpture is to be adjudged to Martos, since, so far from requiring to be criticised with indulgence, his productions will bear to be confronted with those of his most distinguished European contemporaries. The colossal group in bronze of Minin and Pozharsky, at Moscow; his monument of the Emperor Alexander at Taganrog; of the Duke of Richelieu, at Odessa; of Lomonosov, at Arkangel; and of Potemkin, at Cherson; besides a great number of other works, have excited the admiration of intelligent foreigners as well of Russians, and sufficiently attest his extraordinary abilities. "His intelligent study and imitation of antique models," observes a foreign writer, "enabled him to acquire such mastery of style, that some of his works are distinguished by a very high degree of æsthetic beauty. He has, indeed, less fire of imagination than Kozlovsky, but his works satisfy us better after a critical examination. Rarely, it must be confessed, do the creations of Martos strike very powerfully at the first glance, but the longer we dwell upon them the more do they fix our attention. They do not exhibit that delicacy and refinement which captivate us in those of Canova; yet they are also free from that mannerism and affectation, which stamp the latter. Simple dignity is one great characteristic of Martos' figures; and his execution manifests a careful adherence to nature. In his drapery he is even superior to Canova; and in subjects of bas-relief may be pronounced superior to almost any one now living. Among his works of the last-mentioned class, may be mentioned those in the imperial gardens at Pavlovsky, especially that which decorates a cenotaph erected to the memory of the Grand-Duchess Helene. Few things in modern sculpture can compare, for classical taste, with the figure of Hymen extinguishing his torch; and hardly less admirable is the bas-relief on the monument of the Emperor Paul."

Notwithstanding his very advanced age, Martos continued his labours nearly to the last.

COL. W. B. NAYNOE.

July 13. At Carnanton, Cornwall, the seat of Humphrey Willyams, esq. his son-in law, Colonel William Brydges Naynoe, of Castle Naynoe, co. Sligo, Ireland.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 39th foot in 1792, was appointed Lieutenant in 1793, Capt.-Lieut. in 34th regt. 1794, Captain 1795, Major in the 27th 1804, and Lieut.-Col. 1811. Under his command that gallant corps distinguished itself, in its various services in America, in the West Indies, and at Waterloo. He also served on the staff as Aid-de-Camp to Lt.-Gen. Dalrymple, and as Brigade-Major to Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Payne.

After an active military career of upards of forty years, he retired to his own estates in Ireland, in order to give the people of that country the advantage of his residence amongst them; but his constitution, already worn out in the service of his country, counteracted the fulfilment of his patriotic purpose, and at sixty-five he closed a life wholly dedicated to the good of others.

As a soldier, he was noble, generous, and brave; as a citizen, benevolent, loyal, and just. In him, England has lost a faithful subject; Ireland a most zealous benefactor; society at large an intelligent, active, and valuable member; and his own family a most kind and affectionate parent and friend.

JOSEPH TODD, ESQ.

June 11. In Lancaster-place, aged 68, Joseph Todd, esq. late of Fore-street.

The history of this popular and celebrated commercial man is an example how occasionally unlooked-for circumstances may, in the short space of human life, by a steady straightforward course of industry, be the forerunner of incalculable wealth. The deceased commenced business with small means as a haberdasher and silk-mercer in the year 1793. By indefatigable perseverance and well-organized arrangements in all his operations and transactions with tradesmen and merchants with whom he had to deal, combined with his friendly and liberal conduct

towards all persons in his establishment, insuring their willing and unremitting exertions, he was enabled to retire from business in 1822, with the princely fortune of nearly one million sterling. He was married twice. By his first partner he had a son and daughter: the latter married James Morrison, Esq. now M.P. for Ipswich. Mr. Todd, by his second wife, had three children, two sons and one daughter, all of whom had been long settled in life before his decease, with large fortunes. His remains were interred in the family vault, Cripplegate church, attended by numerous friends.

DR. PUGHE.

June 4. In his 76th year, at Dolydd-y-cau, Talyllyn, near Dolgelly, Dr. Owen Pughe, the celebrated Welsh Lexicographer.

Dr. Pughe was denominated the Johnson of Wales, for he published a most elaborate Welsh and English Dictionary, with an excellent Grammar; he was also the author of the "Cambrian Biography," a most useful and classical work. He translated Milton's "Paradise Lost" into the ancient British language, and he has been for years preparing for the press, "The Ancient Romances of Britain." Dr. Pughe assisted the patriotic Owen Jones in collecting and publishing the "Archæology of Wales," in three volumes, quarto; and he was conductor of the "Cambrian Register." His bardic name was Idrison, from the celebrated mountain called Cader Idris, near Dolgelly, at the foot of which he breathed his first and last. He was a most amiable man; gentle, unassuming, and modest, ever ready to encourage rising genius, and to impart information from his rich stores of literary lore.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Hartforth, near Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 75, the Rev. *John Atkinson*. He was interred at Barton, where he had officiated as minister for 49 years.

In his 88th year, the Rev. *George Alderson*, for 47 years Rector, and for 66 officiating minister, of Birkin, Yorkshire.

At Emmanuel lodge, Cambridge, aged 76, the Rev. *Robert Towerson Cory*, D D. Master of Emmanuel college. He graduated B.A. 1780 as fifth Wrangler, M.A. 1783, B.D. 1790, and D.D. per lit. reg. 1798. He was elected Master in 1797, and Professor of Moral Theology in 1809, which chair he held until 1813.

The Rev. *Henry Davis Corry*, Curate of Holly Wood, co. Down.

Murdered at Ballincarrig, nine miles from Limerick, the Rev. *Charles Dawson*, brother-in-law to Mountiford Westropp, esq. of Melon. This murder had not, like others of protestant clergymen in Ireland, any connection with the tithe system. Mr. Dawson was a landlord as well as a clergyman, and it was an attempt on his part to get possession of his property, in order to reside upon it, that led to his assassination.

Aged 59, the Rev. *George Dobson*, Perpetual Curate of Brinkburn, and Curate of Felton, Northumberland. He was of Peterhouse, Camb. B.A. 1801.

Aged 68, the Rev. *Lewis Evans*, Vicar of Llanfihangel-Genewr-Glyn and Llanfihangel-Crieddyn, and Rural Dean of Upper Ultra-Aeron, diocese of St. David's.

At the Bull inn, Cambridge, of apoplexy, the Rev. *John Gresham*, Fellow of Catharine hall, and Perpetual Curate of Barnby Don, Yorkshire, to which he was presented by his own family. He graduated B.A. 1788 as 10th Senior Optime, M.A. 1791.

At an inn in Limerick, of apoplexy, the Rev. *J. P. Griffith*, of Roscrea.

Aged 28, the Rev. *Thomas Hackett*, Curate of Boyle.

At Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire, aged 85, the Rev. *Richard Popplewell Johnson*, for 61 years Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1772; and was presented to his living by his family.

At Brooke House, Monmouthshire, aged 43, the Rev. *Watkin Morgan*.

Aged 84, the Rev. *George Pritchett*, Vicar of Mathon, Worcestershire, to which he was presented in 1794 by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

At Sutton Valence, Kent, aged 32, the Rev. *John Rugg*, Master of the Grammar-school there, and Curate of Leeds. He was B.A. of St. John's college, Camb.

The Rev. *John Stewart*, Rector of Little Hallingbury, Essex. He was formerly Second Master of the Charter House, and was presented by the Governors of that institution to Little Hallingbury in 1812.

Aged 56, the Rev. *Henry Thomson*, late Curate of Hastingleigh and Elmsted, Kent.

At Headington, Oxfordshire, aged 57, the Rev. *Thomas Whorwood*, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Marston. He was of Worcester college, M.A. 1802, and was presented to his livings in 1804 and 1805 by his family. He survived his twin-brother, the late Capt. Whorwood, R.N. (see p. 101) scarcely three w

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 22. At Chelsea, Ensign Lawson, 3d Royal Vet. Batt.

May 13. In Munster-street, Regent's park, aged 53, Major Phineas M'Pherson. He was appointed Lieut. 47th foot 1794, exchanged to 42d 1803, Capt. 35th foot 1805, brevet Major 1819.

May 28. At Hammersmith, aged 63, Mrs. Scott, mother of George Scott, esq. of Ravenscourt.

June 7. Aged 53, Charles Beamish, esq. late of the Navy Pay-office, leaving a wife and 9 children.

June 9. At Cornwall-terrace, Regent's park, David Carruthers, esq. M.P. for Hull. He was returned for the first time at the late election, on the Conservative interest, by a majority of 466 over M. D. Hill, esq. having been an unsuccessful candidate, in a minority of 242 to that gentleman, at the election of 1832.

June 10. At Kennington, aged 85, Mary, widow of Thomas Netherton, esq. of his Majesty's Dockyards, Deptford and Plymouth.

June 11. At Woolwich, aged 59, Col. Sir Augustus S. Frazer, K.C.B. Director of the Royal Laboratory. He was appointed First Lt. R. A. 1794, Captain 1803, brevet Major 1811, Lieut.-Col. 1813, in R. Art. 1814, and Colonel 1825. He served in the Peninsula, received a cross and one clasp on account of the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, and commanded the Artillery at the seige of St. Sebastian. He was nominated K.C.B. at the augmentation of the Order in 1815, and the same year was at Waterloo.

June 14. At Grove-end road, Regent's-park, Alfred Phillips, esq. of South-street, Finsbury.

June 15. Aged 83, Edmund Griffith, esq. many years magistrate at the Marylebone Police Office, London, and formerly steward of the Tolzey Court in Bristol.

June 16. After a lingering illness, aged 60, her Grace Caroline-Elizabeth Duchess of Argyll. She was the third daughter of George 4th Earl of Jersey, by Frances, dau. of the Rt Rev. Philip Twysden, Bp. of Raphoe; was first married in 1795 to Henry-William the present Marquis of Anglesey, which marriage was dissolved by the Scotch Courts in 1810, and secondly in the latter year to George William Duke of Argyll. By her first marriage she had issue the Duchess of Richmond, the Earl of Uxbridge, the Marchioness of Conyngham, Lady Crofton, Lady Templemore, Lord William Paget, Lady Agnes Byng, and Lord Arthur Paget. The last died in 1825; the others all survive her. By the Duke of Argyll her Grace had no issue. Her body was interred in the cemetery of Kensall Green.

June 17. At the Mansion-house, in his 16th year, Mr. John Winchester, the youngest son of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

June 18. At Clapham Common, aged 89, Mrs. Mary Milward.

June 20. In Maddox-street, aged 31, Capt George Williamson, late of 19th foot, of Clarendon-place, Maida-vale.

June 22. In Queen sq. Bloomsbury, aged 79, Mary, wife of William Pulley, esq.

June 23. In Great Ormond-st. aged 53, Edward Francis, esq. of Gracechurch-st. and Waltham-abbey, Essex.

June 24. In Nelson-square, aged 72, John Lloyd, esq. who has contributed much to the different institutions of religious charity under the signature of 'L.' and has now left the following bequests:—Home Missionary Society 4,000*l.* London Missionary Society 4,000*l.* Religious Tract Society 3,000*l.* British and Foreign Bible Society 3,000*l.* Southwark Sunday Schools 1,000*l.* Surrey Benevolent Society 1,000*l.* London Hibernian Society 500*l.* Christ Church Sunday Schools 500*l.*

June 28. Aged 39, Georgiana-Caroline, wife of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. M.P. This unhappy person was daugh. of Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart. and sister to the Marchioness of Ely. She was married in 1819 to Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. who was about her equal in years, and became the mother of two sons. About nine years ago she became acquainted with the well-known Captain Garth, and an intimacy ensued, which terminated in her elopement with him. Since that period they have endured various vicissitudes of fortune, until at length Captain Garth was imprisoned in the King's Bench, where Lady Astley has also lived, until the scarlet fever has suddenly put an end to her sufferings.

In Gower-street, aged 83, Wm. Beckett, esq. a magistrate for Middlesex and Westminster.

June 30. In Cadogan-place, aged 79, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Bell, K.C.B. formerly resident Commandant of the Royal Marine Corps in London. He was appointed 2d Lieut. R.M. 1771, Capt.-Lieut. 1779, Major in the army 1794, Lt.-Col. 1798, in R.M. 1803, Colonel in the army 1805, Colonel-Commandant R.M. 1809, Major-Gen. 1811, K.C.B. 1815, and Lieut.-Gen. 1819.

Lately.—At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, aged 63, Col. Charles Cox Bingham, Firemaster in the Laboratory. He was half-brother to the late Major-Gen. Sir

George Ridout Bingham, (of whom a memoir in our Magazine for March 1833,) being the third son of Richard Bingham, of Melcomb, co. Dorset, esq. by his first wife Sophia, dau. of Charles Halsey, esq. of Great Gaddesden, Herts. He was appointed First Lieut. 1794, Capt.-Lieut. 1798, Capt. 1803, brevet Major 1810, in R. Art. 1812, Lieut.-Col. 1814, Colonel 1825.

July 1. At his residence, Little Moorfields, aged 75, Mr. T. Smith, many years sword-bearer to the city of London; and formerly a Clerk in the Chamberlain's Office.

Aged 28, Count Oberg, Equerry to the King of Hanover, only son of Baron Oberg of Hanover. At an early hour he repaired to Palace-yard Stairs, and hired a waterman, for the purpose of bathing, but had not been in the Thames more than five minutes when he swam back to the boat, and took from under the cushion a small phial, which he put to his mouth and swallowed the contents; again plunged into the river, and swam about for a short time, until at length the waterman's suspicions were excited by observing the gentleman sinking. He immediately rowed towards him, and succeeded in dragging him into the boat. Mr. M'Cann, of Parliament-street, sent his assistant home with the gentleman, but they had no sooner arrived at his lodgings than he made an excuse to get rid of the attendant by telling him to send his master. Immediately, however, on being left alone, the deceased, it is supposed, took a small but sharp dagger, and, placing himself before the glass, twice stabbed himself in the left breast, with a desperate force, the dagger each time penetrating the body up to the handle. The Jury returned a verdict of "Temporary derangement," and the remains of the deceased were conveyed to the Lutheran Chapel, Savoy, for interment.

July 2. In Piccadilly, aged 80, the Hon. Elizabeth, widow of Sir Drummond Smith, Bart. She was the eldest daughter of William 2d Viscount Galway, by Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph da Costa Villa Real, esq. was married first in 1774 to Sir Francis Sykes, the first Bart. of Basildon, co. Berks, whose second wife she was, and by whom she was mother of Elizabeth, the wife of R. Benyon de Beauvoir, esq. Sir Francis died in 1804, and in 1805 she became the second wife of Sir D. Smith, the first Bart. of Tring Park, co. Herts, who died in 1816 without issue.

July 3. At Camberwell, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Von der Heyde, widow of John Von der Heyde, of Bermondsey.

Louisa, sister of John Fenwell, esq. Commander R.N.

July 4. At Hammersmith, the wife of J. Kean, esq.

July 6. At Brompton, aged 79, P. Hart, esq.

July 11. Aged 32, Eugene Nugent, esq. He was for some years connected with the daily press, and a contributor to Taylor and Hessey's London Magazine, the New Monthly, Lardner's Cyclopædia, and the works of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

July 12. At Kentish-town, aged 69, Lucy, the widow of John Brettell, esq.

July 15. At Russell-square, aged 73, Charles de Constant, esq. of Geneva.

July 18. At Lambeth-green, aged 77, George Mathias Turner, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

July 18. In Parliament-street, James Ferguson.

BEDS.—*July* 13. At Dunstable, Thomas Burr, esq. an eminent brewer.

BERKS.—*Lately*. At Buckland, aged 85, T. Kitching, esq.

CAMB.—*May* 9. Aged 54, Colonel Castle, of Thorney Fen.

May 19. At Wisbech, E. J. Fenning, esq. collector of the customs of that port.

May 25. Aged 22, John Barham Grimshawe, student of Trinity college, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Grimshawe, of Biddenham, near Bedford.

June 24. Aged 45, Mr. John Wing, solicitor, and town-clerk of Wisbech, leaving eight children.

July 13. Drowned, together with a fisherman, by the upsetting of a boat, aged 18, Henry-Spelman, only son of Capt. Swaine, R.N. of Wisbech.

CHESHIRE.—*May* 4. At Over, Lieut. Valentine Stone, R.N.

July 9. At Peover-hall, in her 30th year, Sophia-Frances, eldest dau. of Sir H. Mainwaring, Bart. and niece to Viscount Combermere.

CORN.—At Fowey, aged 47, Capt. Thomas Mein, R.A.

June 26. At Saltash, aged 75, Edmond Nepean, esq. a retired Commander R.N. (1816.)

CUMB.—*June* 15. Aged 18, the youngest son of the Rev. J. Lynn, Vicar of Crosthwaite, bathing in the river Derwent.

DERBY.—*June* 6. At the vicarage, Chesterfield, aged 40, Mary-Eliz. wife of the Rev. T. Hill, B.D.

DEVON.—*April* 7. At Torquay, aged 67, Anne, eldest dau. of Alderman Sir B. Turner, Major of the Artillery Company.

April 14. At Devonport, Miss Louisa-Caroline Grace, sister of Sir William Bart.

April 21. At Heavitree, Sarah

of Richard Brickenden, esq. of Malshanger, Hants.

May 22. Aged 75, Arabella, wife of Ralph Dorville Woodforde, esq. She was the fifth dau. of James Montagu, esq. of Lackham House, Wilts, and of Alderton, Gloucester, and grand-daughter of Sir Charles Hodges, Secretary of State to Queen Anne.

June 14. At Dartington Parsonage, the wife of T. Story Spedding, esq. of Mirehouse, Cumberland, and dau. of the Rev. Archdeacon Froude.

Aged 67, Jas. Paddon, esq. for many years organist of Exeter Cathedral.

June 15. At Sadborough-house, Thorncombe, at an advanced age, Charlotte, wife of John Bragge, esq.

June 16. At Torquay, Cath.-Eliz. only dau. of the late R. Augustus Hyndman, of Demerara.

June 20. At Bishopsteignton, in her 82d year, Frances, dau. of the Very Rev. W. Cooke, D.D. Dean of Ely, and sister to the late Edw. Cooke, esq. Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Department.

June 25. At Ilfracombe, aged 75, N. Vye, esq.

July 6. At Loosely, near Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Pym, R.N. only dau. of Edmund Lockyer, esq. of Plymouth.

Lately. At Haslar hospital, in his 45th year, Capt. G. Strangways, R.N.

At Falmouth, Mr. R. Michell, Purser R.N.

At Newport, aged 70, Commander J. Lawrence, R.N.

At Stonehouse, Devon, Commander Robt. Andoe, R.N. (1821)

At Sidmouth, aged 74, retired Rear-Adm. George White, (post Capt. 1799.)

June 11. Aged 81, Dorothy, wife of the Rev. Thomas Rackett, F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S. Rector of Spettisbury. She was the second daughter of the Rev. James Tattersall, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, by his first wife Dorothy, sister to the Rev. Dr. de Chair.

DORSET.—*May* 25. At Moors Cottage, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of the Rev. R. Ness, D.D. Rector of West Parley, and second dau. of the late Rev. John Derby, Vicar of Ellingham, Hants.

June 15. Aged 28, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Evan Davis, B.A. Rector of All Saints, Dorchester, youngest dau. of W. Oakley, esq. Alderman of Weymouth.

ESSEX.—*May* 6. At Loughton, aged 63, Sarah, widow of John Davison, esq. formerly of the East India House.

June 20. Eleanor-Mira-Louisa, second dau. of J. Thorp, esq. of Walthamstow, aged 8; and on the 22d, Mary-Jane, his third daughter, aged 6; and on the 24th, Sophia, his fourth dau. aged 4.

June 23. At Sible Hedingham, aged 76, Elizabeth Ingle, sister of the late William Finch Finch, esq. of Little Shelford, Camb.

GLOU.—*April* 14 At Bristol Hot-wells, aged 48, John Roberts, esq. son of the late Col. Chas. West Roberts, of Taunton, and nephew to the late Gen. John Roberts, M.P.

May 28. At Cheltenham, aged 76, James Jopp, esq. of Pulteney-street, Bath, and formerly of Winkton-house, Hants.

June 10. Maria-Margaretta, third dau. of the late Capt. T. New, R.N. She was to have been married on that day to the Rev G. A. Butterton, head master of the West Riding Proprietary School, and late of Bristol

At Cheltenham, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of Roger Montgomery, esq. of Harrington-house, Wilts. She was the last survivor of the Frekes, of Shroton and Wyke, Dorset, and of Harrington, Wilts. Mr. Montgomery claimed a title to the Earldom of Mount Alexander, but, having no family, did not pursue it.

June 16. Aged 84, Mrs. Mary Damer Fownes, of Bristol.

June 18. At Bristol Hotwells, W. H. Gilby, M.D. aged 42.

In Clifton, aged 48, James D. Maycock, M.D.

July 23. At Cheltenham, aged 58, J. Hilton, esq. of Sible Hedingham, Essex.

July 12. At Willersey, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Mould, Rector of Collacomb, Devon

July 14. At Clifton, Caroline, wife of Lewis P. Madden, esq. M.C. for Clifton and Tunbridge-Wells.

Lately. At the Spa, near Gloucester, Miss Helen Mackenzie Fraser, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Mackenzie Fraser.

At Harcott-house, near Cirencester, aged 61, Mrs. Clarke, youngest and only surviving daughter of L. Lovesey, esq. of Buscot-park.

At Cheltenham, Juliana-Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Nicholas Wade, senior chaplain at Bombay.

At Cheltenham, in his 72d year, Col. Thomas Penson, of the Bengal Military Establishment.

At Cheltenham, Richard Gibbon, esq. late Superintending Surgeon of the Madras Medical Establishment.

At Upton St. Leonard, aged 63, Mrs. M. A. Cooke, niece to the late Sir John Barland, a Baron of the Exchequer.

HANTS.—*May* 11. At Carisbrook, aged 52, Captain Charles Blomer, h. p. 36th regiment.

June 27. At Portsmouth, aged 77,

William Spencer, esq. 37 years Ordnance store-keeper at that place.

June 28. At Stratton Parsonage, Frances Georgiana Dallas, daughter of the late Robert Charles Dallas, esq. of Jamaica, and Ste. Adresse, in Normandy.

July 2. At Malshanger-house, near Basingstoke, aged 73, Col. Pennington, many years Commander of the East India Company's Horse Artillery in India.

Lately. At Braishfield, near Romsey, aged 51, Caroline, wife of Rear-Adm. Hill.

HERTS.—*July* 15. At Hemel Hempsted, aged 64, Mrs. Mary Greene, sister of the late Henry Greene, esq. of Gaddesden-house.

HUNTINGDON.—*May* 16. At Brampton, in the 71st year of her age, Henrietta, wife of the Rev. Charles Holworthy, Vicar of Bourne, Cambridgeshire.

KENT.—*May* 21. At Tunbridge Wells, Mary, wife of Captain R. H. King, R. N.

June 16. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 75, Rachel, relict of Richard Slater Milnes, esq. of Fryston, Yorkshire.

June 17. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 75, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Wm. Lipscomb, brother to the Bp. of Jamaica.

LEICESTER.—*June* 14. Cecil Tufton Phelp, esq. Lieut. R. N. second son of the late Col. Phelp, of Coston.

July 12. In Walcot Poor-house, Margaret Robinson, a pauper, aged 107 years, the last 10 of which she had spent in the above asylum. Her faculties and senses were unimpaired to the last. She was a native of the north of Scotland.

MIDDLESEX.—*June* 16. Aged 51, William Conant, esq. of Twickenham, 2d son of the late Sir Nathaniel Conant.

June 22. At Tottenham, aged 73, J. Crutchley, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*June* 27. At Newport, aged 60, Ann, wife of John Williams, esq. Alderman for that borough.

July 6. At Chepstow, Mark Willett, esq. surgeon, author of the Bristol Tide Tables, Stranger in Monmouthshire, &c.

NORFOLK.—*May* 17. Aged 76, George Cubitt, esq. of Catfield.

July 15. In his 88th year, Thomas Smyth, esq. of East Dereham.

NORTHAMPTON.—*June* 21. At Thenford, the seat of Samuel Amy Severne, esq. aged 89, Mrs. Barbara Ingram.

July 4. At Whilton, Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. W. L. Rose.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Lately*. Aged 80, Mr. William Preston, of the firm of Preston and Heaton, printers, of Newcastle. Mr. P. for several years conducted the Newcastle Chronicle.

May 23. At Linden, in the 15th year of her age, Jemima, youngest dau. of Charles W. Bigge, esq.

SALOP.—At his seat, The Marsh, near Shrewsbury, J. C. Wood, esq. an eminent botanist and ornithologist.

SOMERSET.—*June* 9. Philip Collins, esq. of Court Ash, Yeovil.

June 15. At Bath, Eliz. Margaret, fourth dau. of Captain Buckle, R. N.

June 23. At Wells, aged 90, John Lovell, who had been parish clerk for the last 62 years, during which period he had officiated at the marriage of 2,573 couple, at the burial of 6,008, and at the baptizing of 9,313 individuals.

June 25. At Bath, aged 82, Eliz. the wife of Col. M. C. S. Courtenay, and aunt to Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Robert the second Baronet, by Mary, dau. of Ichabod Wright, esq. of Nottingham, and was married in 1782.

June 26. At Bath, Jane, wife of Napier Sturt, esq. of Buckshaw-house, Sherborne.

June 28. At Wells, aged 60, John Paine Tudway, esq.

July 4. At Wells, aged 90, Mrs. Hannah Carter.

July 16. At Bath, of apoplexy, aged 77, Richard Ogborn, esq. He was formerly a respectable stationer in Bishopsgate-street, and many years an active manager of the Royal Humane Society.

STAFFORD.—*June* 30. At Chartley Castle, the Rt. Hon. Sarah, Countess Ferrers. She was the dau. of William Davy, esq. and became the second wife of the present Earl Ferrers in 1829.

Lately. At Lane End, aged 73, William Turner, esq whose name is connected with various discoveries and improvements in the earthenware manufacture, and one of the oldest manufacturers in the trade. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, he happened to be in France, and was taken as a Dutch spy, on which charge he was tried and acquitted. Afterwards he was compelled to assist in demolishing the Bastille. He owed his liberty to the late Duke of Sutherland, then Ambassador at Paris.

July 13. Francis, wife of Rich. Gaunt, esq. of Leek.

SUFFOLK.—*June* 14. At Risby, aged 80, Samuel Robinson, esq. of Finsbury-circus.

At Southwold, Lieutenant C. Wales, R. M.

At Oakley-house, aged 60, Commander John Worth, R. N. (1809).

SURREY.—*June* 14. At Croydon, aged 49, the Hon. George Anderson Pelham, only brother of Lord Yarborough.

At Petersham, Selina-Maria, dau. of John Atkinson, esq. of Maple Haves. Staffordshire.

SUSSEX.—*May* 27. At Brighton, aged 84, Charlotte, wife of R. Bevan, esq.

May 30. At the residence of her mother, Southover, near Lewes, Caroline-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Arthur Windus, esq. of Fludyer-street.

June 22. At Hastings, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Thomas Madge, of Essex-street Chapel.

Lately. At Brighton, Dr. James Weir, Assistant Inspector of Hospitals.

July 3. At Brighton, aged 56, Gerard de Visme, esq. of St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park.

July 5. At Brighton, Charlotte Wilkes, widow of Sir George Nayler, Garter King at Arms. She was left a widow Oct. 28, 1831 (see Gent. Mag. CI. i. 564, CII. i. 190). An inquest was held on her body, at which Miss Lawrie, her niece, deposed that, having attended evening service at St. Peter's church, with her three daughters, she was suddenly taken ill in the street, removed into a house, and died in less than half an hour. Verdict, Apoplexy.

July 6. At Graffham, near Petworth, aged 76, Mrs. Lucy Smith, sister of Lord Carrington.

July 15. At Woodgate-house, Beckley, aged 58, Geo. Rugg, esq.

July 18. At Brighton, aged 75, Thos. Burne, esq. late Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs at the West India Docks.

WILTS.—*May* 15. At Salisbury, T. Titterton, esq. Purser R.N. (1794).

May 18. At Marlborough, aged 73, Frances Elizabeth, widow of Rev. John Meyler, Rector of Maulden, Beds.

Lately. At Pickwick, Susan, relict of the Rev. Henry Brindley, the institutor of "The annual lecture on cruelty to the brute creation."

WORCESTER.—*June* 11, at Malvern, Louisa-Augusta, wife of the Rev. Francis Duncan, and eldest dau. of Col. Elrington, of the 47th regt.

YORK.—*July* 7. At Harden Grange, the residence of her son-in-law Walker Ferrand, esq. aged 94, the widow of Gen. Twiss, Royal Engineers.

WALES.—At Glangwnna, near Carnarvon, Rowland Hunt, esq. of Boreatton-park, Salop. He was fifth in descent from Colonel Thomas Hunt, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1656, and son of Rowland Hunt, esq. whose benevolent exertions in the magistracy are commemorated in Blakeway's "Sheriffs of Shropshire," p. 244. The gentleman now deceased was Sheriff in 1830. He married April 8, 1823, Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Lloyd, esq. of Shrewsbury and Glangwnna, co. Carnarvon, and had several children.

June 21. At Rhysnant hall, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Rowland Wingfield, Vicar of Ruabon, only dau. of the late Clopton Prhys, esq. of Llandrinio and Rhysnant, co. Montgom.

IRELAND.—*April* 24. At Wexford, aged 61, Capt. W. Clifford, late 3d Buffs.

Lately. At Rathkeale, co. Limerick, Lieut. Thomas Graves, R.N.

At Old Town, Kildare, Lt. A. Burgh, R.N. (1814).

At Birr, Lieut. W. Landreth, 91 ft.

At Galway, Lieut. Clarke, R.M.

At Dublin, aged 76, J. B. Scriven, esq. father of the Irish Bar.

June 3. At Cove, J. Lee, esq. late 3d dragoon guards.

EAST INDIES.—1834. *Aug*. 28. At Calcutta, Lieut. Donnithorne, 44th regt.

Nov. 6. At Berhampore, Bengal, Lt. Close, 38th regt.

Nov. 28. Capt. Benjamin Kingston, 17th Bombay N.I. youngest son of the late James Kingston, esq. of High Wycomb.

Jan. 3. At Futteguhr, Bengal, J. Fisher, esq. Lieut. and Interpreter, 1st N.I.

Jan. 23. Off Saugor, on board the Albion, Capt. Richard Newton, Capt. 44th Bengal N.I.

Jan. 31. At Sea, aged 26, Lieut. Henry Sanders, Bengal Art. second son of the late Capt. T. Sanders, Commander, E.I.C.

March 5, Proceeding to the Cape, on board the Elphinstone, for the recovery of his health, Captain William Tillotson Drewry, of the Madras Engineers.

Lately. At Calcutta, Lieut. J. Harfield, R.N.

At Ahmednuggar, the wife of Major F. Hickes, E.I.C.S., and dau. of R. Foquett, esq. I.W.

At Sattarah, senior Ensign Charles Croxall Cam, of the 23d N.I., Bombay, eldest son of T. C. Cam, esq. of Bath.

April 17. At Sea, aged 23, Lieut. Percival Bridgman, Bengal Art.

WEST INDIES.—*Jan*. 22. At Dominica, Lieut. Ireland, 76th regt.

Lately. Mr. W. Travers, midshipman of the Racer, son of Captain Sir Eaton Travers, R.N.

Mar. 29. At Jamaica, Capt Bellingham, 64th foot.

May 25. At Jamaica, the Hon. Geo. Cuthbert, President of the Council of that Island.

Feb. 27. In consequence of the wreck of the Firefly schooner, off Belize, Capt. George West, R.E.

April 4. At Gongo Soco, Thomas Aveline, esq. Chief Commissioner of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association. He has left a widow and six children.

April 7. In Canada, Stafford B. Price, esq. eldest son of Stafford Price, esq. Hendon, Middlesex.

April 13. At Dresden, Anne, wife of Philip Castel Sherard, esq. of Gletton.

May 2. At Madeira, aged 23, John, second son of Thomas Freeman, esq. of the Rookery, Dorking.

May 11. At the Hague, the widow of Vice Adm. Baron Van Capellen, G.C.W. and K.C B.

May 26. At Malta, the wife of Col. Sir Frederick Hankey, G.C.M.G.

June 1. At Malta, W. Robertson, esq. Assistant Commissary-general.

June 37. At Almeria, Granada (Spain), aged 70, M. M'Donnell, esq., formerly of New Broad-street, City.

Lately. At Brunswick, aged 57, the widow of H. W. Cole, esq.

At Honfleur, aged 28, in consequence of a kick from his horse, Charles Elliott Buckeridge, esq. eldest surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. Buckeridge, of Binfield Grove, Berks.

At Berlin, aged 26, the Hon. Sevilla, wife of F. E. Howard, esq. of Corby Castle. She was the 5th daughter of David Montagu, 2nd and present Lord Erskine, by Frances, daughter of Gen. Cadwallader, and was married Dec. 23, 1830.

At Toola, Russia, aged 68, Colonel J. Jones, C. E.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 24 to July 21, 1835.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	717	1519	Males	590	1136
Females	802		Females	546	

Whereof have died still-born and under two years old..... 345

Between					
2 and 5	124	50 and 60	85		
5 and 10	63	60 and 70	97		
10 and 20	43	70 and 80	59		
20 and 30	90	80 and 90	39		
30 and 40	92	90 and 100	3		
40 and 50	96				

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, July 24.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
46	1	29	8	23	10	31	2	39	9	37	4

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. July 27.

Kent Bags.....	3l.	10s.	to	5l.	5s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l.	0s.	to	0l.	0s.
Sussex.....	0l.	0s.	to	0l.	0s.	Kent Pockets	3l.	15s.	to	7l.	0s.
Essex	0l.	0s.	to	0l.	0s.	Sussex	3l.	15s.	to	5l.	5s.
Farnham (fine)	7l.	0s.	to	8l.	0s.	Essex	3l.	15s.	to	5l.	15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 24.

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, July 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2s.	4d.	to	4s.	4d.	Lamb	4s.	4d.	to	5s.	6d.
Mutton.....	3s.	10d.	to	4s.	4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, July 25.					
Veal.....	3s.	0d.	to	4s.	8d.	Beasts 2,580			Calves 250		
Pork.....	2s.	2d.	to	3s.	4d.	Sheep & Lambs 29,400			Pigs 447		

COAL MARKET, July 27.

Walls Ends, from 19*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 58*s.* Mottled, 62*s.* Curd, *s.*

CANDLES, 6*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 0*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 248. —— Ellesmere and Chester, 88½.——Grand Junction 232.——Kennet and Avon, 20.——Leeds and Liverpool, 525.——Regent's, 15 ——Rochdale, 140.——London Dock Stock, 57¼.——St. Katharine's, 69½.——West India, 95.——Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 199.——Grand Junction Water Works, 52¼.——West Middlesex, 78.——Globe Insurance, 152½.——Guardian, 34. ——Hope, 6⅛.——Chartered Gas Light, 47.——Imperial Gas, 43¼.——Phœ 24.—— Independent Gas, 50. —— General United, 38½.—— Canada Le pany, 35.——Reversionary Interest, 130.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, to July 25, 1835, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	48	52	49	29, 76	rain	11	62	71	55	30, 06	fair
27	47	51	49	, 80	cloudy	12	64	72	61	29, 95	do.
28	57	63	49	30, 20	fair	13	63	70	55	, 84	do. do.
29	56	63	53	, 20	do.	14	62	72	56	30, 00	do. do.
30	61	68	51	, 10	do. cloudy	15	66	73	61	29, 90	do. do.
J. 1	65	72	54	, 10	do.	16	66	74	59	, 93	do.
2	69	76	58	, 04	do. rain	17	59	75	57	30, 00	do.
3	67	74	59	, 06	rain	18	64	79	60	29, 96	do. cloudy
4	64	76	60	, 08	fair	19	66	75	60	30, 10	do.
5	60	72	56	29, 86	do. rain	20	67	82	68	, 14	do. cloudy
6	64	72	57	30, 03	do.	21	72	80	62	, 18	do.
7	66	72	56	, 10	do. cloudy	22	70	74	58	, 21	do.
8	64	72	57	30, 00	do. do.	23	70	77	58	, 23	do.
9	62	67	60	29, 90	do. do.	24	69	79	60	, 20	do.
10	63	70	55	, 84	do.	25	69	77	62	, 17	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 29, to July 27, 1835, both inclusive.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	New South Sea Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.
29	216¼	90⅞ ⅛	——	98¼	98½	——	16¼	——	——	——	5 7 pm.	27 25 pm.
30	216½	90½ ⅛	——	98½	98⅛	——	——	——	——	——	5 9 pm.	25 27 pm.
1	216	90½ ¼	——	98⅛	98¼	——	16¾	——	——	——	9 7 pm.	25 27 pm.
2	215¼	90½ ⅞	——	98⅞	98⅛	——	16¾	——	——	——	7 9 pm.	25 28 pm.
3	216½	90⅞ 1¼	——	——	99½	——	16⅞	——	——	——	10 8 pm.	28 30 pm.
4	216½	91⅛ ½	——	——	100	——	16⅞	——	——	——	9 10 pm.	29 31 pm.
6	216½	91½ ¼	90⅞ ½	99⅛	99¼	99¼ 8¼	16⅞	——	——	255¼	12 14 pm.	31 33 pm.
7	216½	91¼ ⅛	90¼ ⅛	——	99⅛	98⅞ ⅛	16⅞	——	88¾	——	16 13 pm.	32 34 pm.
8	217½	91⅜ ¼	90½ ¼	99⅛	99⅛	98⅛ ⅛	16⅞	——	——	——	14 12 pm.	32 34 pm.
9	——	91⅛ ¼	91 90⅛	99½	99	99 8⅛	——	101¼	89⅛	——	12 9 pm.	32 28 pm.
10	216¾	91⅛ 1	90⅛ ¼	98¾	99⅛	98¼ ⅛	16⅞	——	——	——	8 10 pm.	29 31 pm.
11	——	91 90½	90⅛ ⅛	99¼	98	98⅛ ⅛	16⅞	——	——	——	9 11 pm.	29 31 pm.
13	214½	90¼ ½	90⅛ 89⅞	98⅛	98½	98¼ 7¾	16⅞	——	——	——	9 11 pm.	30 27 pm.
14	215¼	90½ ¼	89⅞ 90½	——	98⅛	97⅛ ⅞	16⅞	——	——	——	10 7 pm.	25 27 pm.
15	215½	90¼ 1	90⅛ ⅛	98⅛	98⅛	97¼ 8	16⅞	——	——	——	6 8 pm.	27 25 pm.
16	216	90¼ 1	90⅛ ⅛	——	98⅛	97⅞ 8½	16⅞	——	——	256	6 9 pm.	26 29 pm.
17	——	90¼ 1	90⅛ ½	98⅞	99	97¼ 8¼	16⅞	101⅞	——	256	7 9 pm.	27 29 pm.
18	215¼	90⅞ ¼	90⅛ ⅛	99	99	98¼ ½	17	——	——	——	10 12 pm.	28 31 pm.
20	216½	91	90¼ ½	98⅞	99⅛	98½ ⅛	17	——	——	256	10 12 pm.	29 31 pm.
21	215½	90¼ 1	90¼ ⅛	98⅞	99¼	98¼ ½	17	——	——	256	11 13 pm.	29 31 pm.
22	216	91 90⅞	90⅛ ⅛	——	99¼	98½ ¼	17	——	88½	——	11 0 pm.	29 31 pm.
23	215½	90⅞ 1	90¼ ⅛	98⅞	99⅛	98¼ ½	17	——	——	255½	12 10 pm.	31 29 pm.
24	216	91 90⅞	90¼ ½	99⅛	98⅞	98½ ⅛	16⅞	——	——	256	10 12 pm.	29 31 pm.
25	215	90⅛	90⅛ 89⅞	98¼	98¼	98½ 7¾	17	——	——	255½	——	29 30 pm.
27	215	90¼ ⅛	90⅛ 90	——	98⅞	98 ⅛	17	——	——	——	——	27 29 pm.

Old South Sea Annuities, July 8, 89¼.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

LONDON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

April 7. In Canada, Stafford B. Price, esq. eldest son of Stafford Price, esq. Hendon, Middlesex.

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Sussex	0*l.*	0*s.*	to	0*l.*	0*s.*	Kent Pockets	3*l.*	15*s.*	to 7*l.* 0*s.*
Essex	0*l.*	0*s.*	to	0*l.*	0*s.*	Sussex	3*l.*	15*s.*	to 5*l.* 5*s.*
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Mutton	3*s.*	10*d.*	to	4*s.*	4*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, July 25.			
Veal	3*s.*	0*d.*	to	4*s.*	8*d.*	Beasts	2,580	Calves	250
Pork	2*s.*	2*d.*	to	3*s.*	4*d.*	Sheep & Lambs	29,400	Pigs	447

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27	47	51	49	, 80	cloudy	12	64	72	61	29, 95	do.
28	57	63	49	30, 20	fair	13	63	70	55	, 84	do. do.
29	56	63	53	, 20	do.	14	62	72	56	30, 00	do. do.
30	61	68	51	, 10	do. cloudy	15	66	73	61	29, 90	do. do.
J. 1	65	72	54	, 10	do.	16	66	74	59	, 93	do.
2	69	76	58	, 04	do. rain	17	59	75	57	30, 00	do.
3	67	74	59	, 06	rain	18	64	79	60	29, 96	do. cloudy
4	64	76	60	, 08	fair	19	66	75	60	30, 10	do.
5	60	72	56	29, 86	do. rain	20	67	82	68	, 14	do. cloudy
6	64	72	57	30, 03	do.	21	72	80	62	, 18	do.
7	66	72	56	, 10	do. cloudy	22	70	74	58	, 21	do.
8	64	72	57	30, 00	do. do.	23	70	77	58	, 23	do.
9	62	67	60	29, 90	do. do.	24	69	79	60	, 20	do.
10	63	70	55	, 84	do.	25	69	77	62	, 17	do.

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From June 29, to July 27, 1835, both inclusive.

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29	216¼	90⅜ ½	——	98¼	98½	——	16¼	——	——	——	5 7 pm.	27 25 pm.
30	216½	90½ ⅛	——	98½	98⅛	——	——	——	——	——	5 9 pm.	25 27 pm.
1	216	90½ ¼	——	98¼	98¼	——	16¼	——	——	——	9 7 pm.	25 27 pm.
2	215¾	90½ ⅞	——	98⅞	98⅛	——	16¼	——	——	——	7 9 pm.	25 28 pm.
3	216½	90⅞ 1¼	——	——	99½	——	16⅜	——	——	——	10 8 pm.	28 30 pm.
4	216½	91⅛ ½	——	——	100	——	16⅜	——	——	——	9 10 pm.	29 31 pm.
6	216½	91½ ¼	90⅞ ½	99⅛	99¼	99¼ 8¼	16⅜	——	——	255¼	12 14 pm.	31 33 pm.
7	216¼	91¼ ⅛	90¼ ⅛	——	99⅛	98⅞ ⅛	16¼	——	88¼	——	16 13 pm.	32 34 pm.
8	217½	91⅜ ¼	90½ ¼	99⅛	99⅛	98⅛ ⅞	16⅜	——	——	——	14 12 pm.	32 34 pm.
9	——	91⅛ ¼	91 90⅛	99½	99	99 8⅛	——	101¼	89⅛	——	12 9 pm.	32 28 pm.
10	216¾	91⅛ 1	90⅛ ¼	98¾	99⅛	98¾ ⅛	16⅛	——	——	——	8 10 pm.	29 31 pm.
11	——	91 90⅞	90⅛ ⅛	99¼	98	98⅛ ½	16⅜	——	——	——	9 11 pm.	29 31 pm.
13	214¾	90¾ ½	90⅛ 89⅞	98½	98½	98¼ 7¾	16⅜	——	——	——	9 11 pm.	30 27 pm.
14	215¼	90½ ¼	89⅛ 90½	——	98⅛	97⅛ ⅞	16⅜	——	——	——	10 7 pm.	25 27 pm.
15	215½	90¼ 1	90⅛ ⅛	98⅛	98⅛	97¾ 8	16⅜	——	——	——	6 8 pm.	27 25 pm.
16	216	90¾ 1	90½ ⅛	——	98⅛	97⅞ 8½	16⅜	——	——	256	6 9 pm.	26 29 pm.
17	——	90¾ 1	90½ ½	98⅞	99	97¾ 8¼	16⅛	101⅞	——	256	7 9 pm.	27 29 pm.
18	215¾	90⅞ ¾	90⅛ ⅛	99	99	98¼ ½	17	——	——	——	10 12 pm.	28 31 pm.
20	216½	91	90¼ ½	98⅞	99½	98⅛ ⅜	17	——	——	256	10 12 pm.	29 31 pm.
21	215½	90¾ 1	90¼ ⅛	98⅞	99¼	98¼ ½	17	——	——	256	11 13 pm.	29 31 pm.
22	216	91 90⅞	90⅛ ⅜	——	99¼	98½ ¼	17	——	88½	——	11 0 pm.	29 31 pm.
23	215½	90⅞ 1	90¼ ⅛	98⅞	99½	98¼ ½	17	——	——	255½	12 10 pm.	31 29 pm.
24	216	91 90⅞	90¼ ½	99½	98⅞	98½ ⅛	16⅜	——	——	256	10 12 pm.	29 31 pm.
25	215	90⅛	90⅛ 89⅞	98¼	98½	98½ 7¾	17	——	——	255½	——	29 30 pm.
27	215	90¼ ⅛	90⅛ 90	——	98⅛	98 ⅛	17	——	——	——	——	27 29 pm.

Old South Sea Annuities, July 8, 89¼.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

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RUINS OF St. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL,

Seen from the roof of Westminster Hall.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1835.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

H. S. "Being lately within a few miles of Earl's Colne, in Essex, went thither to see the monuments of the de Veres, Earls of Oxford. Others being likely to do so, it should be generally known that the Church no longer contains a trace of these venerable remains. They have been wholly removed to Colne Priory. Access to them seems to be readily granted; but a stranger naturally feels unwilling to intrude upon a private family, and he might even be tempted into some notice of the very questionable title under which these antiquities have been appropriated. In defence of such appropriation, it is pleaded, that the parish, needing more pew-room, desired the removal of these monuments, and that originally they were placed elsewhere. They were, in fact, removed from the Priory church, at the dissolution. It is painful to think that they are no longer in a public edifice of any kind, but must hereafter be liable to the negligence, necessities, and caprices inseparable from private ownership. Some convenient position for them might surely have been found within the Church; and an English gentleman, in using his influence for such a purpose, would have had the satisfaction of protecting his country in the possession of her historical evidences, and antiquarian treasures."

L. A. remarks, "In an article of the last number of the Quarterly Review, on the valuable letters of M. Von Raumer, illustrative of the history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the reviewer has expressed on one point surprise almost amounting to distrust. He professes his utter inability to conceive who, or what, that English ambassador could be, with a name anything like what the French have made into *Onpson*, who, in addressing a challenge to the Duke of Guise, in the year 1588, boasts of being worthy of his sword by blood not inferior to that of the Princes of Loraine. The following explanatory remarks may perhaps, by solving the difficulty, serve as a vindication, on this point, of the accuracy of a very eminent labourer in the field of historical research. The letter in question has not now been given for the first time to the English public. Many years ago, when documents concerning Queen Elizabeth and her Court formed the matter of my studies, I met with it in some collection of State Papers,* but at this distance of time I am unable to say what. It struck me however with the same surprise as the reviewer, although the name was there given in its correct form—Sir Henry Unton—until I found in Sir E. Brydges's Peerage, under the article of Seymour Duke of Somerset, what I believe to be the true key to the mystery. It is there mentioned that Anne, eldest daughter of the first Duke, by his wife Anne Stanhope, married first, the eldest son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and secondly, Sir Edward Unton, of Wadley in Farringdon in Berks, Knight of the Bath. The ambassador in question was the son of this marriage; as grandson of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, as a near kinsman of Edward VI. and as a lineal descendant by his maternal grandmother, and through the great house of Bourchier, of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and youngest son of Edward III. he had some claim to place his lineage on a footing of equality with that of Guise; and it may be added, that he could have inherited little of the spirit of that proud wife of Somerset, who struggled for precedence, even over the widow of Henry VIII. had he failed to assert himself to the utmost. A Sir Edward Unton, probably son to Sir Henry, is mentioned in the Peerage as married to a daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon. Perhaps some of your correspondents learned in family history may be enabled to add further notices of the Untons." For these our correspondent is referred to Gent. Mag. vol. lxvi. pp. 13, 1069.

The communication of H. B. on the Antient Classics is declined.

BETA lately heard a dispute whether the Adjectives 'first' and 'last' could be correctly used with numerals, as 'the two last,' 'the three first;' or whether they could respectively only apply to one of a series, as 'the first,' 'the last.' I cannot at this time recollect an English authority for the use of numerals; but Cicero has 'duo prima capita epistolæ suæ.' Ad Famil. 3. 8. It was attempted to be argued, that there was a distinction between '*the two last*,' and '*the last two*;' but no authority was quoted, and I cannot perceive the difference. Perhaps one of your correspondents would favour me with an answer to this grammatical query?

ERRATA.—P. 100 a. line 6 from bottom, *for* Sercold *read* Seroco'd. — P. 134 b. 19, *for* proves *r.* prove.—P. 137 a. 16, *read* British *and* American.—P. 138 a. 11, *read* Asiatiques.—P. 139 b. 39, *for* Tartar *read* TATAR (so Mr. Gutzlaff affects to write the word Tartar.")—P. 181 a. 15, *for* "Roman design," *read* "Norman donjon;" l. 27, *for* "dummies in" *read* "chimneys on;" l. 31, *for* "corrected before," *read* "composed."

* We apprehend it was in Fuller's Worthies, where Sir Henry's challenge is given, or in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. iii. p. 85, where it is quoted.—EDIT.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

ON THE HISTORY, HABITS, AND INSTINCTS OF ANIMALS. 2 Vol:

BY THE REV. WILLIAM KIRBY, M.A. F.R.S. (BRIDGWATER TREATISE.) 1835.

IF Mr. Kirby's volumes should not prove the most popular among the elegant and philosophical treatises which have been produced by the golden influence of the Bridgwater legacy, it will certainly not arise from their inferiority to those of his learned coadjutors. Mr. Kirby has been long and honourably known as a very eminent naturalist, particularly in the branch of entomology. To a familiar acquaintance with the different systems of the zoologist and naturalist, he has added a practical knowledge of the subject, and has studied both in the museum of the collector, and in the larger repository of nature. He seems equally acquainted with the systematic arrangements and classifications which have been formed by men of science, and with the organization and nature of animal creation, from his own observation. Hence, in the present volumes, he has not only amassed a most copious and curious collection of facts on the habits and instincts of animals, particularly of the simpler and lower order of the creation, which we will venture to say were quite unknown to the general reader; but he has arranged them in luminous and scientific order, traced the causes of many singular phenomena they present, examined many subtile questions connected with their physiology, and then risen to the very highest and most abstract province of the natural historian, in his examination of the development of their intellectual and sensitive powers,—their growth, their modifications, and their mutual dependencies and connections. The object of the treatises with which the well-directed munificence of the Earl of Bridgwater has enriched the history of science, is—'the illustration of the power, the wisdom, and goodness of the Deity as manifested in the works of the creation." While this argument was unfolded by Mr. Whewell in the contemplation of the planetary system and of general physics; by Sir Charles Bell in the beautiful and curious mechanism of the human hand;* by Dr. Kidd in the adaptation of external nature to the physical condition of man; and in like manner, each in his department, by other eminent writers; to Mr. Kirby was allotted the very delightful but difficult subject of tracing through the minutest inhabitants of the globe (the existence of many of which the unassisted eye cannot perceive), the various principles on which their nature appears

* Perhaps the following sentence, in Mr. Kirby's treatise, might as well have been omitted. He is speaking of the superior organ of the body, the human hand. "The Deity himself also condescends to convey spiritual benefits to his people by means of the *hands* of authorized persons, as in confirmation and ordination. And the blessed friend and patron, and advocate and deliverer of our race, when he was upon earth, appears to have wrought most of his miracles of healing, by laying on his *hands*; in benediction also, when children were brought unto him, he laid his hands on them, and at his ascension he lifted up his *hands* to bless his disciples." On this subject, speaking with the profoundest reverence, it has always struck us as rather singular, that, amidst all the miracles of our Lord, no instance of a *lost limb restored* is mentioned. Has this been ever noticed before, and if so, what reason is assigned?

formed; of examining the instincts and habits which so harmoniously adapt them to the situations in which they are placed, and the purposes they have to fulfil; which *harmonize* them with the other parts of the creation, and which are all subject to certain laws impressed on them by the hand of that great and wise Being who formed them, and which no power of theirs, or of man can control or gainsay. The nomination of Mr. Kirby was most judiciously made by the trustees. There are very few persons, at least in our country, who possess such an extensive fund of knowledge on the subject required, or who can claim so enlarged an acquaintance with the history of the *microscopic* products of animal nature as the rector of Barham: and the only misgiving which we have on the subject is, that, while his work will be highly esteemed by profound naturalists, it may display too recondite a research for the uninstructed reader. The object of these treatises undoubtedly is to be of general benefit; to act upon the public mind, to produce belief and conviction on those classes of society whose education has enabled them to pursue and enjoy these and similar theories, yet short of a scientific or systematic knowledge of them. Now, we are not sure that a *smaller* number of examples, selected from the different genera and species of animals, and well grouped and arranged, would not produce a stronger effect upon the mind, and take a deeper hold of the feelings, than the vast multitude which Mr. Kirby's commanding knowledge has enabled him to accumulate; particularly as the greater part is selected from the minute and concealed tribes of universal life, many of them, by the common eye confused with the productions of the vegetable world, and whose forms, names, and dwellings are scarcely known to any but the scientific entomologist. Such are the molluscans, the annelidans, the cephalopods, and still more the infusories, the microscopic animalcules, the *acrita*, or indiscernibles, and the *amorpha*, or the formless; the minim animals that may be said to be universally dispersed, that inhabit the sea, the rivers, and other waters; that are supposed to float in the air; that are found in the blood and urine; in the tartar of the teeth; in animal substances, in vinegar, in paste, in vegetable substances, and in fruits, seeds, and grain; in sand, among tiles, in wells, on mountains; whose numbers are infinite; hundreds of thousands of whom may be seen in a single drop of water; whose minuteness is so extensive, that some are not more than $\frac{1}{700}$th part of a line in length, and yet *these animals possess a mouth and a stomach.* Curious and valuable beyond all dispute as such investigations are, requiring also not only a very accurate habit of observation, but also most logical powers of arrangement and analysis, yet they may be carried too far for the *general reader:* and we think it very probable that Mr. Kirby may be called by the public voice to afford them a popular abridgment, or perhaps selection from his great and elaborate work. However that may be, the present volumes are repositories of a vast number of most curious facts, brought from remote quarters, grouped in most commodious masses, illustrated by extensive information, authenticated by veracious and sound authorities, and presenting much that is new, even to professional readers. After describing the creation and distribution of animals, a subject which the deepest inquirer must be contented to see still lying under much darkness, and surrounded by difficulties that defy any satisfactory solution, Mr. Kirby commences with the functions and instincts of animals,—beginning at the *foot* of the scale,* and termi-

* At p. 13, is a curious inquiry as to the existence of the *intestinal* worm, in the body of the first man created sinless and perfect. Mr. Kirby cannot believe that man

nating with *man* at the summit,—"thus making a gradual progress towards the most perfect being it was his will to create, and ending with him. So, (says the author,) I think it will best manifest His power and properties if I endeavour to trace out the footsteps of the Deity, *in the same* direction as He proceeded; and instead of beginning, as is usually done by systematic writers, with the *highest* grade of animals, I ascend upwards from the lowest." In pursuance of this plan the work is divided into twenty-five chapters; fifteen of which are occupied with the history of animals, beginning with the *infusories*, and ascending gradually through the polypes, molluscans, worms, and annelidans and others, to the *condylopes*. The five remaining chapters treat of fishes, reptiles, birds, mammalians, and man.*

Having now informed our readers of the general plan of this ingenious and interesting work, all that remains for us, is to extract a few of the observations, which will both be of value in themselves, and also afford an example of Mr. Kirby's manner of composition. In the conclusions that sometimes Mr. Kirby arrives at, as the result of his reasonings on disputed points in the history of the animal creation, we are not always prepared to join; and we confess that we have long since ceased to feel any confidence in the opinion which he maintains in the following passages (vide vol. i. pp. 19—21). He is speaking of the supposed extinction of some animals which formed part of the original creation; and whose destruction, in consequence of *exclusion* from Noah's ark, he considers as not warranted by the very precise and comprehensive language of Scripture.†

"But there are doubtless very many animals still existing *on the earth and in its waters which have not been discovered.* When we consider the vast tracts of terra incognita still shut out from us in the heart of Africa, that fatal country, hitherto as it were hermetically sealed to our researches, and from whose bourn so few travellers return—how little we know of central Asia, of China, and of some parts of North America—we may believe that our catalogues of animals are still very short of their real numbers, even with respect to those of the *largest dimensions.* Burchell and Campbell appear to have met with more than one new species of rhinoceros in their journey from the Cape of Good Hope into the interior; the same country may conceal others of the same gigantic or other tribes, which, when it is more fully explored, may hereafter be brought to light. Again, with respect to the productions of the various seas and oceans that occupy so large a portion of our globe, we know comparatively few, especially of its molluscous inhabitants. What are cast up on the shores of the various countries washed by their waves, and what the net or other means may collect in their vicinity, find their way indeed into our cabinets; but what are these compared with such as inhabit the depths, and caves, and beds of of the infinite ocean, which never net

in his pristine state of glory and beauty and dignity, could be the receptacle and the prey of those unclean and disgusting animals. This, he says, is surely incredible, and gives different hypotheses on the subject: but as Mr. Kirby allows that the animals who now live on flesh, were herbivorous and harmless before the fall; why should not the *tape-worm* partake of the general change? Suppose that it existed in the body of *animals*, and was transferred to the stomach of *cannibal* man. Mr. Kirby would not object, that the *perfection* of the original animal system rejected this supposition; it might act as a check, as a gentle disease, as a mode of death to the animal.

* The introduction is employed in refuting the irreligious and unphilosophical systems of La Place and La Marck, examining their views with respect to nature and life, and showing how defective and unphilosophical the doctrines of materialism are. Mr. Kirby's observations on the language of Scripture, on subjects connected with *natural* objects, we consider to be most judicious, and indeed clearly right; and had we room we should willingly quote from p. xliv. to p. xlvii. The latter part on the *Cherubic* images, and *symbolical* language of Scripture, is very learned and ingenious. See p. lxx. to lxxxvii.

† "Of *every* living thing of all flesh, two of *every sort* shalt thou bring into ark."—If *sort* could be interpreted *species* or *genera*, the difficulty would be less

dragged, nor plumb-line fathomed. Who shall say what species lurk in those unapproachable recesses, never to be revealed to the eye of man but in a fossil state. The giant *Inocerami*, the singular tribe of *Ammonites*, and all their cognate genera, as even La Marck seems disposed to concede. The *Baculites*, *Hamites*, *Scaphites*, and numerous others, then, have space enough to live unknown to fame, while they are reckoned by the geologist as expunged from the race of living animals. I do not mean to assert that these animals are not extinct, but I would only caution the student of nature from assuming this as irrefragably demonstrated; since we certainly do not yet know enough of the vast field of creation, to say dogmatically, with respect to any species of these animals, that this is no longer in being."

We would grant, with Mr. Kirby, that there are probably, nay, assuredly, many species of the smaller part of the animal kingdom, tenants of the interminable wildernesses of the earth, that have never beheld the form of man, nor ever been called before him to receive their name from his mouth; but we agree, we believe with Cuvier and other illustrious naturalists, in the opinion which they have deliberately formed and always maintained, that it is all but hopeless to expect to behold the gigantic monsters of the antediluvian world issue from their shaggy forests in the remote depths of the Californian deserts, or hear the thunder of their midnight bellowings shaking the Ural mountains, or see their vast unwieldy forms bending to drink of the mysterious fountains of the Niger or the Nile. Experience has not proved that the *remote depths* of ocean are inhabited at all; and arguing from analogy, which we bring from the solitude and silence of the interior of the largest and wildest of forests, where neither the form of life is seen, nor its voice heard, we should presume that it is not. Were the depths of the distant oceans inhabited, either those who dwell in them must dwell in perpetual darkness, where 'never the sweet light of day hath visited them;' or another kind of *ocular apparatus* must be provided for them. Again, the larger animals were herbivorous, and if also gregarious, like the elephant, or like the great bison-armies of America, if they had to migrate south and north, as the season and supply of food obliged, they would not be easily concealed from the inquisitive eye of man. It is true the interior of Africa presents a vast space of untrodden solitudes; but it is also true that we are tolerably well acquainted with the outward edge or rim of this interior circle; and that we find a considerable similarity in its zoology, from the Desarts of Barca and the banks of Senegal, to the Cape of Good Hope. The lion, the hippopotamus, the giraffe, the ostrich, are found in parts most remote from each other, and under every meridian; and indeed vast extent of space alone, unless accompanied with change in soil, climate, and other circumstances, does not promise a richer Flora to the botanist, or more varied forms of animal life to the naturalist. But Mr. Kirby has another hypothesis, into which he was led by Mr. Mantell's hypothesis of the *age* of *reptiles*.

"Besides the unexplored parts of the surface of the earth, and of the bed of the ocean, are we sure that there is no receptacle for animal life in its womb? I am not going here to revive the visionary speculations of Athanasius Kircher, in his Mundus Subterraneus, but merely to inquire whether there are any probable grounds for thinking that some creatures may be placed by their Creator at such a depth within the earth's crust as to be beyond all human shew!"

Mr. Kirby then proceeds to suggest reasons why it is probable that a *central cavity* exists in the globe,—an abyss of waters under the earth, distinct from the ocean, though in communication with it *—the prin-

* Compare Job xxviii. 14, xxxviii. 16, 17; Genesis xlix. 25; Deut. xxiii. 13; Jonah ii. 6.

cipal reservoir that supplies the rivers on its surface. Mr. Kirby proceeds to support his hypothesis, by showing that the waters of the Mosaic deluge could not be supplied from any inferior source.

"If, allowing for inequalities and elevations, you deduct two-fifths from the body of water which would have prevailed above the tops of all the mountains 15 cubits, and as the highest peak of the Himmalah range is 5 miles above the level of the sea, this would require a sphere of waters inclosing the whole globe as its nucleus, of 5 miles in depth above the level of the sea. But a deluge of rain for 40 days and 40 nights, over the whole globe, would fall infinitely short of the amount of water required to cover it to this height. The mean quantity of rain that now falls upon the earth in a whole year, is short of three feet, there must therefore have been an outbreak of waters from a source which could supply all that was necessary to accomplish the will of the Almighty, and make the earth itself a ruin, as well as sweep off its inhabitants; and where shall we look for this, but to the abyss that coucheth *beneath the earth*,* whose fountains, as the sacred historians tell us, were broken up."

Mr. Kirby next proceeds to inquire what has been said in Scripture on the subject of *subterranean animals.* He brings forward a passage of the Apocalypse, where the *creatures under the earth are distinguished from those in the sea*:—"And every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and *under the earth,* and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, heard I saying,—Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth on the throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever."—"There is also," he observes, "another place in Scripture, which, though highly metaphorical, seems to point, if rightly interpreted, to *subterranean* animals, and even a particular description of them. The passage I allude to, is in the xlivth Psalm:—'Though thou hast sore broken us in *the place of dragons,* and covered us with the shadow of death.' The place of dragons, and the shadow of death, here mean the same thing—the hidden or subterranean world. In another psalm David couples *dragons* and *abysses.*" Mr. Kirby next proceeds to inquire what is meant by *dragons,* by which he understands the *Saurian race.* The typical animal, or the dragon *proper* of Scripture, is undoubtedly a *Saurian,* especially the amphibious ones, such as the crocodile and its affinities. These are the animals that he conjectures may not improbably be still in existence in the subterranean ocean; and this will sufficiently account for their never having been seen, except in a fossil state. Mr. Kirby then produces the example of *one* Saurian still in existence, that is perfectly subterranean—the Proteus anguinus, concerning which animal there is so much that is curious and interesting in Sir H. Davy's posthumous work, the Consolations in Travel: and he observes, 'all the circumstances above stated, being duly weighed, and especially the discovery of a species in the depth of the earth, related to one of the fossil ones, I trust that my hypothesis of a *subterranean metropolis* for *the saurian,* and perhaps other *reptiles,* will not be deemed so improbable and startling as may at first sight appear. At the same time I would by no means be thought to contend that *none* of these animals are extinct, but solely that *all* may not be so, and that their never having been found in a *recent* state, may have arisen from the peculiar circumstances of their situation.'

* Dr. Brinkley says, "The earth, upon an average, *through its whole sphere,* has twice the density of granite, or about five times that of water. Therefore it cannot be a hollow shell, as some have formerly supposed; nor can its internal parts be occupied by central fire *or water.* The solid parts must greatly exceed the fluid parts, and the probability is, that it is a solid mass throughout, composed of substances more ponderous the deeper we go."—See Paley's Nat. Theology, cap. XXII.

This is a delightful day-dream, so to us it appears, of an ingenious and philosophic mind; and it is also the result of the endeavours of a truly religious and devout feeling, to vindicate the authority of Scripture, and to reconcile the discoveries of science with the written word of God. But there are some difficulties that arise to intercept our belief; for, as Mr. Kirby observes, the Hebrew word, sometimes interpreted dragons, is also at others, very properly translated whales, sea-calves, serpents, and sharks: and, secondly, the fossil specimens of the Saurian tribe which we possess, point to an age far too remote to be included in the late catastrophe of the Mosaic deluge. There are difficulties, no doubt, that meet us in Mr. Mantell's and other geologists' supposition of an *age of reptiles*, when the Saurian monsters were the mighty masters of the primeval animal kingdom; when the megalosauros was the monarch of the antediluvian world, and when under the pressure of a thick and heavy atmosphere, and on a wilderness of lakes, and fens, and morasses, amid forests of gigantic reeds and arborescent ferns, his mailed and plated nobles, of all forms and sizes, accompanied by their *flying* footmen the pterodactyles, went snorting, bellowing, and basking, courting their unwieldy and hideous wives, devouring their faithful and loving subjects, and presenting a kind of life that is now only realized in an Asiatic pashalik, or, peradventure, in the foul and loathsome recesses of an Egyptian harem. But we are convinced that the science of geology is not sufficiently advanced to enable us to see our way at present through these subjects; and whenever it does, we are as fully persuaded that over the disembowelled caverns of the earth, and through its interior recesses, and on the fossil tombs of its departed tenants, the faithful Word of Scripture, like a bright and constant star, will emerge in its primæval brilliancy from the clouds that cover it, and appear shining in the unsullied majesty of truth.

We had noted down a great many very curious and interesting subjects, most learnedly discussed in Mr. Kirby's treatise, which we meant to have presented in a convenient and brief form to our readers; but it would demand a space far larger than we have to spare; and perhaps we should not do justice to a composition that is sufficiently attractive in itself to demand a careful and continuous perusal.* We shall therefore turn, as we approach our conclusion, to that part of the treatise in the second volume which is appropriated to the consideration of *instinct*. The chief object which Mr. Kirby has in view, is not to define its limits, to account for its varieties, or to exhibit its powers, but to trace its origin or cause, and taking it out of the hand of the materialist, to vindicate the interposition of the Deity. 'With regard to truly instinctive actions (he says) they invariably follow the development of the organization—are neither the result of instruction, nor of observation and experience; but the action of some external agency upon the organization, which is fitted by the Omniscient

* We allude to such subjects as the discourse on minim animals, vol. i. pp. 152-160; on coral formations, pp. 184-187; on aggregate animals, p. 220; on plant-like animals, pp. 232 and 350; on hybernating animals, p. 289; on cuttle fish, p. 313; on the eye-worm in the perch, p. 353; and in vol. ii. on the moulting of the cray-fish, p. 52; on the kangaroo, p. 175; on the pelican, p. 196; on the arachnideans, p. 297; on ants, p. 343; on the salamander, p. 424. These subjects, with many others, will amply reward the curiosity of the intelligent student. Indeed, Mr. Kirby's and Dr. Roget's volumes will be indispensable to the future naturalist. Dr. Prout's and Dr. Kidd's also are very valuable, and will remain solid monuments of their respective attainments and science.

Creator to respond to its action.' He then considers whether the Deity acts *mediately* or *intermediately* on the instinct of the animal: and having concluded the latter, *through whom:* and he proposes a belief, "that the powers which he made appear synonymous with the physical cherubim of Scripture, may be the intermediate agents which by their action on plants and animals, produce every physical development, and instinctive operation." Does it seem incongruous, he asks, if these powers, light, heat, electricity, and air, or any modification of them, upon which every animal depends for life and breath, and nutrition and growth, should be employed by the Deity to excite and direct them in their instinctive operations?' or, in other words, the *instincts* have their beginning in consequence of the action of an *intermediate physical* cause upon the organization of the animal. We consider this hypothesis * as not discreditable to Mr. Kirby as a philosopher, while it is what we should have expected from him as a divine. Turning from the cause or origin, to the manner in which it acts, and the phenomena it exhibits, in order to determine the precise import of the *term*, it must not be forgotten,† "that the word *instinct* brings together a number of facts into one class by the assertion of a common ground, the nature of which ground it determines *negatively* only; *i. e.* the word does not explain *what* this common ground is: but simply indicates that there *is* such a ground, and that it is different in mind from that in which the responsible and consciously voluntary actions of men originate.‡ Thus, in its true and primary import, *instinct* stands in antithesis to *reason*." And we fully feel the necessity of making that distinction between *reason* and *understanding* or intellect, on which Mr. Coleridge and other writers have so emphatically dwelt; and the ignorance of which has, as he said, led to the perplexity and contradictory statements into which so many meritorious naturalists and popular writers on natural history have fallen in on this subject. Now, as the same writer observes, 'no one, except as a figure of speech, ever speaks of an animal *reason*; but that many animals possess a share of *understanding*, perfectly distinguishable from mere *in-*

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* The late Dr. Darwin, as well as many other naturalists, have attempted to trace the motive and cause of the *instinctive* action: and many fanciful and ingenious hypotheses have been started on the subject. In considering the striking examples of the power of instinct, we must not forget the wonderful sensibility and acuteness of the *nervous* system in animals. The eagle when so high in 'his azure dominion' as to appear only a speck, can descry a small bird, or animal, on the ground; the camel can smell water at a great distance; but there are instances of instinct going beyond what can be presumed from any mere *fineness* or delicacy of the sensitive nature: as in animals, like cats, finding their way back, when carried away from home, confined in a carriage, and in the dark, and removed a considerable distance. Mr. Coleridge calls *irritability* the proper seat of instinct.

† See Mr. Coleridge's Aids to Reflection, p. 235.

‡ How judiciously has Dr. Paley drawn his example of the *instinctive* action, and how felicitously is it expressed. 'Moths and butterflies seek out for their eggs those precise situations and substances in which the offspring caterpillar will find its appropriate food. *That dear caterpillar the parent butterfly must never see.* There are no experiments to prove that she would retain any knowledge of it, if she did. How shall we account for her conduct? I do not mean for her art and judgment in selecting and securing a maintenance for her young, but for the impulse upon which she acts. What should induce her to exert any art, or judgment, or choice, about the matter?' The undisclosed grub, the animal which she is destined not to know, can hardly be the object of a particular affection. If we deny the influence of instinct, there is nothing therefore left to her but that of which her nature seems incapable, an abstract anxiety for the general preservation of the species; a kind of patriotism, a solicitude lest the butterfly race should cease from the creation.'

stinct, we all allow. Likewise, we distinguish various *degrees* of understanding, and even discover from inductions supplied by the zoologists, that the *understanding* appears (as a general rule) in an inverse proportion to the *instinct*. We hear little or nothing of the *instinct* of the half-reasoning elephant,* and as little of the understanding of the caterpillars and butterflies. But *reason* is wholly denied equally to the highest as well as lowest brutes, otherwise it must be *wholly* attributed to them, and with it, therefore, self-consciousness and *personality* or moral being. The understanding of the higher brutes has only organs of *outward* sense, and consequently material objects only; but man's understanding has likewise an organ of inward sense, and therefore the power of acquainting itself with invisible realities, or spiritual objects. This organ is his reason. Again, the understanding and experience may exist without reason; but reason cannot exist without understanding. Under this distinction we should observe practically on the subject, that the existence and welfare of the animal creation is entrusted jointly to their *instinct* and *understanding*, each bestowed in various degrees; that the instinctive faculty is by no means unchangeable or infallible, but, on the other hand, it sometimes varies, and sometimes falls into mistake and error, as in the instance which Mr. Kirby gives of the flesh-fly mistaking the blossom of the stapelia for carrion, the hen a piece of chalk for an egg; and he may add the instance given by Dr. Roget, of the vulture mistaking the skin of an animal stuffed with hay for the carcase. Secondly, as Mr. Coleridge observes, a great share of *one*, does not necessarily infer a proportionate increase of the *other*; and thirdly, it is not possible accurately to define their exact limits, though we acknowledge their separate existence; or to follow that sinuous and variable line, along which they wind one into the other, or catch the first dawning streaks of intellect, as they rise in faint flashes above the brute instinctive mass. One fact seems to be established—that animals possess and profit by the powers of *memory*, as strongly shown in the horse and ass; as in the greyhound and other dogs; that they learn much from their close communication with man;† and that (subject to some exceptions) the gregarious animals, such as the bee and the ant, evince a superiority of intellectual power over the solitary and secluded. Among the former insects there is found a social sympathy, a mental intelligence, a division of labour, a community of interest, a diversity of rank, a sagacity in overcoming difficulties, and a sacrifice of the present to the future—and, as in the instance of the Amazon ant, an alteration of pursuits and habits, consequential on a change of external circumstances—an enjoyment of a kind of dignified repose from toil, when the community or corporation was powerful enough to substitute a slave-labour for their own, from the captives they took in war; and, lastly, a

* The elephant is not known to exhibit in his wild state any superior sagacity, though by a strong poetic metaphor called 'half-reasoning' when in captivity; whereas the fox, whose astuteness and policy are quite proverbial in the forest, when in bondage is known to be the most stupid and unteachable of all animals. No one ever heard of a *learned fox*. The wolf also, ceasing to be savage, becomes stupid.

† A poodle-dog, trained up by Professor Blumenbach at Gottingen, not only hatched the eggs of the hen with all the mother's care and patience, but attended the chickens afterwards, and found food for them. Mr. Coleridge knew a Newfoundland-dog who watched and guarded a family of young children with all the intelligence of a nurse, during their walks. See the Friend, vol. i. p. 268. We may add some of Mr. Ducrow's horses to these examples; and some examples given in Mr. Jesse's interesting volumes of Gleanings.

friendly disposition gradually taking place of their original enmity towards their subjects, and showing itself in every way, *except granting them their freedom.* To arrive at any just and satisfactory results on these inquiries, demands most accurate and extensive habits of observation, and most cautious and sound principles of induction. Nature never acts by line and rule; she has, what Cicero calls, her *insatiable* variety. The field of her operations is almost boundless, and the manner in which her gigantic laboratory is carried on, is often too vast for our comprehension, too complicated for our dissection. How very few of her *final* causes do we know among the numbers that exist. How can we tell whether the *ends* she has in view are near or remote; single or associated, as we follow the continuous line of the *means* she uses, through their long and prospective progress. These observations are not said in discouragement, but in caution; the richer and more variegated the field of inquiry, the greater should be our industry, and the more satisfactory will be our success; *ὅπου πλείων κόπος πολὺ κέρδος.* And we must never forget the sound remark of Dr. Paley, that it is a mistake to suppose, in reasoning from the appearances of nature, that the imperfections of our knowledge proportionally affects the certainty of our conclusion; for in many cases it does not affect it at all. If pursued, as Mr. Kirby has pursued this and all the other congenial subjects, with an intelligent mind, and with an honest and good heart, we shall not only be richly rewarded when we succeed, but compensated even when we fail; and we shall adopt with him, as the interpreter of nature, the only correct method of investigation,—'ut neque relligio ulla sine sapientiâ suscipienda sit; neque ulla, sine relligione, probanda sapientia.'

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(*Continued from vol. III. p.* 574.)

1810.

July 27. Read Mr. Copleston's attack* on the Edinburgh Reviewers. Had he not been seduced, by the example of his opponents, into a ridiculous attempt at fine writing, he might have inflicted a deep wound; for they have laid themselves open, in some of their Latin criticisms and emendations, by an affectation of erudition which they do not possess. What he remarks on the danger of any leading principle gaining in speculation an exclusive hold on the attention, as applied to the *wealth* of nations, which, though the chief, is by no means the sole object of political œconomy, appears perfectly just. On the whole, this attack, though the Reviewers may attempt to disdain it, will have a beneficial effect, in repressing that audacious rashness which conscious superiority and perpetual triumph have an invincible tendency to generate.

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* In the Diary, Oct. 2, Mr. Green says, "The Reviewers have certainly brought themselves into much difficulty by their hasty and intemperate attack on Oxford, and particularly by their attempted display of classical attainment. They will find it difficult to recover the ground which they have lost in public esteem." See Mr. Coleridge's Table Talk, vol. ii. p. 348. "We got upon the Oxford Controversy, and he was decidedly of opinion that there could be no doubt of Copleston's complete victory. He thought the Review had chosen its points of attack ill, as there must doubtless be in every institution so old, much to reprehend and to carp at. On the other hand, he thought that Copleston had not been so severe or hard upon them as he might have been; but he admired the critical part of the work, which he thought very highly valuable, independently of the controversy."—EDIT.

Aug. 3. Drank tea, and spent the evening at Reveley's; two ladies there, who had been travelling through England and Scotland for two years, Miss White and Miss Saunderson. Spoke highly of the society of Edinburgh. Walter Scott very companionable and pleasant. He praised Campbell's poetry highly, and recited passages with great fervour. Bore the critiques of the Edinburgh Review upon him with good humour. "They must take me as they find me," he remarked, "with all my infirmities. I can only draw pictures as they strike me." His wife much vexed at the manner in which her husband was treated. Jeffery they found lively but satirical. Scott involved in business, which occupies a large portion of his time, and giving much of the remainder to society. Miss Edgeworth, they found, quite unaffected, and rich in thought, but with not much knowledge of refined life.

Aug. 10. Reflected on Paley's argument in his Natural Theology, which I have just finished. Were there nothing in the appearance of nature but what might be accounted for from the operation of any principle, and of any set of principles, acting mechanically and blindly—were there nothing for instance but uniformity and order in the world, were all material objects merely crystallized into regular shapes—cubes, spheres, cylinders, &c. or their parts otherwise curiously disposed, as in the ramifications of the Arbor Dianæ, &c. I confess I should see in such phœnomena no sufficient proof of a Deity; since, notwithstanding Clarke and Baxter's demonstrations, I am unable to discover why it is not as easy to conceive the eternal existence of matter, and active principles competent to such ends acting on matter, as of a Supreme Intelligence; but when we behold such marks of contrivance as Paley has pointed out,—clear, obvious, and irrefragable,—such an exquisite adaptation not only of means to ends, but of means to means, and ends to ends, and such various difficulties arising from the ordinary qualities of matter, so skilfully overcome in the adjustment,—the mind is irresistibly impelled to ascribe this arrangement to some principle which comprehended the bearing and relation of the parts out of which it is composed—to intelligence. And this, not merely because we have observed similar effects to proceed from similar causes, in human operations, but independently of all such experience, on a simple view of the case—the quality of the materials out of which the animal and vegetable productions of nature are wrought, and the construction of those productions formed of them, and the instinctive conviction that every effect must proceed from a cause adequate to its production.

Aug. 15. Read some of Hume on the Passions, in which he applies his doctrine of the necessity of a *double* relation of ideas and impressions (of ideas to the object of the passion, and of sensation to the passion itself), to the passions of love and hatred, whose object is not self, but some other person:—and institutes (ostentatiously I think, in imitation of the Baconian process in physics) various experiments in confirmation of his theory. He afterwards considers, in the same way, the secondary passions of benevolence and anger,—pity, malice, and envy,—their mixture, respect—and contempt—and the sexual passion. The mind has certain organs naturally fitted to produce a passion; which passion, when produced, naturally turns the view to a certain object; but this not being sufficient to produce the passion, there is required some other emotion, which by a double relation of ideas and impressions, may set those principles in action. I have never met with a doctrine so difficult to apprehend.

Sept. 10. Some one happily observes of a note in Sydney Smith's Visita-

tion Sermon, "that he seems as if he considered his creed as a sort of nauseous medicine, which could only be taken off at a draught; and looks round for applause at the heroic effort by which he has drained the cup to its lowest dregs." The censure of the Quarterly Review (No. 2) on S. Smith's Sermons, does not appear more severe than just; this writer, however forcible as a reviewer, in original composition seems flashy and superficial.

Sept. 13. Finished 'An Answer to the Duchess of Marlborough's account of her transactions with Queen Mary and Queen Anne,' opening much of the secret history of the period. It is written with considerable power, yet it only makes out that the Duchess was jealous of the transcendant sway which she had gained over Queen Anne; that she abused it somewhat in the plenitude of her ascendancy, and that when on the wane she sought to regain it by debasing importunities; but who, similarly circumstanced, could throw the first stone. The author, though no Whig, and a friend to Harley, remarks, p. 246, "We have the most alarming proof imaginable of the influence of ministers in our elections; when they would have Tories returned, we return Tories; when they would have Whigs returned, we return Whigs; so that in fact the Court is represented rather than the people. What wonder then, that the supplies are always granted, and that grievances are never redressed." The freedom with which the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Godolphin remonstrate with the Queen in their letters, is very remarkable. If it wanted any proof, the friendship between Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough would show, that friendship between a sovereign and a subject, however fervently desired, is quite impracticable; the Queen's letters to the Duke on his victories, are highly gracious. Why should not George the Third have written such to Lord Nelson? How cheap a reward!

Sept. 16. Ascended the rocky heights beyond Llewiddock. Sweet views up and down the vale, and to the mountain scenery beyond. Reflected, as I walked, on Hume's positions (v. Sept. 9 Journal.) Paley, I think, has clearly made out, that not only the being and continuance, but the wellbeing and happiness of animated nature, have been consulted in the structure of the universe. The incentive of pain seems merely introduced as a prompt and forcible warning of danger, though it must be confessed that the admonition is sometimes given where escape is impossible. So multitudinous a system probably demanded general laws to regulate it. Certainly the government of it, by particular volitions, confounds the imagination in the conception; and the particular springs in the movement of the machine, are certainly so adjusted as in general to effectuate their purposes with great accuracy, though subject to occasional aberrations, to excesses and defects of action; which by disturbing the general harmony, and drawing our particular attention, appear far more numerous and important than they really are. Four hypotheses have been proposed by —— concerning the first causes of the Universe: 1. That they are endowed with perfect goodness. 2. That they have perfect malice. 3. That they are opposite, and have both goodness and malice. 4. That they have neither goodness nor malice. Mixt phœnomena he contends can never prove the two former; and the uniformity and steadiness of general laws oppose the third; but all nature cries out against the fourth. The immense preponderance of good over ill, not only in design but effect, and the obvious ascription of much of the ill which does obtain, to the guardianship of that good, is indeed a mixt phœnomenon, but one

which can never indicate indifference. The character of Paley as a writer is finely given in the third number of the Quarterly Review; though perhaps they have been misled by the facility of his manner, not sufficiently to appreciate his merits.

Sept. 29. Dipped into Malthus. He considers (note C. 8, 6, 3) a land tax on improved rents as an obvious, easy, and most beneficial commutation for tithes; and is surprised that it has not been adopted. He distinguishes between the wealth, though strictly connected, and the happiness of nations, which he considers as principally composed of a command of the comforts and necessaries of life, and the possession of health: and he contends that in a nation rich chiefly in agricultural produce, the poor would live in greater plenty, and population increase far more rapidly, than in one equally rich, but rich chiefly in manufactures.

Oct. 7. Finished Sir William Hamilton's Observations on Vesuvius and Ætna. He is but a poor writer, and his attempts at philosophical conjecture are ridiculous: but he relates facts which he had seen, and the topic which he treats of is highly interesting.

Oct. 24. Gave, not I confess without some flutterings of an author, a hasty glance over the critique on my Diary, in the Quarterly Review. If they have not seized and displayed, as I think they have not, the distinguishing merit of my work, in revenge they have not exposed its really weak points. They have indeed attacked points apparently weak from the slight manner in which they have been touched, but I think with little effect. They seem to consider it as absurd that I should expect a revelation from God to be clear and evident, on the principle that in such a case the chief *probation* of the world would be taken away. Good God! as if there were not sufficient trial in obeying the practical moral precepts of religion; and as if, regarding this life as it is more judiciously regarded, as a state of *training* as well as *trial*, it did not appear unreasonable to exact, as a necessary qualification for another stage of existence, a virtue, the essence of which consists in yielding an assent disproportionate to the evidence, and which can have no longer being in the place to which it conducts. So much for the present.

Loudon's Arboretum Britannicum, Nos. V. VI.

Heureux qui dans le sein de ses dieux domestiques,
Se derobe au fracas des tempetes publiques,
Et dans un doux abri, trompant tous les regards,
Cultive ses jardins. De Lille.

MR. LOUDON proceeds in his work to give a very interesting account of the introduction of foreign trees into England during the last century, divided into periods of ten years. The result of the whole is, that of the nearly 500 hardy trees and shrubs introduced, 108 are from the Continent of Europe, 300 from North America, 3 from Chili, 13 from China, 6 from Japan, 2 from the Cape of Good Hope. 33 from Siberia, 2 from Tartary, 1 from Egypt, 2 from Morocco, 1 from Aleppo, 1 from Barbary, and the remaining few chiefly from Asia. Mr. Loudon then proceeds to the introduction of foreign trees and plants into Scotland; in which it is asserted by Dr. Walker, that the Sycamore (acer pseudo-platanus) was among the earliest that were brought from abroad; though he is uncertain when it was first introduced. We are glad this point is stated on such good authority, as though we had no doubt ourselves of its *not* being a native of this country, we have met with many who were strongly opposed to us in opinion.* It appears that a

* We have long been surprised that the Acer platanoides (the Norway maple) is so little cultivated in England. It is as hardy and as easy of culture as the sycamore; is

sweet chesnut at Finhaven *was* both the largest tree found in Scotland, and the first planted by art. In 1744, it measured 42 feet 8½ inches in circumference, and appears to have been planted about 500 years since. The cedar of Lebanon does not appear to have been introduced into Scotland, till after it had been known in England for a century; this is rather remarkable. Mr. Loudon's account of Andrew Heron, and of his seat of Bargally, is of the highest interest to the lover of plants.

From Monteith's Forest Guide, we give the dimensions of two of the most valuable trees in Scotland.

1. Large plane (*i. e.* sycamore) at Kippin ross, Perthshire, the property of John Stirling, measured, on the 29th May, 1821, contains 875 feet 2 inches cubic.

Girth 29 feet 6 inches.
—— 18 feet, 4 feet up.
—— 26 feet, 12 feet up,

One of the branches above the cleft, 21 feet. The circumference of the ground covered by the branches, 276 feet. It went by the name of the 'Big Tree' in the time of Charles II.

2. Ash tree at Carnock House, Stirling, the property of M. S. Nicholson, Esq. 679 cubic feet. Nearly the largest in Scotland, and grows on a light soil.

Girth 30 feet.
—— 21 at two feet high.

We will also give Mr. Loudon the dimensions of that most magnificent tree at Knowle Park, which was measured for us a few weeks past: and which is the largest *undecayed and entire beech* in the kingdom.

	Ft.	In.
Circumference of the stem, 6 inches from the ground, -	39	5
—— 1 foot 6 inches above -	30	9
—— 4 feet above - - -	25	0
—— 7 feet above - - -	28	1
One spiral limb, 14 feet from the ground - - - -	15	0
Mean height - - - -	89	0
Circumference of ground covered by branches - - -	347	0

said to bear the violent sea-winds better than any other tree; and while its leaf is as delicately cut and almost as beautiful as that of the Eastern plane, in the spring it is covered with rich tassels of yellow flowers; and in the autumn its dying foliage assumes a beautiful orange hue.

Mr. Loudon ought to have that fine beech-tree on Carhampton Down, near Bishop's Waltham, in Hants, measured. It is both gigantic and beautiful; as well as three near it at Rose Hill, Lord Northesk's. The first is the property of Mr. Penruddock Windham, of Salisbury. It is so straight and so entire as not to have lost the smallest branch, and is in full luxuriance of growth.

From Scotland Mr. Loudon passes to Ireland, and has given us a more copious and satisfactory account of the trees introduced into that country than ever had been collected before; and we have no doubt but that our readers, like ourselves, will be surprised as well with the curiosity and value of the trees, as with the extraordinary rapidity of their growth. Indeed, the rich soil, humid atmosphere, and mild genial climate of the South of Ireland is far more favourable to vegetation than any part of England, or probably any country, until we arrive at the shores of the Mediterranean.

As it is our anxious wish to assist, as far as we are able, Mr. Loudon's most able and useful work, we shall give him, what we hope he will esteem a valuable addition to his collections of the pinus and abies, viz. a catalogue of the pines at Sir C. Monck's, at Belsay, Northumberland, and he may depend on its accuracy. The few that are marked with a cross (×) are not there.

1. Pinus sylvestris. Scotch fir.
2. — sylv. Genevensis. Geneva variety.
3. — pinaster. Chester pine.
4. — maritima. Maritime pine of the Mediterranean.
5. — pinea. Stone pine.
6. — Haleppensis. Aleppo pine.
7. — uncinata. Crooked pine.
8. — variabilis. Two and three leaved pine.
9. — pumilio. Dwarf pine.
10. — mughus. Mugho pine.
11. — lariccio. Corsican pine.
12. — resinosa. Pitch pine. ×
13. — Banksiana. Hudson's Bay pine.
14. — mitis. Yellow pine.
15. — inops. New Jersey pine.
16. — Nov. Zealandiæ. New Zealand pine.
17. — ponderosa. Heavy pine.

18. — Altaica. Pine from Altaic mountains.
19. — Armeniaca. Armenian pine.
20. ——— Pine from Guadarrama.
21. — palustris. Swamp pine.
22. — longifolia. Longleaved pine. ×
23. — tæda. Frankincense pine.
24. — garardiana.
25. — sabiniana
26. — sabiniana var.
27. — monticula. ×
28. — nobilis.
29. — insignis.
30. — Hispanica. Spanish pine.

The above thirty kinds have *two* or *three* leaves in a sheath.

31. — strobus. Weymouth pine.
32. — excelsa. Tall pine of Nepaul. ×
33. — Cembra. Cembra pine.

These have *five* leaves in a sheath, cones scaled and not tortoiseshelled.

34. — nigra. Black spruce.
35. — alta. White spruce.
36. — rubra. Red spruce.
37. — Riga. Spruce from Riga.
38. — abies. Horny spruce.
39. — morinda. Lord Hopetown's deodara.
40. — Clanbrassiliana. Lord Clanbrassel's pine.

These are the spruces, and have the leaves single, square or round, unequal in length, set round the branches. Cones pendulous, scaled, but not tortoiseshelled.

41. — pectinata. Silver fir.
42. — spectabilis.—Shewy fir.
43. — Balsamea. Balm of Gilead fir.
44. — Siberica, or pichta. Siberian fir.
45. — Fraseri. Fraser's fir.
46. — taxifolia. Douglas's fir.

These are the silver firs, and have flat leaves in rows on two sides of the branches, streaked on their under side. Cones erect on the branches, scaled, but not tortoise-shelled; when the seeds are ripe, the scales fall, and leave the axis standing on the branch.

47. Pinus cedrus. Cedar of Lebanus.
48. — deodora. Indian god tree.
49. — larix. European larch.
50. — pendula. Black larch.
51. — microcorpa. Red larch.

These have leaves in branches, cones scaled and erect.

52. Pinus Canadensis. Hemlock spruce.

This has leaves like the silver firs, and the cones like the spruces.

It is our intention to give a list of the pines at Dropmore in our next review of Mr. Loudon. And we shall close our present with an extract from a very interesting letter from Dr. Wallich, dated Calcutta, 25th Nov. 1833.

"The packet and phials contain perfectly fresh and good seeds of the most desirable and desired tree—the *deodara, or Himalaya cedar* (see No. 48 of our list), called by Dr. Roxburgh, pinus deodara. The tree is fully equal to the cedar of Lebanon in stateliness, and it exceeds it in the fragrance of its wood, which is incredibly durable. The seeds were sent over to me from the northern mountains of Kumaou, and so healthy and perfect are they, that those which I sowed soon after their arrival in this month, commenced springing up in ten days after being put into the ground. I cannot pretend to judge of the mode and period of sowing these seeds, but I should think they ought to be committed to the ground immediately on their coming to their destination. Permit me to observe, that if you should like to have particular directions relative to the best mode of proceeding in regard to the deodara seeds, now forwarded, a line addressed to Professor Lindley would, I am sure, be cheerfully attended to."

From another letter, Dec. 1833:

"The *deodara* is of all others the most desirable tree to be introduced into England; I repeat that it is equal in magnificence to the Lebanon cedar, and far superior to it in the fragrance of its wood. The tree will stand the climate of the North of Europe beyond all doubt, and the seeds are so fresh, that they commenced germinating with me in the open ground in ten days, and under glass in my room in eight days. They should be previously steeped for two or three days in water. I expect that entire cones will arrive soon; they will be still better* adapted to be sent home than the seeds in their detached state. Still, I am sure that the latter placed in phials, as I have done with those already forwarded, will do well."

B—ll. J. M.

* Since this letter was written we have seen the cones of the deodara which have been forwarded to England. The young trees may be seen at Dropmore, at the Horticultural, at Mr. Harrison's at Cheshunt, at the Duke of Devonshire's at Chiswick, and other places. The foliage appears of a lighter hue than that of the cedar of Lebanon.

RICHMOND SOCIETY OF ARCHERS.

Mr. URBAN,

AS you occasionally devote a few pages to the commemoration of feats of *Archery*, I send you herewith an account of the Richmond Society, which has now existed for one hundred and sixty years, and their records are in tolerable order and preservation. In the year 1673, Henry Calverley, of Eryholme, Esq., in the county of York, is said to have given the Silver Arrow to the Society of Archers, which is still in their custody, and rules and regulations were then agreed upon at Scorton for the regulation of "the shooting."

The first rule regulates the sum to be deposited; the second, that the place of shooting "shall always be within six miles* of Eriholme," unless otherwise resolved by the majority. The third rule regulates the colours of the targets; the fourth, the distance to be at least "eight score yards," and not nearer than sixty yards. Fifth, he who first hits the gold to be captain, and shall "enjoy all the privilege due and belonging to that office during the year ensuing;" but he must bring the arrow to the next annual meeting, &c. The sixth regulates the manner of shooting. The seventh imposes a fine for swearing,—"for as much as the exercise of archery is lawful, laudable, healthful, and innocent, and to the end that God's holy name may not be dishonoured by any of that society, it is agreed and hereby declared, that if any one of them shall that day curse or swear in the hearing of any of that company, and the same proved before the captain and lieutenant, he shall forthwith pay down one shilling, and so proportionably for every oath," &c. for the use of the poor.

These rules have continued with little variation to the present day. A subscription is made amongst the members for a second prize, generally of a silver cup. And an account of the last "shooting," at Middleton-one-Row, will show how the prizes are awarded.

Five pairs of targets were set up, the distance between one shooting point and another being 102 yards; that is two yards being allowed for the stand, and 100 yards for the flight of the arrow. The outer circle was white, the second black, the third blue, the fourth red, and the centre gold. The first prize, the silver arrow, was won by Mr. Crowe, by placing the first arrow in the gold, which entitles him to the custody of the arrow and to the honorary title of captain of archers for the year ensuing. The second prize was the subscription silver cup, value about seventeen guineas this year, and he holds the rank of lieutenant, by placing the most centrical arrow in the gold, during the days of shooting. There is also a captain of numbers, a lieutenant of numbers, a lieutenant of the arrow, gained by placing the first arrow in the red; and last of all, the "spooney," by placing the last arrow in the white, by which he gained the ancient horn spoon, on which is inscribed "Risum teneatis, amici?"

X. Y.

The following is a list of officers from the first foundation to the present period, with the respective places of meeting:

A.D.	*Captains and Lieutenants.*	*Places.*
1673.	H. Calverley, esq.; W. Wheatley,	—Scorton
1674.	Geo. Dobson; Geo. Dobson	—Barton
1675.	S. Birkbeck; G. Dobson, T. Allenson	—Eriholme
1676.	T. Dodsworth, esq.; S. Birkbeck	—Croft
1677.	John Dawson; S. Birkbeck	—Croft
1678.	Leo. Brakenbury; L. Squire	—Melsonby
1679.	John Murton; John Dawson	—Melsonby
1680.	Thos. Gyll; Loftus Squire	—Melsonby
1681.	N. Thompson; L. Brakenbury	--Barton
1682.		
1683.	T. Garthorn; Nich. Cole, esq.	—Eriholme
1684.	P. Etherington; P. Etherington	-Eriholme
1685.	R. Wilkinson; R. Marshall	—Eriholme
1686.	R. Grimstone; John Sadler	—Eriholme
1687.	L. Brakenbury; P. Robinson	--Melsonby
1688.	R. Grimston; P. Etherington	—Melsonby
1689.	L. Brakenbury; J. Lawson	—Melsonby
1690.	L. Brakenbury; N. Thompson	--Melsonby
1691.	W. Garthorn; J. Pilkington	—Melsonby
1692.	R. Steadman; Geo. Hartley	—Darlington
1693.	Geo. Hartley; Geo. Trotter	—Barton
1694.	Geo. Hartley; Geo. Trotter	—Eriholme
1695.	M. Hartley; L. Brakenbury	—Melsonby
1696.	Marm. Hartley; Thos. Gyll	—Barton
1697.	Will. Raine; Will. Raine	—Middleton Tyas
1698.		
1699.		
1700.	M. Hartley; Thomas Gyll	—Barton
1701.		
1702.	Rob. Eden, esq.; Wm. Raine	—Darlington
1703.	N. Thompson; G. Harland	—Piercebridge
1704.	N. Thompson; L. Brakenbury	—Barton
1705.	N. Thompson; N. Thompson	—Barton
1706.	Ant. Hammond; Ra. Lodge	—Barton
1707.	C. Bridgwater; J. Etherington	-Hartforth
1708.	Ro. Robinson; Ri. Wilson	—Hartforth
1709.	Edw. Horner; N. Thompson	—Richmond
1710.	R. Hutchinson; Rd. Robinson; T. Thwaites	--Richmond
1711.	L. Brakenbury; G. Garnett	—Richmond
1712.	Mr. Hammond; Mr. Theobalds	-Richmond
1713.	Tho. Thwaites; Rich. Wilson	—Hart[illegible]
1714.	J. Robinson; Edw. Horner	—Rich[illegible]

* Extended to twenty miles, 1823.

A.D.	*Captains and Lieutenants.*	*Places.*
1715.	Leo. Hartley; Rich. Wilson	—
1716.	Rev. J. Wilkinson; T. Thwaites	—Barton
1717.	Rev. J. Wilkinson; R. Robinson	—Piercebr.
1718.	R. Robinson; Edw. Bell	—Richmond
1719.	T. Thwaites; R. Robinson	—Richmond
1720.	Cu. Routh, esq.; R. Robinson	—Richmond
1721.	R. Robinson; Edw. Bell	—Richmond
1722.	A. Milbanke, esq.; C. Routh, esq.	—Richm.
1723.	Edw. Bell; James White	—Leeming Lane
1724.	A. Milbanke, esq.; R. Robinson	—Richm.
1725.	R. Robinson; R. Robinson	—Leeming L.
1726.	C. J. Prissick; J. White	—Richmond
1727.	R. Robinson; W. Dobson	—Yarm
1728.	Dr. Bell; R. Robinson	—Croft
1729.	W. Browne, esq.; Ja. Cooke, esq.	—Croft
1730.	W. Davill, jun. esq.; M. Wass, esq.	-Richm.
1731.	C. Readshaw, jr.; H. Nicholls, jr.	—Richmo.
1732.	Jas. White; Thos. Kelley	—Richmond
1733.	Jos. Coates; W. Browne, esq.	—Piercebr.
1734.	Jos. Coates; Peter Marley	—Richmond
1735.	Jos. Coates; Thos. Thwaites	—Richmond
1736.	John Plumb; Thos. Kelley	—Richmond
1737.	Peter Marley; P. Marley	—Barton
1738.	Rev. Mr. Theobalds; Sir H. Smithson	-P. bri.
1739.	James White; Jos. Coates	—Richmond
1740.	Thos. Kelley; R. Seymour	—Piercebri.
1741.	Thos. Kelley; Thos. Kelley	—Richmond
1742.	Jos. Coates; Thos. Watson	—Richmond
1743.	Jos. Coates; Rev. Mr. Theobald	-Richmond
1744.	R. Seymour; John Plume	—Richmond
1745.	Sir H. Smithson; *C. Readshaw	—Piercebr.
1746.	Jos. Coates; John Plume	—Stanwick
1747.	R. Robinson; R. Seymour	—Richmond
1748.	J. Appleby; Thos. Kelley	—Richmond
1749.	Isaac Truman; Hon. T. Vane	—Darlington
1750.	John Bowyer, esq.; Hon. T. Vane	-Darling.
1751.	Jos. Appleby; Hon. T. Vane	—Darlington
1752.	J. Collier, jun.; J. Wright	—Darlington
1753.	M. Milbanke; Rev. Mr. Nicholson	—Darl.
1754.	Rev. - Nicholson; W. Chaytor, esq.	-Scorton
1755.	Mr. Jones; Mr. Robinson	—Hurworth
1756.	Robt. Hall; Robt. Davison	—Richmond
1757.	Thos. Kitching; T. Watson Thos. Kelley; G. Rickaby	—Darlington -
1758.	John Wright; John Wright	—Richmond
1759.	Geo. Rickaby; Robt. Hall	—Darlington
1760.	Geo. Rickaby; Robt. Hall	—Richmond
1761.	Geo. Rickaby; Thos. Watson	—Richmond
1762.	G. Thompson; R. Hodgson	—Richmond
1763.	Robt. Hall; Geo. Rickaby	—Richmond
1764.	Thos. Kelley; Thos. Kelley	—Darlington
1765.	Thos. Watson; Thos. Kelley	—Ferry Hill
1766.	Robt. Hall; John Gainford	—Darlington
1767.	Thos. Raine; R. Jackson	—Darlington
1768.	James Portees; J. Gainford	—Hunworth
1769.	John Gainford; Robt. Hall	—Darlington
1770.	Robt. Hall; Thos. Watson	—Richmond
1771.	J. Gainford; Geo. Rickaby	—Darlington
1772.	Geo. Rickaby; J. Gainford	—Richmond
1773.	(Not shot for)	
1774.	(Not shot for)	
1775.	Thos. Kelley; Rob. Jackson	—Richmond
1776.	T. Kelley; Mr. Macfarlan	—Richmond
1777.	(Not shot for)	
1778.	Thos. Kelley; Rob. Jackson	—Richmond
1779.		
1780.		
1781.	Robt. Hall; Mr. Gordon	—Darlington
1782.	Robt. Hall; Hen. Wilson	—Darlington
1783.	James Wilson; Robt. Hall	—Darlington
1784.	Robt. Hall; Robt. Hall	—Darlington
1785.	Robt. Hall; Mr. Macfarlane	—Darlington
1786.	T. Watson; S. Hodgson, esq.	—Darlington
1787.	Thos. Watson; J. Hayton	—Darlington
1788.	(No shooting)	
1789.	(Ditto)	
1790.	Mr. Macfarlan; Mr. Glenton	—Richmond
1791.	Mic. Basnet; Mr. Macfarlan	—Richmond
1792.	F. Thompson; Tho. Watson	—Darlington
1793.	John Hayton; T. Waistell	—Darlington
1794.	J. Glenton; { Jas. Glenton / Mr. Waistell }	—Darlington
1795.	Mr. Macfarlan; Mr. Glenton	—Richmond
1796.	Jas. Glenton; Jas. Wensley	—Richmond
1797.	T. Wycliffe, esq.; Geo. Marley	-Richmond
1798.	P. Macfarlan; P. Macfarlan	—Richmond
1799.	(Not won); James Wensley	—Richmond
1800.	(No shooting for ten years)	
1809.	Rev. F. Blackburne; Mr. Eaton	-Richmond
1810.	F. Blackburne; Mr. Child	—Richmond
1811.	Paul Wilson; Mr. Stamper	—Richmond
1812.	Octavius Leefe; Geo. Croft	—Richmond
1813.	Mr. Dennison; J. C. Ibbetson	—Richmond
1814.	Thos. Foss; Mr. Dennison	—Darlington
1815.	J. C. Ibbetson; Geo. Croft	—Richmond
1816.	Fr. Newby; J. Peacock, M.D.	—Richmond
1817.	Will. Stamper; R. Wilson	—Richmond
1818.	Thos. Gibson; J. Metcalfe	—Richmond
1819.	Thos. Bowman; O. Leefe	—Richmond
1820.	Isaac Fisher; Will. Gibbon	—Richmond
1821.	George Croft; Rob. Wilson	—Richmond
1822.	(Disputed)	—Richmond
1823.	Isaac Fisher; Will. Kirkley	—Scorton
1824.	George Croft; Chr. Croft	—Richmond
1825.	Robt. Thompson; C. Croft	—Richmond
1826.	Will. Kirkby; Will. Reed	—St. Martins
1827.	Thos. Bowman; Isa. Fisher	—St. Martins
1828.	Will. Kirkby; F. Horner	—Richmond
1829.	Christ. Croft; { Chr. Croft / Is. Fisher }	—Richmond
1830.	Geo. Croft; Will. Kirkby	—Richmond
1831.	Amb. Clement; I. Fisher	—Richmond
1832.	Th. Smurthwaite; G. Croft	—Richmond
1833.	W. H. Hardy; Is. Fisher	—Richmond
1834.	Mr. Crowe; Mr. Leefe	—Middleton-one-row

* Afterwards Duke of Northumberland.

COINS FOUND AT BEAWORTH IN HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, July* 27.

IN a paper published by the Society of Antiquaries, containing a description of the coins of the Williams found at Beaworth in Hampshire, Mr. Hawkins, in a very able dissertation, for which numismatists are much indebted to him, has given a chronological arrangement of these coins; and I think has succeeded, with one or two exceptions, and those of no great importance, in which I am inclined to differ from him, in giving us an arrangement of the coins in the order in which they were struck. As, however, I do not coincide with him as to where the point of separation between the coins of William I. and II. should be placed, I think it right to lay before you and your learned readers my ideas on the subject.

Mr. Hawkins has justly observed, that the discovery of this hoard does not materially assist in correcting the appropriation of the coins of the Williams. I think, however, it has thrown some light on them, and this, combined with the elucidation which Mr. Haw-

kins himself has afforded, will, I think, lead us to a more correct arrangement of these coins than has hitherto existed. As Mr. Hawkins's plate of the coins of the Williams contains all the principal varieties of type hitherto published of these coins, I shall confine my observations to the coins exhibited in it. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 are assigned by all writers to William I., and this appropriation can, I think, admit of no doubt.

No. 5 has also been always assigned to the Conqueror; but, although inclined to entertain the same opinion, I think that appropriation rather more doubtful than that of the four first numbers; the two sceptres have generally been considered as conclusive of the subject, but a possibility I think exists of these coins having been struck on occasion of Rufus' invasion of Normandy in 1090, in which he succeeded in conquering a great part of that duchy; and a better reason for assigning them to the Conqueror seems to me deducible from the propriety of placing them before No. 6, which from the stars appears to have been copied from the great seal of Rufus, and struck at the commencement of his reign.

I fully agree with Mr. Hawkins that these two coinages were successive, and that No. 5 was first struck; but I differ from him in their appropriation, as I think No. 5 was probably the last coinage of the Conqueror, and No. 6 the first of Rufus, and that all the succeeding numbers, including all those of the Pax type, also belong to Rufus.

Mr. Hawkins seems to consider, that inferiority of workmanship in a great degree decides the question of the appropriation of coins, to the Conqueror or his son Rufus. It strikes me otherwise; and that it is not probable that any immediate change in the character of engraving the dies, took place on the death of the Conqueror, or a cessation of coining. On the contrary, I should suppose that, as the succession of Rufus was left uncertain by his father, and the privilege of coinage was an attribute of royalty, Rufus would be likely to coin money as soon as he obtained the doubtful but coveted crown of England. And having varied his great seal from his father's, by the addition of two stars, that the same variation would be extended to the coinage; and then it naturally follows that No. 6, the first coinage of Rufus, and executed by the engravers in the Mint at the Conqueror's death, will be similar in workmanship to his father's, though differing in type. With the gradual extinction of the Saxon engravers, whom the Normans found in the Mint, or their pupils and successors, together with the increased and progressive turbulence of the government of Rufus, and his necessities towards the close of his reign, we may suppose less attention was paid to the coinage, and probably, also, less money was struck. Yet, as the kingdom became drained of coin, to meet his wars, expeditions, and purchases of foreign territory, some coinage might be absolutely required for England. From want of education and practice, an inferior class of engravers would now occupy the Mints, producing a deteriorated and barbarous style of workmanship, in accordance with Nos. 17 and 18, given by Mr. Hawkins; and which, as that gentleman remarks, are clearly identified in style with the early coinages of Henry I. In my mind this establishes a natural chain of connection, by which No. 6 as decidedly belongs to Rufus as No. 18. And if so, as No. 6 is from the Beaworth hoard, I conjecture they are all the coins of Rufus.

The next coinage was, I think it probable, that of No. 11. Mr. Hawkins seems to think it possible it might have preceded No. 8; and a comparison of the moneyers found on these coins, with those on No. 6, will afford strong evidence that both these types, 6 and 11 preceded that of Nos. 9 and 10. The moneyers Anderbod on Winc. and Anspuc on Linc. are found on Nos. 6 and 11, and the former on the coins of the Confessor and Harold; but neither of these names appears on the numerous coins of the type of Nos. 9 and 10, struck at Winchester and Lincoln, of which 1587 of the former town and 171 of the latter, were found at Beaworth; to which strong evidence we may add, that the letters of the word Taunton, which appear on Nos. 8, 9, and 10, are *always* TAN, but on Nos. 6 and 11 TANV.

The next coinage was, I think, that of the Paxs type with full face, Nos. 9

and 10 constituting the great part of the hoard found at Beaworth; and the reason I am induced to place these before Nos. 7 and 8 is, that the latter appear more connected with Nos. 12 and 13, which are evidently coins of a later date than those we have already considered.

The coinage which followed Nos. 9 and 10 was probably No. 8, as it also bears the word Paxs. And here I shall offer a few observations on that much disputed word. The word Pacx occurs on the coins of Cnut and the Confessor; Pax on those of Harold II. and Henry I., and Paxs on those of the Williams; the two former words differing only in the spelling, must simply have denoted Peace, and the coins bearing them been struck at some period of these respective reigns applicable to that word; what that period was, it is not in this place our purpose to inquire, it having, as I think will be admitted, no reference whatever to the event denoted by the word Paxs on the coins of the Williams. This latter word differs from the others in the letter *s* forming the termination, and I think it will also be admitted that this letter must have had some peculiar signification.

Some of our most eminent antiquaries have offered conjectures as to this word, but generally coupled with strong doubts as to their propriety, whilst by others no explanation has been even attempted; in my opinion, however, the history of the Williams supplies us with two events to which the word Paxs would most happily apply. The first is the peace with the *Scotch* in 1072, and the second that with the same nation in 1091, and I am strongly of opinion that the latter was the event referred to, both from the probability of the coins bearing this word belonging to Rufus, and also from the importance attached to this treaty at the time, which Rufus considered so great, that he received Prince Edgar, who was employed in the negociation, into favour, and allowed him to return into England.

The next coinage must, I think, have been No. 7, as it seems to form a connecting link between No. 8 and No. 12, which I think was the next coin struck, and which Mr. Hawkins places at the head of the coins of Rufus, but which, according to my arrangement, was more probably struck about the middle of his reign.

The six numbers which follow require no observations; they are evidently the last coins of the Williams, and I entirely agree with Mr. Hawkins as to their arrangement.

From these observations, therefore, it will be perceived, that the principal difference between my arrangement of these coins and that of Mr. Hawkins, is in the point of separation of the two reigns, Mr. Hawkins placing it between Nos. 11 and 12, and I between Nos. 5 and 6; and the order in which I place them is as follows:—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 to the Conqueror.

Nos. 6, 11, 9, 10, 8, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 to Rufus.

The probability that the quantity of money coined by William I. must have far exceeded that struck by Rufus, cannot, I think, be considered as disturbed by this system; if we reflect that, previous to the accidental discovery of this hoard, the coins of the first five numbers were probably as numerous as those of the last thirteen put together; that Rufus having used a greater number of types, is no proof of his having coined more money, and that the great numbers of the coins of any king which have descended to us, has arisen more from the accidental discovery of some large hoards than from the extent of his coinage.

Two coins, by some attributed to the Williams, remain to be noticed; they are published in Ruding, Supplement, part ii. Nos. 1 and 2, bearing the legends Luillem Du. O. & Willelmus O.

These coins are now generally considered as not belonging to either of the Williams, but considerable doubt still seems to exist as to their appropriation. In the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1827, I have offered some remarks on them, tending to show that they probably belonged to William, eldest son to Henry I., and I still adhere to that opinion. Mr. Hawkins conjectures them to belong to William, second son of Stephen, from the circumstance of Eustace, Stephen's eldest son, having coined money, and a few of Stephen's coins being found with them; but a comparison of No. 1 with No. 5 in the same plate, belonging to Henry I., which,

together with several other coins of that prince, was found along with it, and the circumstance of No. 2 being, as Mr. Hawkins mentions, quite identical as to type and workmanship with a half coin on which the name of Henry appears, leaves, I think, no doubt that these coins are connected with Henry I. and not with Stephen.

Mr. Hawkins says, could it be absolutely decided whether these coins belong to Henry I. or II. it would not be difficult to assign the coins in question. There can be however, I think, little doubt that No. 5 belongs to Henry I.; but, even admitting that it belonged to Henry II. I should be more inclined to suppose the two coins in question to belong to his eldest son William, who died an infant, in the commencement of his father's reign, than to Stephen's son William, as the strong resemblance of No. 1 to No. 5 renders it in my mind nearly certain that William was the son of Henry.

Having thus given my ideas as to the arrangement of these coins, it only remains for me to offer a few observations on the circumstance of such a number of moneyers and mints being found on those discovered at Beaworth, whilst the coins themselves are almost all of one type, and from their state of preservation could never have been in circulation.

A brother collector of mine has suggested to me, that this hoard most probably was either a part or the whole of the king's seniorage, from the different mints, of one coinage. And that it would also indicate that the engravers were limited in a great measure to one type, for the same period. From which circumstance another question may arise, whether the dies were not engraved at the seat of government, at Winchester or London, and sent to the other different mints, leaving the local engravers or moneyers, to insert their names and residences, by which they were made accountable to the king for the goodness of the coins? And supposing this hoard was the king's seniorage, we may presume that the best struck and weightiest coins would be selected by the moneyers for their own credit and safety.

To this opinion I fully subscribe, as it seems to afford the only plausible solution hitherto offered on this subject.

If we suppose it to be, as some writers have conjectured, the produce of a tax, we must suppose the taxes to be paid into the different mints, the money re-coined, and the amount transmitted to the royal treasury, a mode of proceeding of which history does not furnish us with any account; or we must suppose the merchants, previous to paying their taxes, to have brought, as they often did, their bullion and foreign coins to the mints, and having converted them into current coin of the realm, to have transmitted them to the treasury; but in this case it would be extremely improbable that in a general payment of taxes no mixture of coins already in circulation should be found.

There is another supposition which at first sight may appear probable, that a general re-coinage having taken place, and the amount transmitted to the king's treasury, the hoard in question consisted of a portion taken from the whole; but if this was the case, unless we suppose the entire was shaken together as much as possible, it is scarcely probable that a portion of 6 or 7,000 pieces should have contained, as it did, specimens of, with scarcely one exception, every mint and perhaps every moneyer in the kingdom.

If, however, we adopt the idea that it was the amount of the king's seignorage, we have no improbability to encounter; but the hoard, from its amount and variety of mints and moneyers, was exactly such as we might expect to find the produce of the king's seignorage on one coinage.

Your's, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS.—No. VIII.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM HANNAH MORE TO THE REV. W. L. BOWLES.

Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury, Aug. 5.*

In the Life of Hannah More, mention is made of "the Poet of Urns and Obelisks—Mr. B....." That there may not be any doubt of the person whom her sister Martha designates by that description, and as your admirable Critic on the work has spoken of me with most friendly warmth and cordial kindne I send you an original letter from the accomplished Hannah herself, which y

best explain why "Mr. B...." is called "the poet of Urns and Obelisks;" no very civil title, however, considering the attention I paid to her wishes, and the high respect, short of adulation, which I bore to her talents and virtues. I may possibly surprise the Editor, and entertain your readers, with a few anecdotes.

W. L. Bowles.

Dear Sir,

I am extremely obliged to you for the trouble you have had the goodness to take, and which I am afraid you will be tempted to regret when you see that it is not yet at an end.

If you will have the goodness to send an order to Mr. King to make an Urn exactly resembling yours in all points, it would have more weight, and be likely to be better executed than if it came from me. I take the liberty to inclose two very plain inscriptions. I shall esteem it a favour if you will select one of them, and send to Mr. King after you have made any alterations. I agree with you in thinking it cannot be too simple. Do you think *Rt. Rd.* or *D.D.* should have place in a memorial of this nature? Be so kind as put stops and capitals, charging King to adhere to them; and tell him (it was your own suggestion) to send me a copy in his own hand-writing to prevent mistakes. You will recommend expedition. When he sends the copy, I will point out to him how the Urn must be conveyed hither.

I am a little fearful about the coloured glass, unless I had a knowing friend on the spot to look at it,—a friend of mine having lately had some that was quite dark sent; but I believe I shall venture.

I should be much gratified to pay my respects to Mrs. Bowles, but fear I must postpone that pleasure. Should you and Mr. Nares visit the rocks of Clifton or of Chedder, you would in either case be within ten miles of us, and we should be happy to show you our *Goblin-Coomb*, which I think you did not see. Should you be induced to think of this, you would favour me with a few days' notice, as we expect about that time my oldest friend Lord Barham, and our slender accommodations oblige us to receive our friends in succession. We shall hope to see the ladies with you.

I am, dear Sir, your very obliged and faithful servant, H. More.

Barley Wood, 14th August.

LETTER OF THE LATE WILLIAM COBBETT TO MR. NICHOLS, PRINTER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Sir, *Philadelphia, 1st Aug.* 1797.

I am that identical William Cobbett (called Peter Porcupine) whose writings you have now and then honoured with your approbation. I take the liberty of enclosing you a file of my Gazette for the month past, which I shall repeat at the end of every month, begging of you to send me in return your useful and entertaining Magazine. This shall, however, be optional with you. I send you my paper, because, in your hands, I know it may become of use to my countrymen. Mark well all the passages respecting the *Republican Britons* amongst us. Depend on it they are sunk here below even the *par* of rascality and wretchedness.

Few booksellers in the United States carry on that branch of business with more life than I do. If you choose, and can fall upon any arrangement, I will receive from you a few volumes of your magazine half-yearly? I could get 50, if not 100 subscribers to the work, and this would take off a good number of your surplus dead stock. This I must leave to yourself, Sir, but let me beg of you not to omit sending me your magazine half-yearly. I want also the two volumes for 1796. I will fall upon some method of getting you the money for these things. Let me have the honour of a letter from good "Old Sylvanus," and please to communicate to me the mode in which I can be most useful to your excellent publication.

America is become an interesting scene. Let me request you to pay particular attention to the humiliation we now experience on account of *the weakness of our government*, and to beg you to observe that that weakness grows out of the abominable system of *universal suffrage*. But, by reading the Gazette through you will choose for yourself.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

Wm. Cobbett.

INSCRIPTION TO THE LATE GEORGE WILLIAMS, M.D. IN THE CHAPEL OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Mr. Urban, *London, August* 18, 1835.

THE following epitaph to the memory of a physician, distinguished alike by his knowledge as a physiologist, his literary attainments as a scholar, and his virtues as a Christian (a memoir of whom was published in your number for March 1834, vol. I. p. 334) has been erected in the chapel of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. It has been recently printed in a topographical work of deserved reputation, but an error having by some means crept into the copy from which it was printed (and no sort of composition is more endamaged by mistakes, however small), I herewith send for insertion a copy which I have taken care to verify. Indagator.

A ☧ Ω

SCIAS QVI HAEC TECVM CONTEMPLERIS
MORTALITATIS DOCVMENTA
MARMOR QVOD SPECTAS HONORARIVM
GEORGIO WILLIAMS M.D
SOCIO VICEPRAESIDENTI BENEFACTORI
IN ACADEMIA REI BOTANICAE PROFESSORI
BIBLIOTHECAE CVSTODI RADCLIVIANAE
PRAESIDENTEM ET SOCIOS C. C. C
PONENDVM CENSVISSE
NE INTRA HOS PARIETES TITVLO CAREAT
SODALIS MEMORIA CONIVNCTISSIMI
NE TESTIMONIO
GRATI COLLEGII PIETAS MOERENTIS DESIDERIA

INERANT LECTOR IN HOC VIRO
MEDICO VERE CHRISTIANO
SVMMA ERGA DEVM RELIGIO
STABILIS IN MERITIS SERVATORIS NOSTRI FIDES
ILLIBATA MORVM SANCTITAS MODESTIA PLANE SINGVLARIS
INGENIVM IVDICII QVADAM SEVERITATE SVBACTVM
ERVDITIO MVLTIPLEX LITTERAE ELEGANTIORES
AD LINACRI NORMAM
PENITIORI MEDICINAE SCIENTIAE
ET PHILOSOPHIAE DISCIPLINIS INSERVIENTES

INTEREA ELVCEBANT
PERSPICAX IN EXPENDENDIS RERVM MOMENTIS PRVDENTIA
ANIMVS IN QVOTIDIANA VITAE CONSVETVDINE
ERGA OMNES COMIS ET BENEVOLVS
SVORVM SEMPER AMANTISSIMVS

IN COLLEGIVM C. C ASCITVS EST HANTONIENSIS A. D. MDCCLXXI
MORBO CONFECTVS OBDORMIVIT DIE XVII. IAN. A. D MDCCCXXXIV
ANNVM AGENS SEPTVAGESIMVM PRIMVM IN COEMETERIO
SANCTI PETRI IN ORIENTE EIVSDEM VICI INCOLA SEPVLTVS
HIC IVXTA CINERES AVVNCVLI CENOTAPHIO DONATVS EST

QUÆSTIONES VENUSINÆ.

No. VI.

Mr. URBAN, *Charing, Aug.* 14.

THE conjectural reading in the first Ode of Horace, v. 29, TE *doctarum hederæ præmia frontium* | *Diis miscent superis*, as addressed to Mæcenas in his character of a man of elegant learning and the patron of literature, has been very generally received with great approbation. It is indeed a noble improvement, and carries with it internal evidence abundantly of its truth.

Singularly enough, the first original proposer of that fine emendation remains yet unascertained. You herewith receive a brief statement of the different pretensions as far as they have come to my knowledge: and in thus appealing to your learned readers, Mr. Urban, I may be able to elicit perhaps some unquestionable fact to determine the matter once for all.

1. Apparently, then, the celebrated Dr. HARE is one claimant: for in a note to his *Scripture Vindicated* (1721, p. 263), when wishing to exemplify the value of conjectural criticism, he very cleverly shows, that the change from ME to TE is demanded by the context, and then concludes with these words: "I instance in this emendation the rather, because the ingenious author of the *Freethinker* tells us, that another person also of no name in Critick, a learned *North Briton*, hath had the fortune to hit upon the same."

Not long after this, *John Jones*, in his edition of Horace, 1736, adopts the emendation from *Dr. Hare*, and puts it thus in a very strong light: *Si jam Diis mixtus esset superis Horatius, cur se Mæcenatis suffragio cohonestari cuperet?*

And *D. Watson*, in his Horace, 1741, V. i. p. 5, translates TE *doctarum*, &c. in this decisive manner, "Exalts you my patron and supporter to the Gods above;" and then, after referring to *Dr. Hare* for his authority in reading it so, he exposes the irrelevancy of ME to the reasoning and whole drift of the passage.

2. But *Dr. Francis*, on the other hand, who reads TE, and calls it a necessary correction, says distinctly, "We are obliged for this correction to RUTGERSIUS." And our learned contemporary, *Mr. Kidd*, in his edition of Horace, has these very words on the subject,

TE, quam suboluit RUTGERSIUS, protulit HARIUS, &c.

3. While *Cuningham*, the well-known antagonist of *Bentley*, as quoted in *Dr. Combe's* Variorum, refers the conjecture (which however he does not approve,) to a different source still:

"His verbis, *Me Diis miscent superis* (sic enim legendum, non TE *Diis*, ut conjiciebat cl. BROUCKHUSIUS), indicat se in cœlo esse, hoc est, beatissimum esse;" &c.

Now, Mr. Urban, in the honest desire to give *suum cuique*, here is a cruel perplexity for you. Who shall relieve us from it? Some accurate scholar it must be, well acquainted with *all* the writings of *Rutgersius* and *Brouckhusius*, who can refer distinctly to any work of either of those learned men, in proof of his being the original author required of that most happy emendation. I have not been idle myself in the search; but hitherto without any success. And then who could the *North Briton* be? What is the *precise* book, here meant by the general title, *Freethinker?* And in what particular volume and page is that *North Briton* so mentioned?

Yours, &c. H. R.

MR. URBAN,

TRUE to its original purpose of being the medium of communication between different correspondents, and especially on subjects that are *caviare* to the multitude, your Magazine for June and July last contains respectively a discussion on a passage of Horace—where it may be fairly said of Bentley, that

"Versat saxum sudando neque proficit hilum."

It is not therefore without reason that your *talented** correspondent J.M.

* I am well aware that J. M. like poor Charles Mathews of facetious memory, feels a qualm of sickness whenever he hears this horrible word, first introduced by the Cockney school; and that in the language of Aristophanes he cries out Πτερῶν, πτερῶν δεῖ! But how is a body to express himself in an age of Goths and Vandals, except by using the language of

objects to a reading which, though it is found in many MSS. and is backed by the stupendous learning of the great Richard, is nevertheless not what Horace wrote, because at variance with his peculiar characteristic of common sense. The passage, as commonly read in Ep. I. 16, is

"*Idem* si clamet furem, neget esse pudicum,
Contendat laqueo collum prensisse paternum,
Mordear opprobriis falsis, mutemque colores?
Falsus honor juvat, et mendax infamia terret
Quem, nisi mendosum et mendacem?

But here, instead of *mendacem*, Cruquius was the first to edit *medicandum* on the authority of his MSS. and the Vet. Schol. although John of Salisbury, quoted by Bentley, acknowledges the Vulgate, which J. M. too would not disturb, but alter rather *mendosum* into *ventosum*. Of this correction it seems, J. M. is so *ventosus*, i.e. according to his own interpretation, *vain*, as to assert that he has at length restored Horace to himself. Your friend H. R. may however fairly say of it,

Dedi id protervis in Criticum mare
Portare *ventis*,

by showing that *ventosus* has not, in Horace at least, the meaning J. M. assigns to it; and that the passage in Seneca, where *ventosus* and *mendax* are united, and which at first sight seems to put the proposed reading *extra omnis dubitationis aleam*, is not in point.

It must nevertheless be conceded, what J. M. has well observed, that the balance of the sentence requires the words *falsus honor*, and *mendax infamia*, to have some expressions better suited to them than *mendosum et medicandum;* because *false honor* delights not the *faulty* man, but the *vain* one; who, not possessing any honors either of birth or station, as was the case with Horace, the son of a freed man, would be desirous of obtaining some honours, no matter whether genuine like gold, or false like pinchbeck; and in this point of view *ventosus* would be very appropriate if we were secure of the Latinity as being of the Augustan age. That *mendosum* is therefore *mendose*, I have not the least shadow of doubt. But the fault lies somewhat deeper than even J. M. suspects. For what is the meaning of the words *mendax infamia terret—medicandum?* Surely a man *to be cured*, is not to be frightened by the *tongue* of a Mrs. Scandal, although he might be at the *knife* of a Sir Astley Cooper. Read then, what Horace probably wrote,

Mordear opprobriis falsis, mutemque colores?
Falsus honor juvat, et mendax infamia terret
Quem, nisi *mendicum* et *mordacem?*

i. e. *whom but the beggar and the backbiter:* for thus *mendicum* will approximate to the *medicandum*, and show that the words were once so transposed, *mordacem et mendicum*, that *mordacem* might belong to *terret*, and *mendicum* to *juvat*.

With regard to the general sense of the passage, they who remember that in the *Saturnalia* of the Romans the slaves were for a brief time masters, and doubtless pleased with their *false honours*, will understand the expression *falsus honor juvat mendicum*—while they who know that a *scandal-monger* or *back-biter* is disarmed at once by treating him as a mad-dog—and by calling out *fœnum habet in cornu, longe fuge*, will understand *mendax infamia terret mordacem:* for thus the offending party would be destroyed by his own weapon of *lying infamy*.

Yours, &c. ΤΙΣ.

P. S. Since the above was written, a learned friend has suggested the following explanation of this passage, as read by Bentley:

"The perfectly virtuous and thoroughly vicious," says he, "are equally insensible to good and evil report; the one despises it as worthless, the other as powerless. It is only the man who, though faulty, *mendosus*, is still open to amendment, *medicandus*, that is, desirous of gaining the honour of false praise from some, and fearful of exciting the lying scandal of others."

men who have done their best to pollute the purity of English by every abomination emanating from the small-beer minds of the march-of-intellect era.

ON SHAKSPEARE'S SONNETS, THEIR POETICAL MERITS, AND ON THE QUESTION TO WHOM THEY ARE ADDRESSED, BY D. L. RICHARDSON.

AT a time when our elder poets are so much studied, and so justly admired, it seems not a little extraordinary that the Sonnets of the immortal Shakspeare should be almost utterly neglected. When alluded to, as they rarely are, by modern critics, it is generally to echo the flippant insolence of Steevens, who asserted that "nothing short of the strongest act of parliament could enlist readers into their service." We know, however, that in Shakspeare's lifetime, these "sugred Sonnets," as Meres quaintly calls them, were in great esteem, and were for a long while far better known than many of the Plays, which fell into comparative disrepute for some time before the author's death, and were not published in a complete state until several years after. Only eleven of the Dramas were printed during the Poet's life. Shakspeare died (on his birth-day, April 23) in 1616, and the edition I have alluded to, was printed in 1623, and was the joint speculation of four booksellers; a circumstance from which Malone infers, that no single publisher was at that time willing to risk his money on an entire collection of the plays. A bookseller of the name of Jaggard did not hesitate to publish on his own account, in 1599, the sonnets which appear under the title of "The Passionate Pilgrim," even in defiance of the author, or at all events, without consulting his wishes. The collection was so inaccurate, and made with so little care, that "Marlow's Madrigal," "Come live with me," &c. was included in it, as the production of Shakspeare. The unpopularity of Shakspeare's dramatic works during even the greater part of the 17th century, is another illustration to be added to a thousand others, of the capriciousness of the public taste. In one hundred years were published only four editions of his plays, and now, perhaps, next to the Bible, the exclusive copyright of these works would be more valuable than that of any other publication that has yet appeared.

When we reflect upon the manner in which the Plays have been subjected to the fickleness of the public mind, we ought, perhaps, to be less surprised at the fate of the Sonnets. There are also certain considerations connected with the latter, which may render their present unpopularity a mystery of more easy solution. In the first place, we must recollect the equivocal nature of their subject, and secondly, the unpopular character of the sonnet, as a peculiar form of verse. It is true, that at the time of their original publication, the sonnet was a fashionable species of composition, but it forced its way into notice rather from the great reputation of its cultivators, than from its actual adaptation to the general taste.

Another cause for their neglect may be discovered in the enmity of Steevens, whose arrogant and tasteless criticisms have had a strange influence over succeeding commentators. Alexander Chalmers observes, that "it is perhaps necessary that some notice should be taken of Shakspeare's poems, in an account of his life and writings, although they have never" (which is not true) "been favourites with the public;" but all he ventures to add, on so insignificant and unworthy a subject, is that the peremptory decision of Mr. Steevens, on the merits of those poems, severe as it is, only amounts to the general conclusion of modern critics! He has also the audacity and folly to pretend, that it is necessary to offer some apology for inserting the poems of William Shakspeare in his voluminous collection of the British Poets. He ventures to assert that there are "scattered beauties" in the sonnets, "enough, it is hoped, to justify their admission" into the same collection in which Corbet, Turberville, Pitt, Yalden, Hughes, Duke, King, Sprat, Walsh, and Pomfret, have each an honourable place!!

In the lives of Shakspeare, in most of the Encyclopedias, a contemptuous silence is observed on the subject of the Sonnets; and indeed, the mass of

readers at the present day are not even aware that Shakspeare is the author of a volume of Miscellaneous Poems. Wordsworth, in one of his prefaces to his own poems, (published in 1815,) announces it as an interesting fact, that such a work is extant, and that it is every way worthy of the illustrious Shakspeare. Dr. Drake, however, is the only writer who has taken up the subject with the enthusiasm, that every thing connected with that glorious name is so well calculated to awaken. His indefatigable industry, and the genuine love of literature which he on all occasions exhibits, excite the respect and sympathy of every generous mind. He has contributed more than any other critic with whom I am acquainted to revive these unjustly neglected poems.

A regret has often been expressed that we have little beyond a collection of barren dates in what is called the life of Shakspeare. Now I conceive, and in this opinion I do not stand alone, that if any new light be thrown on Shakspeare's life and character, it must result from a careful and profound study of these sonnets. Frederick Schlegel has observed, that it is in these pieces that we are first introduced to a personal knowledge of the great poet and his feelings. "When he wrote sonnets," he observes, "it seems as if he had considered himself as more of a poet than when he wrote plays; he was the manager of a theatre, and he viewed the drama as his business; on it he exerted all his intellect and power; but when he had feelings intense and secret to express, he had recourse to a form of writing with which his habits had rendered him familiar. It is strange but delightful to scrutinize, in these short effusions, the character of Shakspeare. For the right understanding of even his dramatic works, these lyrics are of the greatest importance; they show us, that in his dramas he very seldom speaks "according to his own thoughts or feelings, but according to his knowledge." This is also the opinion of his celebrated brother, Augustus William Schlegel; and I take up a strong position indeed, when I shelter myself under such authorities.* Mr. Thomas Campbell, however, has expressed his surprise that the last mentioned critic, "one of the most brilliant and acute spirits of the age," should have made this "erroneous over-estimate of the light derivable from these poems, respecting the poet's history." He contends, that the facts attested by the sonnets, "can be held in a nutshell;" that they do not unequivocally paint the actual situation of the poet, nor make us acquainted with his passions; nor contain any confession of the most remarkable errors of his youthful years. He does not deny that some slight indications of a personal nature may be gathered from a careful perusal, but considers these to be grossly exaggerated by the German critic, and insists that the sonnets contain nothing new or important as to the Poet's life and character. Hazlitt also, for whose critical taste and acumen I have generally a high respect, has strangely lost himself upon this subject. "Of the sonnets," says he, "I do not well know what to say;" as if their merit were a doubtful question. He, however, seems to rest his objection to them more on the ground of the obscurity of their subject, than their deficiency of poetical attractions, for he admits that many of them are highly beautiful in themselves, and interesting, as they relate to the personal feelings of the author.

These sonnets are not constructed after the legitimate Italian model, nor do they possess especial claims upon

* "It betrayed an extraordinary deficiency of critical acumen in the commentators of Shakspeare, that none of them, as far as we know, have ever thought of availing themselves of his sonnets for tracing the circumstances of his life. These sonnets paint most unequivocally the actual situation and sentiments of the poet; they enable us to become acquainted with the passions of the man; they even contain the most remarkable confessions of his youthful errors." *Lectures on Dramatic Literature, by Augustus William Schlegel.* The remarks of Frederick Schlegel I extract from his Lectures on the History of Literature, ancient and modern."

our notice, as specimens of a particular class of compositions. After what English writer Shakspeare formed his sonnets has been a matter of much inquiry. This species of poem was introduced into England during the reign of Henry the Eighth. In 1540, Wyatt published his collection of Sonnets, which were constructed very nearly on the original Italian model. He was followed in the same department of poetry by the accomplished, but unfortunate, Surrey, in 1557, who produced a series of very beautiful poems; to which, however, the Italian critics would have reluctantly conceded the title of sonnet. They consist, in the same manner as Shakspeare's, of three quatrains, or four line verses, with alternate rhymes, and a concluding couplet. Watson's Sonnets, to which Steevens absurdly assigns the superiority over those of Shakspeare, were published in 1581. They are extremely inaccurate in their construction, and utterly worthless in point of diction, thought, and imagery. They do not even preserve the ordinary limits and appearance of the sonnet; but invariably consist of eighteen lines, instead of fourteen, and possess no one characteristic that entitles them to that denomination. Sidney's Sonnets, published in 1591, are built more closely after the Italian model, and are often extremely elegant. They usually consist of an octant of two alternate rhymes, and a sextant, in which the first line and the third, the second and the fourth, the fifth and the sixth, are made to rhyme together. Daniel, whose fifty-seven sonnets (to Delia) were published in 1592, and whom Headley styles the Atticus of his day, seems to have followed the example of Surrey, and formed them of three elegiac stanzas and a couplet. In 1595, the tender and romantic Spenser eclipsed all who had started before him by a series of eighty-eight sonnets; these consist of three tetrachords in alternate rhyme, the last line of the first tetrachord rhyming to the first of the second, and the last of the second to the first of the third, with a couplet termination. This system, though not legitimate, is rather pleasing. The next writer of sonnets of any note is Drayton, who formed his poems after Surrey and Daniel. To Drayton succeeded Shakspeare.

Malone and Dr. Drake (to the latter of whom I am indebted for some of the above dates,) are of opinion that the sonnets of Daniel were the prototype of Shakspeare's; and though their observations on this subject are not without weight, I am inclined to think that Shakspeare had studied all the sonnet compositions of his predecessors, without constructing his own after any particular standard. Daniel's system is not peculiar to himself; there were other writers, both before and after him, who adopted the same form. As to his turn of expression, though in some respects similar to Shakspeare's, it is not more so than that of his other contemporaries. It is the diction and idiom of the age. Shakspeare not being an Italian scholar, and not therefore acquainted with the strict models, chose the system that was most popular at the time, and which was certainly the most easy to construct, and perhaps the most agreeable to his own ear. That the form of three elegiac quatrains, concluding with a couplet, is infinitely less difficult than the Petrarchan sonnet, and is capable of being rendered highly musical and agreable in skilful hands, no critic would be willing to dispute; but it is not entitled to the name of sonnet. In the legitimate sonnet the first eight lines should have but two rhymes, and the concluding six lines should have either two or three rhymes arranged alternately. Shakspeare's fourteen-line effusions are very exquisite little poems, but they are not sonnets; and I only call them such to distinguish them from his longer pieces, and because they are generally recognized by that title.

I shall not, on the present occasion, enter into any elaborate explanation of my reasons for refusing to these poems the character of sonnets; but shall content myself with observing, that their defective arrangement in the rhymes, as already noticed, and their general want of that unity and point which are essential to the true sonnet, are strong objections to their claims to that denomination. Some writers have a ridiculous habit of calling every short poem a sonnet, without reference to

its precise number of lines, or its general arrangement. They might just as well call a didactic poem an ode, a blank-verse poem a song, or an elegy an epigram. It is uncritical and injudicious to confound the different orders of verse by inappropriate titles.

Many people disapprove entirely of the system of the sonnet as too arbitrary and confined, and compare it to the bed of Procrustes, by which the limbs of the victims laid thereon were made to fit by being either stretched or amputated, as the case required. They object to its being limited to a precise number of lines; as if the same objection might not be made to every other form of the verse. The sonnet is one stanza of fourteen lines, as the Spenserian measure is one stanza of nine lines. Some poems have been constructed entirely of sonnet stanzas. Though the Spenserian stanza is much shorter, it is generally complete in itself, and the sound and sense are wound up together by the concluding Alexandrine, in a way that fully satisfies both the ear and the mind. Even in eight and four-line stanzas, there is usually a certain unity and completeness, both of thought and music. These laws of verse are not arbitrary or casual; but depend on certain fixed principles, discovered by the intuitive taste and discrimination of genius. Capel Lofft has ingeniously insisted on the perfection of the sonnet construction, and its analogy to music; and has remarked that it is somewhat curious that two Guidi or Guittonni, both of Arezzo, the birthplace of Petrarch, were the fathers, the one of the sonnet and the other of the modern system of musical notation and solomization. I am not sufficiently scientific to follow him in all his illustrations; but he has proved, at least to my satisfaction, that the sonnet is as complete and beautiful a form of verse as any that has been yet invented. I of course allude to the strict Petrarchan or Guidonian sonnet. The little poems of Bowles and Charlotte Smith are merely elegiac stanzas, with a concluding couplet; and though very pretty and pleasing compositions, possess by no means the charm which they would have acquired by a more rigid adherence to the Italian model. Of later years a more intimate acquaintance with Italian literature has opened the eyes of our poets to the superior beauty of the legitimate construction. The true Italian sonnet is a labyrinth of sweet sounds. It has all the variety of blank verse, with the additional charm of rhyme. There is no precise limit to the number, or position of the pauses, and the lines may so run over into each other, that the cloying effect of a too frequent and palpable recurrence of the same terminations need never be experienced, if the poet turn his skill and taste to a proper account. The sonnet is not adapted to all subjects, but to those only which may be treated in a small compass. A single sentiment or principle may be expressed or illustrated within its narrow limits, with exquisite and powerful effect; but it is not adapted for continuous feeling or complex thought. Pastorini's celebrated sonnet of Genoa, and the equally celebrated sonnet to Italy by Filicaja, are examples of the capability of the sonnet to give effect to a single burst of feeling, or to one pervading idea, suggested by a single scene or circumstance. Wordsworth, who is the most legitimate and by far the finest sonnet writer in the English language, since Milton, has produced several perfect specimens of the force and unity of this species of composition. I content myself with adducing one beautiful example:

SONNET.

Composed on Westminster Bridge.

Earth has not anything to shew more fair;
Dull would he be the soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty;
This city now doth like a garment wear
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields and to the sky;
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
Never did sun more beautifully steep
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill;
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep;
The river glideth at his own sweet will;
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep,
And all that mighty heart is lying still.

The reader feels, as this fine sonnet is wound up with the sublime concluding image, that there is no want of an additional line or an additional illustration. Both the ear and mind are satisfied. The music of thought music of verse are exquisitely

and seem to arrive together at a natural termination. It reminds me of the Portuguese aphorism, that the sonnet ought to be shut with a golden key. The Italians say that it should be a body of sweetness with a sting, by which they do not mean that its tenderness or beauty should merge into an actual epigram, but that it should end with point and spirit. When a sonnet fails to exhibit a unity and finish, it is the fault of the artist. The absurd question put by George Steevens, in allusion to Shakspeare's sonnets, of, "What have truth and nature to do with sonnets?" is scarcely worthy of an answer. Truth and nature are not confined to any particular form of verse, and may be as well embodied in the fourteen-line stanza as in any other; they depend on the poet's genius, and not on his choice of metre.

It is true that the sonnet imposes many peculiar difficulties on the poet; but it is his glory to overcome them, and we do not find that bad sonnets necessarily contain more nonsense than fourteen lines of bad blank verse. *

But it is time to draw the reader's especial attention to the sonnets (for such I must call them) of Shakspeare. If I regret their defects as sonnets, the truly Shaksperian beauties, with which they are so profusely sprinkled, make me delight in them as poems, without any reference to their peculiar class or construction. I shall commence with pointing out what I conceive to be specimens of their poetical merit; and shall afterwards proceed to offer some observations upon the difficult question of to whom are they are addressed, which seems to have turned the heads of some of the Poet's commentators.

Mr. Steevens has asserted that "the sonnets are composed in the highest strain of affectation, pedantry, circumlocution, and nonsense."

Now I shall endeavour to make the reader acquainted with the real nature of the poetry thus spoken of, and then leave him to his indignation and astonishment at such critical blasphemy in one who set himself up as a commentator on Shakspeare, and a pretender to taste. Leigh Hunt has well described Steevens as "an acute observer up to a certain point, but who could write like an idiot when he got beyond it." As the merit of these little poems does not consist in unity, point and finish, but in the freshness, force, beauty, and abundance of the thoughts and images, I shall not confine myself to entire extracts, but give such lines and short passages as seem most remarkable, and may be most easily separated from the context. I commence, however, with a complete poem, in which the writer persuades his friend to marry. How easy and vigorous are the two first lines, and how ingenious and striking are the two last!

"When forty winters shall besiege thy brow,
And dig deep trenches in thy beauty's field,
Thy youth's proud livery, so gazed on now,
Will be a tattered weed of small worth held.
Then being asked where all thy beauty lies,
Where all the treasure of thy lusty days;
To say within thine own deep sunken eyes,
Were an all-eating shame and shriftless praise.
How much more praise deserved thy beauty's use, [mine
If thou couldst answer—"This fair child of
Shall sum my count, and make my old excuse—"
Proving his beauty by succession thine.
This were to be new made when thou art old,
And see thy blood warm when thou feel'st it cold."

* In the notice of Robert Walpole's Poetical translations from the Greek, Spanish, and Italian, in the Edinburgh Review (1805) it is observed that "this species of composition has been called, by an excellent writer, the most exquisite jewel of the Muses. With us it has been naturalized. Milton and Gray, who have cultivated it with most success, both drunk from the sweet streams of Italy, where a single sonnet can give immortality to its author, while the longer poems of his contemporaries are buried in oblivion. In adding that the strict laws of the sonnet ought not to be departed from, the Reviewer remarks, "Gray has observed them scrupulously." I cannot understand this prominent notice of Gray as a sonnet writer. He wrote only one, and even that is omitted in Chalmers's collection? Though a good sonnet, its excellence is by no means extraordinary. Milton's sonnets are unquestionably the best in our language, and possess a severe dignity that may be referred to as a triumphant disproof of the vulgar notion, that this form of verse is necessarily confined to ingenious conceits or maudlin sentiment.—D.L.R.

The following lines, in which the same subject is continued, contain one of those vivid images that are only flashed from the fancy of the genuine poet:

"Thou art thy mother's glass, and she in thee
Calls back the lovely April of her prime;
So thou through windows of thine age shall see,
Despite of wrinkles, this thy golden time."

Where in any modern poem may we look for such a description of sunrise as the following? There is a freshness of imagery, a masculine simplicity and strength of diction, and a noble freedom of versification, in this passage, and in many others of the same glorious writer, that fill the reader with surprise and delight.

"Lo! in the orient when the gracious light
Lifts up his burning head, each under eye
Doth homage to his new appearing sight,
Serving with looks his sacred Majesty;
And having climbed the steep-up heavenly hill,
Resembling strong youth in his middle age,
Yet mortal looks adore his beauty still
Attending on his golden pilgrimage."

Scarcely less delightful is the following passage:

"When I do count the clock that tells the time,
And see the brave day sunk in hideous night,
When I behold the violet past prime,
And sable curls all silvered o'er with white;
When lofty trees I see barren of leaves,
Which erst from heat did canopy the herd,
And summer's green all girded up in sheaves,
Borne on the bier, with white and briestly beard;
Then of thy beauty do I question make—
That thou among the wastes of time must go!"

There is a mellowness of sentiment, and a tenderness of feeling in the following sonnet, written in the decline of the Poet's life, to which the coldest reader could hardly be insensible.

"That time of year thou may'st in me behold,
When yellow leaves, or none, or few, do hang,
Upon those boughs that shake against the cold,
Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet birds sang.
In me thou seest the twilight of such day
As after sunset fadeth in the west,
Which by and by black night doth take away,
Death's second self, that seals up all in rest.
In me thou seest the glowing of such fire
That on the ashes of his youth doth lie,
As the deathbed whereon it doth expire
Consumed with that which it was nourished by.
This thou perceiv'st—which makes thy love more strong,
To love that well, which thou must leave ere [long."

There is infinite grace and ingenuity in the following apology for his long silence. The line in italics is inexpressibly delightful.

My love is strengthened, though more weak in seeming;
I love not less, though less the show appear:
That love is merchandized, whose rich esteeming
The owner's tongue doth publish every where.
Our love was new, and then but in its spring,
When I was wont to greet it with my lays;
As Philomel in summer's front doth sing,
And stops his pipe in growth of riper days.
Not that the summer is less pleasant now,
Than when her mournful hymns did hush the night,
But that wild musick burthens every bough,
And sweets grown common lose their dear delight,
Therefore, like her, I sometimes hold my tongue,
Because I would not dull you with my song."

I am particularly pleased with the following couplet. The imagery and the harmony are both perfect.

TO TIME.

"Oh! carve not with thine hours my love's fair brow,
Nor draw no lines there with thine antique pen."

The profound pathos and flowing melody of the ensuing sonnet will be immediately acknowledged by every reader of taste and sensibility.

"No longer mourn for me when I am dead,
Than you shall hear the sullen surly bell
Give warning to the world that I am fled
From this vile world, with vilest worms to dwell;
Nay if you read this line, remember not
The hand that writ it; for I love you so,
That I in your sweet thoughts would be forgot,
If thinking on me then should make you woe.
O if (I say) you look upon this verse,
When I perhaps compounded am with clay,
Do not so much as my poor name rehearse,
But let your love e'en with my life decay;
Lest the wise world should look into your moan,
And mock you with me after I am gone."

The next brief extract, in which the Poet expresses his willingness to bear all the blame of his forced separation from his friend, is equally touching. There is wonderful force in the line in italics.

"Knowing thy will,
I will acquaintance strangle, and look strange;
Be absent from thy walks; and on my tongue
Thy sweet beloved name no more shall dwell,
Lest I (too much profane) should do it wrong,
And haply of our old acquaintance tell."

The two first lines and the expression of "death's dateless night," in the last line of the following extracts, are very beautiful:

"When to the seasons of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past,
I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought,
And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste,
There can I drown an eye unused to flow
For precious friends hid in death's dateless night."

The following is a fine burst of poetry, and is characterized by that easy force of style, and exuberance of fancy, and that almost miraculous felicity of diction, which seem peculiar to this mighty genius. His descriptions of morning come upon us like the dawn itself.

"Full many a glorious morning have I seen,
Flatter the mountain tops with sovereign eye,
Kissing with golden face the meadows green.
Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy."

But instead of particularising in this way the various gems in these sonnets, I will now heap a few more together, and let the reader make his own comments on their beauty.

"Like as the waves make to the pebbled shore,
So do our minutes hasten to their end."

"Great princes' white favourites their fair leaves spread
But as the marigold at the sun's eye;
And in themselves their pride lies buried,
For at a frown they in their glory die."

"So flatter I the swart-complexioned night.
Thy glass will show thee how thy beautie's wear,
Thy dial how thy precious minutes waste;
The vacant leaves thy friend's imprint will bear,
And of this book this learning may'st thou taste,
The wrinkles which thy glass will truly show,
Of mouthed graves will give thee memory;
Thou by thy dial's shady stealth may'st know
Time's thievish progress to eternity."

——— "Three winters cold
Have from the forests shook three summers' pride; [turned,
Three beauteous springs to yellow autumn
In process of the seasons have I seen,
Three April perfumes in three hot Junes burned,
Since first I saw you."—

"And truly not the morning sun of heaven
Better becomes the grey cheeks of the East,
Nor that full star that ushers in the even
Doth half that glory to the sober west,
As those two mourning eyes become thy face."

"O call not me to justify the wrong,
That thy unkindness lays upon my heart;
Wound me not with thine eye, but with thy tongue."

"Ah! do not when my heart hath 'scaped this sorrow
Come in the rearward of a conquered woe."

"Did not the heavenly rhetoric of thine eye,
'Gainst which the world can ne'er hold argument."

"Not mine own fears nor the prophetic soul
Of the wide world, dreaming on things to come."

Those persons to whom I may have the good fortune to introduce Shakspeare as a sonnet writer, will feel no little surprise at the extreme elegance and accuracy of his verse. There is an occasional smartness, terseness, and antithesis in many of his poems, that people are apt to consider peculiar to the moderns. There is a balanced melody, a point, and opposition, in the following couplets, that have not been excelled by Pope or Darwin. And yet they were written upwards of two centuries ago.

"The worth of that, is that which it contains,
And that is this, and this with thee remains.

I am to wait, though waiting so, be hell;
Not blame your pleasure, be it ill or well.

For sweetest things turn sourest by their deeds;
Lillies that fester, smell far worse than weeds.

For we, that now behold these present days,
Have eyes to wonder, but lack tongues to praise.

But thence I learn, and find the lesson true,
Drugs poison him, that so fell sick of you.

Him have I lost; thou hast both him and me;
He pays the whole, and yet I am not free.

For I have sworn thee fair; more perjured I,
To swear, against the truth, so foul a lie.

Come there for cure, and this by that I prove,
Love's fire heats water, water cools not love.

Blessed are you, whose worthiness gives scope,
Being had, to triumph, being lacked, to hope."

After these specimens, to which I could add a thousand others, Johnson's talk about the rude state of English versification before the time of Waller and Pope is worse than foolish. It was disgraceful in a writer, who set himself up for a historian of poetry and poets, to pass over the age of Shakspeare in the way he has done.

I have as yet confined myself to a consideration of their poetical merit; but though I do not propose to enter fully into the question at present, I cannot help subjoining a few passages to support Schlegel's position, that much of the Poet's personal history and private feelings is revealed in these condemned and neglected Sonnets.

The following sonnet contains a touching allusion to his profession as an actor, an acknowledgment of his follies, which he no doubt rightly attributes to the influence of his unfortunate circumstances, and an avowal of profound repentance. Pope has observed that "Shakspeare was obliged to please the lowest of the people and to keep the worst of company." Chalmers replies to this, that we have only Pope's conjecture on the subject. Now if Chalmers had only judged for himself, and had not turned from Shakspeare's poems with disdain, because they were not good enough for Mr. Steevens, he might have met with the ensuing passage, which would have convinced him that Pope was correct in his assertion.

"O, for my sake do you with Fortune chide,
The guilty goddess of my harmful deeds,
That did not better for my life provide,
Than public means, which public manners breeds.

Thence comes it that my name receives a brand,
And almost thence my nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.

(*To be continued.*)

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

(With a Plate.)

THE attention of the public having been so forcibly and repeatedly directed to the preservation of the remains of the ancient royal Chapel of St. Stephen, a recurrence to the subject, at the present time, may appear to many to be but a reiteration of the numerous well written and energetic appeals, which have so lately been made in the various departments of the periodical literature of the day. But while the subject hangs in doubt, while the ruins silently and pitiably call attention to their desolate situation, and appear to solicit the aid of every voice which may be able to obtain a hearing, as well as of every pen which possesses a claim to consideration, it becomes a solemn duty to take every opportunity of again and again pressing the subject before the notice of the influential in the world, those on whose fiat hangs the destiny of one of the most interesting of ruins in the kingdom; of one, shall we say?—no, the building which is now advocated may, without fear of censure for hyperbolical or even overstrained approbation, be justly styled the *most interesting and sacred edifice in the United Kingdom;* and never can it be said that an appeal in favour of such an edifice can be too late.

The Chapel of St. Stephen does not rest its claims to preservation so much on the ground of its original and sacred character as an edifice dedicated to religious worship—no, it is to the later appropriation of the structure to the uses of a British House of Commons that the intense interest which attaches to the venerable walls is mainly owing. Let us view our kingdom in its present state of elevation among modern nations; witness our apostolic church establishment; witness our empire, extended over the globe, and blessing with its protection the enslaved and the miserable! see our commerce and our manufactures ruling every market, and our ships filling every port!—At home, enjoying the protection of an excellent constitution, and a settled government; securing to every man a very extensive share of personal freedom, feeling the strong and constitutional power we possess as men and as Englishmen, in electing our representatives, and virtually exercising a powerful voice in the government; and seeing, too, that the established institutions can be moulded and re-modeled to suit modern circumstances and altered times, and that even a great change can be effected where necessary, uninfluenced by the factions which have shaken every democratical state to the base! We feel that no man who reflects on these blessings and these benefits, can view, without feelings of emotion, the shattered walls of a building in which one branch of the constitution has sate during the most important period of its history, and in which the measures have originated, or have been settled, which have, with Divine aid, secured to them those invaluabe privileges. Within these walls, what a long array of statesmen and senators pass in review! what mighty events rush on our vision!—The unlimited freedom of speech, which, with few exceptions, has ever been enjoyed by the representatives of the people within the hallowed walls of St. Stephen, has, in effect, been the surest barrier against tyranny which any nation could possess; and if the voice of faction was unhappily once predominant—if it led to the subversion of the altar and the throne, we know what were the results. The assumption of the supreme government by the House of Commons, led, as every successful faction has ever done, eventually to tyranny; and the scenes of those times recorded in the page of history, hold forth a lesson and a warning to succeeding Parliaments, which will never be told in vain. The ruined walls of St. Stephen's desecrated fane speak aloud to the nation in the present days of reform and change, and proclaim that the voice of a Cromwell was once heard within their inclosure, and from thence a Bradshaw was chosen to sit in judgment on his King. But whatever may be their future destiny, their historical glory has departed; the events which are in store, whether of good or evil, will transpire within other

walls, which will possess none of the proud associations which attach to those of St. Stephen's Chapel.

But it is not alone in an historical light that the remains of this edifice are entitled to protection. The architectural beauties of the relics, scanty indeed as they are when compared with what the Chapel was in its full blaze of glory, are still replete with interest, and still possess that elegance which results from true proportion and symmetry of form.

The chapel was first erected, it is believed, by the warlike Stephen, and by him dedicated to his namesake the Protomartyr; but the present building owes its existence to the munificence of two English monarchs—the greatest and the wisest and the best perhaps of the ancient kings succeeding the conquest.

Edward the First, on the 28th April, the twentieth year of his reign, began a structure on the site of the older one, which, from the usual character of the Norman work of the time of Stephen, was, in all probability, small and confined. Prior to the period of this its first re-edification, Pointed Architecture had arrived at its most perfect state of purity. The Gothic of Salisbury, in English Architecture ranked in the same degree as the Doric of Athens did in the Greek. At the period above mentioned, a great change was in progress, like the rich and ornamental Corinthian superseding the chaste simplicity and grandeur of the Doric; the Pointed style was then taking a very different form; the simple lancet openings were giving way to large and enriched windows with mullions and tracery, and the face of the walls was gradually acquiring the panelled work, which afterwards made such a marked feature in our buildings. In this improving style is St. Stephen's Chapel. Edward the First continued his works for two years; and there is little doubt that he completed the building he had commenced. Six years after the first stone was laid, a "vehement fire," to use the words of the old historian Stow, (and the justice of the expression will be fully appreciated by every one who witnessed the recent calamity,) destroyed many parts of the palace of Westminster, and, with the rest, it is supposed St. Stephen's Chapel suffered, and that it remained in ruin until the reign of Edward III. The idea that two sovereigns should allow the chapel of their palace to continue in such a state for so long a period, is undeserving of serious refutation. The present walls are, without doubt, in part, if not wholly, the work of King Edward the First, and therefore, if the chapel was affected by this vehement fire, their actual existence during nearly six centuries, is a fact worthy of serious attention at the present time. If they reached our day comparatively perfect, notwithstanding the various alterations (often hastily effected) which the occupation of the structure by the Commons rendered necessary, it is plain that the stone of which they were built, and which is known to be the Caen stone from Normandy, the material so highly prized by our ancient architects, must have been little, if at all, acted upon by fire.

Why, then, are we now to be told that this stone has all at once lost its natural properties? How is it that an architect rather than a chemist has discovered that it will so readily convert itself into lime? We hear that this stone has been subjected to fire and water, and came out of the double trial harder than before it went in, and we have historical evidence that in many instances it has survived the devastations of flame in our ancient monasteries and churches, and reached our own day uninjured. Yet we are now to believe that at St. Stephen's alone it assumes a different and unusual character.

The present chapel has sustained the attacks of two fires, and its walls are, in the opinion of able men, still sufficient to be used in a new structure; this agrees with the established character of Caen stone, and strong evidence should be required before its powerful claims to durability are set at nought.

For the present purpose, it is sufficient merely to glance at the works of King Edward the Third. The collegiate establishment attached to the Chapel owes its foundation to this potent sovereign, who, in one day, founded within his royal palaces two of the noblest ecclesiastical colleges in England, St. Stephen's and Windsor. That such a Chapel should be worthy

a founder so powerful and so good, and at the same time, perhaps, be destined as a monument of grateful acknowledgment to that Supreme King who had elevated the earthly monarch to this point of splendour and glory, Edward, it appears, determined to ornament the chapel in a degree beyond that in which any building of modern times was ever embellished; he contemplated the painting, gilding, and enamelling of the entire interior: the ceiling splendidly coloured; the windows glowing with the richest tints of stained glass; the walls enriched with paintings, such as Athens or Pompeii might boast in their days of glory; and the floor paved with tiles beaming from the furnace with the purest hues, and marked with devices almost vieing with the art of the enameller.

The buildings of Athens were richly painted; the decoration which we have in our modern vanity fancied to be barbarous, was seen even upon the statues of Pericles: perhaps in the days of Edward, ere Athens had suffered from Venetian cannon and Turkish spoliation, were some parts where painted porticoes might remain in a sufficient degree of preservation to attest their former magnificence, and those arts fostered by Byzantine magnificence, and rivalled by the elaborate Mosaics, may have been brought by the active and enterprising Greek to our northern coasts; for certain is it, that such a style of decoration is so ill suited to the humid atmosphere of this country, that we can never suppose it to be a native invention.

Rich, indeed, were all the works of this reign, as the splendid illuminations and the gorgeous brasses which have reached us, attest. They enable us to form an idea of the brightness of this period; but only the enthusiastic mind can picture the splendour of the Royal Chapel as completed by the third Edward, who for that purpose appears to have obtained the aid of painters from every quarter of his kingdom.

The buildings for which the aid and sympathy of the public have been recently and powerfully excited, have been generally those which through age and neglect have been falling into decay, and the means of restoration could only be obtained by public subscription. In the present case, there is no necessity for the charity of the nation to be incroached upon; the expression of public opinion is all that is required, and it has in fact been pretty generally expressed—so generally, and so plainly, that it is to be hoped its voice will not be drowned in the clamours of interested opposition. Two architects of eminence have taken the lead in the controversy, Mr. Savage and Mr. Cottingham; they are said to stand alone. True it is, their opinion is opposed to those of the other professional gentlemen who have been called on to survey the structure: at the head of whom is Mr. Wilkins, the architect of the National Gallery. Without wishing to undervalue professional opinions, it is but too well understood that a great bias is always seen towards the side of destruction, whenever the existence of an ancient relic is called into question. Pull down and re-build, has always been the theme of modern architects, as many an old church can painfully testify. When we see two gentlemen venturing their professional reputation on the other side of the question, and courting inquiry into the truth or fallacy of their statements, it must be granted that their opinions deserve great attention, and they eventually will, in the estimation of the discerning and independent portion of the community, have and receive great weight.

The expense of restoration is here no obstacle: Parliament, even in these days of economy, could never judge the small sum necessary to restore what now exists to its pristine architectural beauty, and even the strictest guardian of the public purse would scarcely divide the House on a vote for such a noble purpose.

The engraving which accompanies this notice, differs from the thousand and one which have been published, as the artist Mr. R. W. Billings has shown the ruins in a novel and effective point of view. He has aimed at conveying to our readers a just idea not only of the magnitude of the ruins, but also of the character and beauty of the architecture, and has successfully achieved his object.*

* In the foreground are shown fireplaces, and other indications of several little offices, smoking-rooms,

The preservation of the Chapel would be a credit and an honour to the nation, and the renovated structure, though like the Second Temple of Jerusalem, it should fall short of the glories of the former one, would be a monument of credit to an age in which so great a veneration for antiquity is so ardently professed. We confidently hope that every one who has it in his power to exert his influence in favour of this pile, will do so with firmness and enthusiasm; and we have little doubt that, with the new Houses of Legislature, the present age will have the satisfaction of beholding the RESTORED CHAPEL OF ST. STEPHEN.

E. I. C.

THAT our readers may possess the fullest information on the subject of the restoration of this venerable structure, we have subjoined the following extract from the professional opinion of Messrs. Cottingham and Savage:

"It appears from the report of Lord Duncannon's speech, in the House of Lords, of the 15th July, that Sir Jeffery Wyattville and three other architects agree with us, 'that the building may be restored without any difficulty, and that it is *not to be deemed in a dangerous state.*' Secondly, our opinions were formed, not upon a survey of three months ago *only*, but upon repeated surveys shortly after the fire, and again about three months ago; and we have again, within the last week, repeatedly viewed the building, and we beg to say that our opinions remain unchanged; that we find no perceptible alteration in the building in the last three months; and that we see no cause to alter a single word in the letter referred to of the 28th March last; and, without going again over the whole of the matter, we beg to repeat that there is, in the remains of St. Stephen's Chapel, in proportion, as much to preserve, and as capable of preservation and restoration, as there was in Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

"We also beg to say, that, in our opinions, the assertion of Mr. Wilkins that 'the remaining portion of the stone is nearly converted into lime' is a *great mistake*. The stone is in fact not a *lime stone* but a *sand stone*, from Caen, in Normandy; and, like most of our building sand-stones, it contains a small portion of carbonate of lime, but not sufficient to cause it to fall to powder like limestone, which, after being burnt, on application of water, falls to powder, whereas a fragment of this building, from a part which had been exposed to the greatest heat, has been immersed in water for six hours, and came out apparently even harder than when it was put in. It is well known that most of our building sand-stones are acted upon by the air of this climate, and that in the progress of ages the surface becomes pulverised; this was the case with the exterior of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and the same may be seen at the Abbey, now under reparation; and the fire at St. Stephen's Chapel made but little additional injury to that surface, which time, neglect, and wilful mutilation had already brought to a state requiring repair.

"We beg to call the attention of those who have to decide upon this interesting question to these facts, and urge them to examine the building for themselves, and we are confident they will see enough to satisfy them that there is no danger whatever in allowing these beautiful and instructive remains to stand; and thus to compel, if possible, in the plans for the new Houses of Parliament, an exertion of architectural skill and taste that may combine with this pure and elegant example of our national architecture.

"JAS. SAVAGE.
L. N. COTTINGHAM."

Protest of Architects and Artists.

"We, the undersigned, having heard that it is the intention to 'take down without delay the walls of this chapel, with a view to safety,' and being assured of its stability, and feeling strongly, as we do, its value as one of the most important and interesting of our national monuments, not only on account of its intrinsic and unique beauty as a work of art, but also on account of the many glorious and sacred recollections with which it is identified; its having re echoed the eloquence of a Pitt, a Fox, a Burke, a Sheridan, and a Chatham; its having swayed, in the most eventful period of our history, the destinies of Europe; its having been, in

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and closets, which were squeezed in between the buttresses of the ancient Chapel. Dependant from an arch on the opposite side, twisted by the action of the fire into the form of loose ropes, are two of the iron bars by which the galleries of the House of Commons were suspended.

In the distance is the river, surmounted by the trees and towers of Lambeth. It makes one shudder to observe how nearly the fire was communicated to the Hall, at the spot where this view was taken! the upper part of some wooden stairs leading from the wall of the Hall was actually burnt short off.

its 'high and palmy state,' the admiration of the most enlightened foreigners—witness Erasmus, and many others; its having been founded by the hero of Cressy and Poictiers, and having been the temple in which his Queen Philippa and their gallant son, the Black Prince, offered up their thanksgivings for their triumphs over the enemies of their country; for these and other considerations, as artists and as Englishmen, we solemnly register this our public protest against the intended removal, as an unnecessary destruction of one of the noblest specimens of the arts and historical monuments of England:—William Etty, R.A.; George Gwilt, F.S.A., Union-street, Southwark; George Smith, Mercers' Hall; Edward l'Anson, Lawrence Pountney-lane; Joseph Gwilt, 20, Abingdon-street, Westminster; L. N. Cottingham, F. S. A., Waterloo-road; James Savage, Essex-street, Strand; C. Stanfield, R.A.; H. Perronet Briggs, R.A.; Richard Evans; Daniel M'Clise; S. A. Hart; G. Belton Moore."

MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES AT DENNINGTON, SUFFOLK.

Mr. Urban, *June* 18.

IN your number for November, 1832, is an interesting article by your valuable correspondent, Alfred John Kempe, esq. F.S.A., relative to the monumental effigies in Dennington Church, Suffolk, of William Phelip, Lord Bardolf, and his lady.

Dugdale, in his Baronage, Vol. II. p. 213, states that this William Phelip "was son to Sir John Phelip, of Donyngeton (Dennington) in com. Suffolk, knt. a valiant soldier under King Henry V. in his wars of France." Dr. Nash, in describing the monumental effigies at Kidderminster, of Matilda Lady Phelip, and her two husbands Walter Cooksey and Sir John Phelip, evidently considers the foregoing observations of Dugdale to be applicable to the last mentioned party. Mr. Gough, in his "Sepulchral Monuments," follows Dr. Nash in this particular: but I suspect they were mistaken.

Sir John Phelip of Dennington, the valiant soldier alluded to by Dugdale, had, besides Sir William, another son, Sir John, and I will suppose that he also, for his bravery, deserved the same epithet which has been applied to his father. It was this *Sir John the younger*, who married the widow, Matilda Cooksey (formerly St. Pierre) and he had to his second wife *Alicia Chaucer*, who subsequently became the wife of *William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk*, names quite familiar to those who have seen, or merely read of, the subjects of antiquarian interest at Ewelme in Oxfordshire.

Quite in unison with this view of the case, are the following observations of Hasted, extracted from his account of Deptford, or West Greenwich, in Kent. "In the 3rd year of Henry V. anno 1414," (say rather 1415,) "it was found by Inquisition (Rot. Esch.) that Sir John Phelip knight, and Alice his wife, held the reversion of this manor; and that Sir William Phelip, knight, was his *brother* and next heir.

"William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, at the time of his death, May 2, in the 28th year of King Henry VI. anno 1449, was seised of the manor of West Greenwich, leaving John, his son, seven years of age."

I will add, in confirmation of the above, that the will of the last mentioned Sir John Phelip, partly in Latin and partly in French, was made at his house in London, on the 20th June, 1415, and was proved in the Prerogative Court, but not until 1418.—In it are respectively named his *late wife Matilda*, the three children of the late *Walter Cooksey*; his (testator's,) *brother Sir William Phelip*; the manor of *West Greenwich*; his, (testator's) *wife, Alicia*; (the celebrated) Sir Thomas Erpingham; Andrew Botiller, testator's brother-in-law; several of the Bresynghams, &c.

It appears, upon reference to the 2nd Vol. of Bloomfield's Norfolk, that Sir Thomas Erpingham, who survived until 1428, married to his second wife, Joan, the beautiful daughter of Sir William Clopton, of Clopton in Suffolk, in right of whom Sir Thomas came into that estate, and by whom he had an only daughter, Julian, who became the wife of Sir John Phelip; that Sir John and his wife Jo died in the lifetime of Sir Tho and that the heir of the latter

"Sir William Phelip, knight, who married Joan, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lord Bardolf;" at a few pages further on, however, this Julian is called the daughter and heiress (not of Sir Thomas Erpingham, but) of Sir William Clopton; and I suspect that Bloomfield had not derived accurate information as to the connexion between the Erpinghams and Phelips's; for the expressions "*avunculus*" and "*mon oncle*" are made use of by Sir John Phelip, in his said will, in reference to Sir Thomas Erpingham.

J. B. G.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE.

The fifth Annual Meeting of this Association took place at Dublin, in the week, *August* 10—15.

The principal officers, as appointed at the close of the Edinburgh Meeting last year, were:—President, Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd, D.D. Provost of Trinity College; Vice-Presidents, Lord Oxmantown, the Rev. William Whewell; Secretaries W. Rowan Hamilton, Astronomer Royal of Ireland, and the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, Professor of Natural Philosophy; Treasurer, T. Henry Orpen, M.D.

The arrangements made by the reception committee were excellent, and they were greatly aided by the liberality of Sir John Tobin, who sent over his steamer, the *William Penn*, from Liverpool, with a large party on Friday, after which she returned to perform a similar service on Sunday. A deputation from Dublin received the passengers at Kingstown, whence a train of carriages, granted to the Association by the railway company, conveyed them to the city.

On *Friday* and *Saturday* mornings the Examination Hall of Trinity College, which had been appointed as the place of general rendezvous, presented an animating spectacle from the eagerness of candidates to learn whether they had gained admission, and the general anxiety to get a sight of eminent strangers. Sir John Ross, Sir John Franklin, Dr. Coulter, the recent explorer of Mexico, Dr. Dalton, Dr. Roget, Professors Babbage, Powell, Murchison, and many other eminent men, were among the crowd. Moore, the poet and historian of Ireland, was admitted by acclamation, without the usual formalities and fees.

On *Saturday* evening the Royal College of Physicians invited most of the members that had arrived to a *conversazione* in their library and museum, at Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital.

On *Sunday* the William Penn brought the second party of members from Liverpool. On board were the munificent owner Sir John Tobin, his friend Mr. S. Turner, who had the conduct of the voyage, Captain Denham, who has discovered and laid down a new channel in the Mersey, of vast importance to the commerce of Liverpool, Professor Sedgwick, Dr. Daubeny, Mr. W. Smith, of Scarborough, the father of geological science, Colonel Dick, of New Orleans, Dr. Yelloly, D. Don, the botanists, &c. &c. Professor Sedgwick performed divine service and preached; and previously christened, in the new channel, Annesley Turner Denham, the infant son of Captain Denham.

On *Monday*, at 11 o'clock, the several sections repaired to business, of which we shall notice the particulars hereafter.

There was an ordinary at Morrison's great rooms, Dawson-street, at which upwards of 250 gentlemen were present, the Surgeon-general in the chair, supported by Lord Cole, Sir T. Brisbane, Sir J. Tobin, Mr. Moore, &c. Above two thousand persons afterwards assembled at the Rotunda, where the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Mulgrave, arrived soon after eight.

Sir Thomas Brisbane, the president of last year, then addressed the meeting, and proposed Dr. Lloyd as his successor; who then delivered an address of considerable length, principally referring to the correspondence of the objects of Science with Divine Revelation. Professor Hamilton afterwards read the Annual Report, with remarks on some of the papers contained in the volume of last year's transactions.

The reports of the Sections for that day were then read, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Sir John Tobin for his convoy, proposed by Professor Sedgwick, and seconded by Mr. Murchison.

On *Tuesday*, after the Sectional business was concluded, the members proceeded to a splendid *dejeuner*, given by the Zoological Society, in their grounds in the Phœnix Park. The Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Leinster, and nearly all the distinguished men already named were present; and, the doors being open to

the public, nearly 6,000 shillings were taken.

In the evening, at the Rotunda, Dr. Lardner delivered a lecture of nearly two hours, on steam and locomotive engines.

On *Wednesday*, at nine o'clock, the Royal College of Surgeons gave a breakfast to some three hundred; and at five o'clock about the same number sat down at the ordinary at Morrison's, the President in the chair. On the healths of the illustrious foreigners and Americans present being drank, thanks were severally returned by Dr. Peithman of Berlin, Professor Moll of Utrecht, Mons. Agassiz, and Col. Dick.

At the Rotunda, after the Sectional reports, Professor Powell delivered a lecture on the Undulatory Theory of Light, and Professor Whewell gave some account of the recent tidal observations.

On *Thursday* there was a public breakfast at the College of Physicians; the Lord Lieutenant gave a dinner to a select number of the most distinguished members; and about three hundred were conveyed by the Railway Company to the Salt Hall tavern at Kingston, where Mr. Napier, a gentleman of great landed property in co. Meath, presided. Mr. Vignoles, the engineer of the railway, on his health being drank, gave some particulars of the work. Capt. Portlock, the President of the Zoological Society, also took the chair in another room.

The Rotunda and its gardens were open for an evening promenade and refreshments, but without any lecture.

The morning of *Friday* was commenced with a *dejeuner* in the Botanic Garden, Glassnevin; and about twelve hundred persons partook of the entertainment, which was laid out in marquees. Those most interested in Botany proceeded thence on an excursion to Howth. Sir Thomas Brisbane presided at the ordinary at Morrison's, where Professor Hamilton delivered a very eloquent speech, Baron Barclay de Tolly returned thanks for the toast of the foreigners, and Mr. Baily for that of the English and Scotch.

At the Rotunda, after the reports, Mr. Babbage offered some suggestions for ascertaining the age of peat mosses by the trees found in them; and Professor Sedgwick discoursed for an hour on Geology.

We now proceed to describe the proceedings of the several Sections:

SECTION A.—*Mathematics and Physics.*—At the Philosophy School, Trinity College. Rev. D. Robinson, president; Sir T. Brisbane and Mr. Baily, vice-presidents; Professors Hamilton and Wheatstone, secretaries.

Mr. Whewell read the first part of a report upon the 'Mathematical and Dynamical Theories of Electricity, Magnetism, and Heat;' on which remarks were made by Mr. Snow Harris and Professor Stevelly.

Mr. Snow Harris read an interesting paper upon a new balance, adapted to measure most minute indications of force, and reduce them readily to weights; consisting essentially of a needle, reed, cylinder, or bar, suspended by two distant parallel and vertical fibres of silk.

Professor Powell and Dr. Hudson each read a paper on the radiations of heat.

Sir John Ross read a paper on the origin of the Aurora Borealis, the result of twenty-five years' reflection on the subject.

Mr. Mallet described a very ingenious instrument on the principle of a magnet, formed instantly by electricity, and then again discontinued, for separating the iron and brass and copper filings, that become mixed in manufactories.

Tuesday.—Dr. Robinson, the President, read a letter from Col. Colby, accompanying a copy of the Ordnance Survey of the parish of Templemore and city of Londonderry, as specimens of the grand national work now in progress.

Mr. Whewell resumed his valuable report; the subject of this part was Heat.

Dr. Allman, Professor of Botany, next read a very interesting paper on a mathematical inquiry into the forms of the cells of plants.

Mr. Snow Harris gave an interesting account of his views of electrical action and distribution, on which observations were made by Professors Whewell and Stevelly.

Dr. Reid, of Edinburgh, read a very interesting paper upon Sound, particularly in relation to the precautions necessary to be attended to in the constructing of public buildings.

Mr. Russell detailed the origin and progress of the series of experiments on the resistance experienced at various velocities by bodies moving through fluids at various rates.

The great press of business in this Section rendered it necessary to institute a sub-section for the Useful Arts, and the increasing interest felt in the subject of Civil Engineering, induced the Association to establish it as a permanent section of their body. We therefore proceed to report the proceedings.

Mechanical Science applied to the Arts.—Mr. James Rennie was appointed president, and Dr. Lardner vice-president. The first meeting was held on Thursday, in the Law School, Trinity College.

Mr. Eaton Hodgkinson reported to the Section the result of certain experiments on impact, made in continuation of that valuable series of experiments, which he had communicated to the Association at the three previous meetings.

He gave also the result of some very curious experiments, on the fractures of wires in different states of tension.

Mr. Pritchard exhibited an achromatic microscope, made by him on the principles published in his works, in which the angular aperture of the Object Glasses exceeds any that have yet been produced.

Mr. Ettrick read an account of a Mariner's Compass, which, by two adjustments, caused the cardinal points on the card to coincide with the corresponding points of the horizon.

Mr. Russell read a paper on the solids of least resistance, with reference to the construction of steam vessels.

Mr. Taylor made a communication respecting the monthly reports of the *duty* of steam engines, employed in draining the mines of Cornwall.

Dr. Lardner then addressed the section on the subject of rail-roads.

Friday.—Mr. Ettrick read an account of certain improvements in steam-engines.

Mr. Cheverton read a paper on mechanical sculpture, or the production of busts and other works of art by machinery, through the medium of a model.

Mr. Grubb made some observations on an improved method for mounting an equatorial instrument, adopted by E. J. Cooper, M.P. in his private observatory.

Lieut. Denham, R.N., made some observations on the Vibratory effects of Rail-roads; and a long discussion ensued between Dr. Lardner and Mr. Vignolles on the disadvantages arising from acclivities in rail-roads.

Professor Stevelly described a Self-Registering Barometer, highly inportant in meteorological observations.

SECTION B.—*Chemistry and Mineralogy.*—At the Chemical School, Trinity College, Dr. Thomson, president; Dr. Dalton and Dr. Baker, vice-presidents; Dr. Johnson and Dr. Apjohn, secretaries.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Davy's reading a paper on the best method of Protecting Iron from the action of Salt Water; and detailed many experiments made during some months at Kingstown harbour on the wrought iron buoys.

After this paper was read, a discussion took place, in which Mr. Harcourt, Professor Johnston, Drs. Traill and Read joined, relative to the action of salt water, when heated, on the boiler of steam engines, and its comparative action on wrought and cast iron.

Mr. Ettrick next explained a new Safety Lamp, but it appeared to give little satisfaction, from the fragile nature of the materials. Dr. Daubeny and Mr. Johnston each explained some new improvements in this most important instrument.

Professor Kane read a paper on Methyline, on which Dr. Dalton commented at considerable length.

Mr. Fox made a statement relative to the effects of iron, when strongly heated, on the magnet.

A letter was read from Dr. Turner, detailing the progress he had made, in reference to the recommendation of the Association last year, respecting the introduction of a uniform system of Chemical Notation among British chemists. This communication gave rise to a discussion, in which Drs. Daubeny, Dalton, and Reid joined.

Tuesday.—Mr. Graham read a paper on the functions of Water and Ammonia in several chemical compounds, and shewed some new salts of oxalic acid.

Mr. Johnson made a communication relative to Isomorphism.

Dr. Daubeny communicated to the section the interesting fact of the discovery of carbonate of magnesia in lava, immediately after the recent eruption of Vesuvius, which must consequently have been sublimed at a high temperature.

Mr. Scanlan made a communication respecting a new product obtained from the destructive distillation of wood, and explained the construction of an improved distilling apparatus.

Dr. Dalton mentioned some of the most remarkable properties of the essential oil of caoutchouc, and gave his opinion relative to its composition.

Wednesday.—Mr. Mallet gave an account of some curious changes in the shape of the flame of coal gas, arising from the relative situations of the gas tube and burner.

Mr. Connell described the chemical constitution of fossil scales, and proposed to discriminate, by means of analyses, the class of animals to which they belonged; the scales of fish he found afforded much phosphate of lime, while those of reptiles afforded a very small quantity.

Mr. Kane described some compounds of tin and iodine.

Mr. Snow Harris exhibited a newly-invented electroscope of extremely sensible and accurate construction, and demonstrated to the Section the fact, denied by Pouillet, that electricity is developed by the evaporation of pure water. The experiment was performed the following day in the laboratory attached to the place of

meeting, in the presence of Mr. Whewell, Professor Moll, the Vice-Presidents, and others.

Dr. Newbigging communicated some observations relative to the effect of green colour transmitted through blood.

Thursday.—A communication was made by Mr. Hartop relative to the use of hot air in iron blast furnaces in Yorkshire.

Dr. Apjohn read a paper on a mode of obtaining the specific heats of different gases.

The next communication was from Dr. Dalton, relative to the atomic theory, and the mode of notation most worthy of adoption by chemists. A very animated discussion arose from this communication, in which Mr. Whewell and Mr. Babbage joined; it appears, that an adherence as far as possible to algebraical formulæ, in preference to the Berzelian notation, seems most likely to receive the sanction of British chemists.

Professor Powell made a communication respecting specimens of some crystallized salts for optical purposes.

Mr. Mallet showed specimens of a pulp fit for the manufacture of paper, obtained from turf, and explained the mode of preparing and bleaching it.

Friday.—Mr. Davy detailed at length some experiments he had made at the request of the Royal Dublin Society, for the purpose of estimating the comparative values of Virginian and Irish tobacco, from the relative quantities of nicotine contained in each.

Mr. Scanlan made a communication relative to a paper brought forward by him on a former day, on a new product of the destructive distillation of wood.

A communication was made by Mr. Moore on the corrosion of lead-pipes, from the action of organic substances.

Dr. Barker detailed a new mode of precipitating the peroxide of iron from its solutions, by means of the acetate of potash.

Dr. Geoghegan showed a mode of detecting free muriatic acid in prussic acid.

Professor Johnston made a communication on the subject of the compounds of gold and iodine, and described the constitution and appearance of these salts.

Dr. W. Barker mentioned an observation he had made, of the appearance of dark spots on a platina wire ignited by voltaic electricity.

Section C.—*Geology and Geography.*—Mr. Griffith, president; Professor Sedgwick and Mr. Murchison, vice presidents; Captain Portlock and Mr. Torrie, secretaries.

Mr. Griffith, producing his Geological Map, stated that there were numerous inaccuracies in all present published maps of Ireland, which rendered it extremely difficult to obtain a correct geological outline of the coast. He expected those taken by the Ordnance, on which he said too much praise could not be lavished.

Professor Bryce, of Belfast, made some remarks upon the formation of gravel-hills in the northern counties, and showed that all these deposits were made by currents from the westward. He proved that there was a similarity between the strata of the opposing coasts of Scotland and Ireland.

Professor Sedgwick, of Cambridge, then rose and entered minutely into the geological history of several counties in England, occasionally referring to the observations of Mr. Griffith, to show the analogy which was evident between the strata of these counties and different parts of Ireland.

Dr. West read a paper on "The Geographical Position of Cape Farewell."

Tuesday. Archdeacon Verschoyle read a paper on the dykes of the county of Mayo.

Professor Phillips brought forward a memoir on fossil astacidæ, a family of the class crustacea. The paper elicited a good deal of discussion, in which Mr. Greenough, Mr. Murchison, and Professor Sedgwick took a part.

Wednesday.—A paper was read by Lieut. Stotherd, on a granite district in the county of Cavan.

Mr. Griffith continued his account of the geological map of Ireland, confining himself on this occasion to the crystalline unstratified rocks, or those commonly regarded as of igneous origin. On which remarks were made by Professor Sedgwick, Mr. Murchison, Mr. Greenough, M. J. Bryce, and Mr. J. S. Monteith.

Professor Phillips next read a paper on belemnites, which he shewed were confined to the chalk and oolites, and of which he has identified thirty-four British species.

Professor Agassiz showed that belemnites differed from recent cuttle fish chiefly in the superior developement of particular organs.

The business of the day concluded by a memoir from Capt. Denham, on the basins in the Mersey and Dee.

Thursday.—Mr. Williams read a short notice of some fossil plants, from Bideford in Devon.

M. Agassiz then delivered a lecture on fossil fishes.

Dr. Traill read a paper on the geology of Spain; and Mr. Smith, of Jordanhill, one on a fossil forest near Glasgow.

Friday.—Professor Whewell made a communication on the bearing of questions in natural philosophy and mathematics on geological inquiries.

Mr. Hartop read a short notice concerning the Yorkshire coal-field.

Professor Sedgwick and Mr. Murchison then brought forward an elaborate memoir on the stratified deposits in England, inferior to the old red sandstone, and on which they have been occupied four or five years. Mr. Murchison's part was the border counties of Wales and England, Professor Sedgwick's comprised North Wales and Cumberland.

Professor Phillips read a notice on a tertiary deposit on the coast of Yorkshire.

A letter was read from Mr. Lyell, proving that the crag of Suffolk was of two ages, and not one, as has been hitherto supposed.

The business of the Section finally closed by a brief notice from Dr. Jacob on some diluvial madrepores.

SECTION D.—*Zoology and Botany.*—At the Board Room, Royal Dublin Society. Professor Henslow, president; Dr. Daubeny and Dr. Graham, vice-presidents; Dr. Litton and Dr. Curtis, secretaries.

Monday. Mr. Niven submitted a plan for the formation of a natural arrangement of plants; and various rare plants were exhibited by different gentlemen.

Tuesday. Mr. Mackay submitted several specimens of bog-timber, found eighteen feet under the surface; and detailed the uses made of bog-timber in Ireland.

Dr. Jacob read a paper on the Infra-orbital cavetus, or Larmiers of the French authors, existing in the deer and antelopes.

Wednesday. Mr. Nichol read a paper on the structure of the horizontal branches of the natural family of Coniferæ.

Dr. Neele made a communication on the seeming hybernation of a landrail.

Some observations of a highly-interesting character were made by Professor Daubeny, on the circumstances affecting the exhalation of moisture from the leaves of plants—the influence of light and heat together, and of heat without light. A very interesting discussion arose out of this subject.

Mr. P. Marshal read a paper on the zoology of Ruthlin.

Professor Allman submitted a plan for the arrangement of plants according to their natural affinities.

Thursday. Mr. Stannage read a detail of the discovery of a toad in a fragment of sandstone rock, at Park Gardens, Coventry; it survived only four days.

Dr. Barry, who ascended Mont Blanc in the autumn of 1834, described some interesting observations made by him on the modifications of the apparent colours of the sky, as depending on the rays transmitted to the eye from the surface of the earth.

Mr. Mackay introduced to the notice of the Section the extraordinary longevity of the Yew tree.

The Section adjourned at about 11 o'clock, and several of the members proceeded on a botanical excursion to the mountains beyond Kingstown and their vicinity.

Friday. On this morning the Section met in the beautiful gardens of Glassnevin, and afterwards proceeded to Howth, as already mentioned.

SECTION E.—*Anatomy and Medicine.*—At the Council Room, Royal Irish Academy, but on Wednesday at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dr. Roget, president; Dr. Collis and Dr. Crampton, vice-presidents; Dr. Hart and Dr. Harrick, secretaries.

Professor Collis took the chair of Dr. Roget, having been hastily summoned from Dublin.

The first paper read, was by Dr Graves, on the use of Chlorate of Soda in Fever.

Mr. Houston read a paper "On Peculiarities in Circulating Organs in Diving Animals."

The "Report of Dublin Committee on motions and sounds of the Heart," was read by Mr. Harrison.

Dr. Williams gave an abstract of a series of experiments, instituted by himself; and Dr. Corrigan addressed the members at considerable length on the same subject, as did Dr. Carson (of Liverpool), Dr. E. Kennedy, and Mr. Hargrave. A letter from the Edinburgh Committee, appointed last year to investigate the same subject, stated that they were not yet prepared to furnish a report.

Dr. Alison read a report from the Committee in Edinburgh, appointed to report on the benefits which would arise from the registration of deaths, and to propose suggestions for the forms to be used in such registration, when established by legislative enactments.

Wednesday. Dr. M'Donnell read his paper "On the Pulse and Breathing;" and Mr. Carlisle, one of the Committee whose report was read on the preceding day, replied to the objections of Dr. Corrigan.

Professor Harrison read a paper, "On Bones in the Heart of Ruminantia;" Mr. Houston, on a peculiar species of hydatid found in living animals, the Cystocircus Tenuicollis; and Professor Harrison, a notice of hydatids found in the human muscles. Several interesting facts were brought forward on the subject of those parasitical beings, by the learned chairman, and other members.

Professor Jacob read a paper "On the mammary glands in the Cetaceæ."

Doctor Collins a report of the Lying-in-Hospital for the seven years of his mastership; and Sir James Murray a paper "On Atmospheric Pressure as a Remedial Agent."

SECTION F.—*Statistics.*—At the Divinity School, Trinity College, Professor Babbage, president; Dr. Cleland and Rev. E. G. Stanley, vice-presidents; Mr. Drinkwater and Professor Longfield, secretaries.

Monday. Dr. Maunsell read a paper on the Foundling Hospital of Dublin, and the general effect of institutions for deserted children.

Tuesday. Mr. Langton, of Manchester, read a report on the state of Education in that town.

A portion of Mr. W. R. Gregg's report, on the "Social Statistics of the Netherlands," compiled on the model of Guerry's "Moral Statistics of France," was read. It referred to Crimes and Prison Discipline, and led to a long and interesting debate.

Dr. Cleland's paper, on the Glasgow Bridewell, was also read.

Wednesday. Colonel Sykes read a paper on the comparative state of the Deccan under the government of the Peishwah and the Company; which was followed by one from Dr. Vignolles, on the relative number of infanticides before and since the closing of the Foundling Hospital in Dublin. The number have increased since that institution was closed.

Mr. Babbage read a paper on the effect of co-operative shops.

Thursday. Colonel Sykes read a paper on the state of education in the Deccan.

The Rev. E. G. Stanley read a report of the religious attendances and state of education in the parish of Alderley in Cheshire.

Dr. Reid delivered his views upon a plan tried in Edinburgh, for the extension of the study of Physics.

Friday. Mr. Babbage read an abstract of the ordnance survey of the parish of Templemore and city of Londonderry; a copy of which had been presented to each section by command of the Lord Lieutenant.

Dr. Jones read a long paper on the condition of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland; and two papers, by Mr. Fox, on the punishment of Death in Norway and Belgium, terminated the labours of the Section.

GENERAL MEETING AT THE ROTUNDA.

On *Saturday* morning, after Dr. Lloyd, the president, had taken his seat, the Rev. Vernon Harcourt, as general secretary, addressed the meeting. He stated that invitations for next year had been received from Bristol, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, and Newcastle; and announced that the next meeting would be held at Bristol, it having been the first city to send a decided invitation. He then gave the following account of the recommendations of the Committee, in furtherance of the general objects of the Society.

Mathematics and Physics—The Committee, after recommending the renewal of many former grants, proposed that small grants be given for constructing tables of the exponents of refracted indices, and organized observations of temperature:—

500*l.* for duplicate reduction of the Astronomical Observations made at L'Ecole Militaire of Paris.

100*l.* for determining the constant of lunar notation.

100*l.* for observations on the temperature of the tide.

250*l.* for continuing tidal observations in Liverpool and the Port of London.

100*l.* for the advancement of meteorology.

30*l.* for the continuation of Professor Wheatstone's experiments.

30*l.* for reducing to practice Dr. Jerrard's plan for solving equations of the fifth or higher degrees.

It was also recommended that the Association should petition the Government to send an expedition to explore the Antarctic regions, and determine as accurately as possible the place of the South magnetic Pole.

Chemistry—That 20*l.* should be given to Mr. Johnston for completing his tables of chemical constants; and 30*l.* to Mr. Fairburn for experiments on the hot and cold blasts in iron-works.

Geology.—That 105*l.* should be granted for prosecuting researches into British Fossil Ichthyology; and that the former grants for determining the amount of sediment in rivers, and the relative levels of land and sea, should be renewed.

Natural History.—That the Zoology and Botany of Ireland should be carefully investigated.

Medical Science.—That 50*l.* should be granted for researches into the absorbents; and 50*l.* for examining the sounds of the heart.

Statistics.—That E. Halsewell, Esq. be requested to prepare a tabular return of the inquests held during the last seven years in as many counties as possible; and further, to prepare a statistical report of Hanwell Lunatic Asylum. That the heads of inquiry into education issued by the Manchester Statistical Society, should

be recommended to those who design to make similar inquiries.

Mr. Taylor, the treasurer, then made a report of the state of the funds of the Society:—On the 30th of July last there was in the hands of the treasurer 509*l.*; in the funds 2361*l.*; and unsold copies of works about 560*l.* In Dublin, the treasurer had received, from 1228 subscribers, 1750*l.*, together with an additional sum of 94*l.* for books sold, making the total income 5214*l.* The expenses and sums due by the Association were probably 1000*l.* leaving a clear property of 4214*l.* The receipts of the preceding year in Edinburgh were 1626*l.*, while in Dublin they amounted to 1750*l.* It was also very gratifying to be able to state that grants for the advancement of science, of 1700*l.*, had been placed this year at the disposal of the committee.

Votes of thanks were then moved in speeches highly and deservedly complimentary to the Lord Lieutenant, the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, and the various Societies and public bodies of Dublin, who had contributed to the entertainment and hospitable reception of the assemblage; and it was announced, with much approbation, that Trinity College had conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Professor Moll, Professor Agassiz, Sir Thomas Brisbane, Mr. Baily, and Mr. William Smith.

On the same day a farewell dinner was given, by the Provost and Fellows, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and three hundred members of the Association, in the Examination Hall of Trinity College, previously to which his Excellency conferred the honour of Knighthood on the Astronomer Royal, now Sir William Rowan Hamilton.

Professor Robinson proposed the toast of the English Universities, which was acknowledged by Dr. Daubeny and Professor Whewell; and Sir W. R. Hamilton proposed the Scotish Universities, acknowledged by Professor Graham.

The last evening meeting at the Rotunda was very fully attended. Dr. Barry gave a relation of his ascent of Mont Blanc in 1834; Mr. Babbage described a whirlpool near the Cephalonian islands, through which the sea has foamed for forty years; and Professor Wheatstone exhibited his speaking automaton.

Thus closed the fifth meeting of the British Association, an institution of which every anniversary has hitherto been more splendid and more triumphant than the preceding.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

LORD FALKLAND'S POEMS.

(Continued from Page 48.)

THE next specimen of Lord Falkland's poetical talents, we shall give from Sandys's translation of Christ's Passion by Grotius, 12mo. 1640; to which the following poem is prefixed.

TO THE AUTHOR.

Our age's wonder, by thy birth the fame
Of Belgia, by thy banishment the shame;
Who to more knowledge younger didst arrive
Than forward *Glaucias*; yet art still alive.
Whose masters oft (for suddenly you grew
To equall, and passe those, and need no new,)
To see how soon, how farre, thy wit could reach,
Sat down to wonder when they came to teach.
Oft then would Scaliger contented be
To leave to mend all times,* to polish thee,
And of that pain's effect did highlier boast,
Than had he gain'd all that his fathers lost.
When thy *Capella*† read, which till thy hand
Had cleared, few grave and learn'd did understand;
Though well thou might'st at such a tender age
Have made ten lessons of the plainest page.

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* Alluding to Scaliger's work De Emendatione Temporum.

† In allusion to Grotius's edition of Martianus Capella, published when he was very young.

That king of criticks stood amazed to see
A work so like his own, set forth by thee.
Nor with lesse wonder on that work did look
Than if the Bridegroom * had begot the book.
To whom thy age and art seem to unite,
At once the youth of Phœbus, and the light.
Thence lov'd thee with a never-dying flame,
As the adopted heire to all his fame.
For which care, wonder, love, thy riper days,
Paid him with just,§ and with eternal praise.
Who gain'd more honour from one verse of thine,
Than all the *Canes*† of his princely line:
In that he joy'd, and that opposed to all,
To Titius § spight, to hungree Schoppius gall.
To what (with cause disguised) *Bonarccius* writes
To Delrio's rage, and all his loyalties.
But though to thee, each tongue, each art be known,
As all thy time that had imploid alone;
Though Truth doe naked to thy sight appeare;
And scarce can we doubt more, than thou can'st cleare;
Though thou at once dost different glories join,
A lofty Poet, and a deep Divine;
Can'st in the purest phrase cloath solid sense,
Scævola's law, in Tullie's eloquence;
Though thy employments have excel'd thy pen
Show'd thee much skill'd in books, but more in men—
And proved, thou can'st at the same easie rate,
Correct an author, as uphold a state;
Though this rare praise doe a full truth appeare,
To Spaine, and Germany, who more doe feare
(Since thou thy aide didst to that state afford)
The Swedish councils than the Swedish sword:
All this yet of thy worth makes but a part,
And we admire thy head lesse than thy heart;
Which, (when in want) yet was too brave to close
(Though woo'd) with thy ungrateful country's foes,
When their chief ministers strove to entice,
And would have bought thee at whatever price.
Since all our praise and wonder is too small,
For each of these, what shall we give for all?
All that we can, we do——A pen divine,
And differing only in the tongue from thine,
Doth thy choice labours with successe rehearse,
And to another world transplants thy verse;
At the same height to which before they rose,
When they forced wonder from unwilling foes.
Now Thames with Ganges may thy labours praise,
Which there|| breed faith, and here devotion raise.
Though your acquaintance all of worth pursue,
And count it honour to be known of you;
I dare affirm your catalogue does grace
No one, who better doth deserve a place:
None hath a larger heart, a fuller head,
For he hath seen as much as you have read.
The nearer countries past, his steps have prest
The new found world, and trod the sacred East;
Where (his brow's due) the loftier palmes doe rise,
Where the proud Pyramids invade the skies;

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* Mercury, in M. Capella's work, marries Philosophy.

† Canis was the family name of Scaligers: and their arms, two dogs climbing a ladder.

§ Rob. Titius was the critic against whom Scaliger wrote his Yvo Villiomarus. He defended himself repeatedly against Scioppius. Scribonius wrote under the name of Bonarccius.

|| Alluding to Grotius' Treatise de Veritate Relig. Christianæ.

And as all think who his rare friendship own
Deserves no lesse a journey to be known.
Ullyses, if we trust the Grecian song,
Travell'd not far, but was a prisoner long;
To that by tempest forc'd: nor did his voice
Relate his fate: his travels were his choice,
And all these numerous realmes, returned agen
Anew he travell'd over with his pen.
And Homer to himself doth entertaine
With truths more usefull than his muse could faine.
Next Ovid's Transformations he translates
With so rare art, that those which he relates
Yield to this transmutation, and the change
Of men to birds and trees, appears not strange.
Next the poetic parts of Scripture, on
His loome he weaves, and Job and Solomon
His pen restores with all that heavenly quire,
And shakes the dust from David's solemn lyre.
From which, from all with just consent he won
The title of the English Buchanan,

Now to you both, great paire, indebted thus,
And like to be, be pleased to succour us
With some instructions, that it may be said,
Though nothing crost, we would that all were paid.
Let us at least be honest bankrouts thought,
For now we are so far from offering ought
Which from our mighty debt some part might take,
Alas! we cannot tell what wish to make,
For though you boast not of the wealth of Inde,
And though no diadems your temples binde,
No power, or riches equals your renown,
And they which wear such wreaths need not a crown.
Soules, which your high and sacred raptures know
Nor by sin humbled to our thoughts below,
Who whilst of heaven the glories they recite
Finde it within, and feel the joyes they write.
Above the reach or stroke of fortune live,
Not valuing what she can inflict or give,
For low desires depresse the loftiest state,
But who looks down on Vice, looks down on Fate.

FAULKLAND.

TO MY NOBLE FRIEND MR. GEORGE SANDYS, UPON HIS EXCELLENT PARAPHRASE OF THE PSALMS.

HAD I no blushes left, but were of those
Who praise in verse what they despise in prose,
Had I this vice from vanity or youth,
Yet such a subject would have taught me truth.
Hence it were banish'd, where of flattery
There is no use, nor possibility.
Else thou had cause to feare, least some might raise
An argument against thee from my praise.
I therefore knew, thou canst expect from me
But what I give, Historick Poetry.
Friendship for more could not a pardon win,
Nor think I numbers make a lie no sinne,
And need I say more than my thoughts indite,
Nothing were easier than not to write
Which now were hard: for whenso'er I raise
My thoughts, thy severall pains extort my praise.
First that which doth the Pyramids display,
And in a work much lastinger than they,
And more a wonder, scornes at large to shew
What 'twere indifferent whether true or no;

Or from its lofty flight stoope to declare
What all men might have known, had all been there.
But by thy learned industry and art,
To these, who never from their studies part
Doth each land's laws, beliefe, beginning shew
Which of the natives, but the curious know.
Teaching the frailty of human things,
How soon great kingdoms fall,—much sooner kings.
Prepares our souls, that chance cannot direct
A machin at us, more than we expect.
We know that toune is but with fishers fraught,
Where Theseus govern'd, and where Plato taught
That spring of knowledge, to which Italy
Owes all her arts and her civility.
In vice and barbarisme supinely roules,
Their fortunes not more slavish than their soules.
Those churches, which 'gainst the first heriticks wan
All the first fields, or led (at least) the van.
In whom these notes so much required be,
Agreement, miracle, antiquity.
Which can a never-broke succession show
From the Apostles down; (here bragg'd of so)
So best confute her most immodest claime
Who scorn a part, yet to be all doth aime.
Lie now distrest, between two Enemi-powers,
Whom the West damns, and whom the East devours.
What state than theirs can more unhappy be,
Threatened with hell, and sure of poverty.
The small beginning of the Turkish kings,
And their large growth, shew us that different things
May meet in one third; what most disagree
May have some likeness; for in this we see
A mustard-seed may be resembled well
To the two kingdoms, both of heaven and hell.
Their strength and wants, this work hath both unwound,
To teach how these t' increase, and that confound,
Relates their tenets, scorning to dispute
With error, which to tell is to confute;
Snews how e'en there where Christ vouchsaft to teach
Their services dare an imposter preach.
For whilst with private quarrels we decaid,
We way for them and their religion made;
And now but wishes can to heaven preferre,
May they gain Christ, or we his sepulchre.
Next Ovid calls me, which though I admire
For equalling the author's quickening fire,
And his pure phrase; yet more, remembring it
Was by a mind so much distracted writ.
Business and war, ill midwives to produce
The happy offspring of so sweet a muse,
Whilst every unknown face did danger threat,
For every native there was twice a Gete.
More, when (return'd) thy worke review'd, exposed
What pith before the hiding bark inclosed,
And with it that essay, which lets us see
Well by the foot what Hercules would be.
All fitly offer'd to his princely hands
By whose protection learning chiefly stands;
Whose virtue moves more pens than his power swords,
And theme to these, and edge to those affords
Who could not be displeased, that his great fame
So pure a muse, so sharply should proclaime
With his Queen's praise in the same model cast,
Which shall not lesse than all their annals last.
Yet though we wonder at thy charming voice,
Perfection still was wanting in thy choice;

And of a soule, which so much power possest,
That choice is hardly good, that is not best.
And though thy muse were ethnically chast
When most fault could be found, yet now thou hast
Diverted to a purer path thy quill,
And chang'd Parnassus Mount to Sion's Hill;
So that blest David might almost desire
To hear his harp thus echo'd by thy lyre.
Such eloquence, that though it were abused
Could not but be (though not allow'd) excused,
Join'd to a worke so choise, that though ill done,
So pious an attempt praise could not shun.
How strangely doth its darkest texts disclose
In verses of such sweetness; that even those
From whom the unknown tongue conceals the sense,
Even in the sound must finde an eloquence.
For though the most bewitching musicke could
Move men no more than rocks, thy language would
Those who make wit their curse, who spend their brain,
Their time, and art in looser verse, to gain
Damnation and a mistress, till they see
How constant *that* is, how inconstant *she*:
May from this great example learn to sway
The partes they're blest with, some more blessed way.
Fate can against thee but two foes advance,
Sharpe-sighted Envy, and blinde Ignorance.
The first (by nature like a shadow neare
To all great acts) I rather hate than feare.
For them (since whatsoever most they raise
In private, that they most in throngs dispraise,
And know the ill they act, condemn'd within)
Who envies thee, may no man envy him.
The last I feare not much, but pity more,
For though they cannot the least fault explore,
Yet if they might the high tribunal climb,
To them thy excellence would be thy crime,
For eloquence with things profane they joine,
Nor count it fit to mix with what 's divine,
Like art and paintings laid upon a face
Of itselfe sweet; which more deforme than grace
Yet as the church with ornaments is fraught,
Why may not that be too, which there is taught.
And sure that vessell of election, Paul,
Who judaised with Jews, was all to all,
So to gaine some, would be, a least, content,
Some for the curious, should be eloquent.
For since the way to heaven is rugged, who
Would have the way to that way, be so too?
Or think it fit, we should not leave obtaine
To learne with pleasure what we act with paine.
Since then some stay, unless their path be even,
Nor will be led by solecisms to heaven,
And (though a habit scarce to be controll'd)
Refuse a cordial, when not brought in gold,
Much like to them to that disease inur'd,
Which can be no way but by musick cur'd.
I joy in hope, that no small piety
Will in their colde hearts be warmed by thee;
For as none could more harmony dispense,
So neither could thy flowing eloquence
So well in any task be used as this,
To sound His praises forth, whose gift it is.

———Cui non certaverit ulla
Aut tantum fluere, aut totidem durare per annos.

FAULKLAND

6 *(To be continued.)*

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaça and Batalha. By the Author of Vathek.

MR. BECKFORD must give us the origin of this volume in his own words. "The other day, in examining some papers, I met with very slight notes of this excursion. Flattering myself that perhaps they might not be totally unworthy of expansion, I invoked the powers of memory,—and behold! uprose the whole series of recollections I am now submitting to that indulgent public, which has shown more favour to my former sketches than they merited."

Should the powers of memory possess, in their deeply-laden archives, any other volumes similar to the present, *we* also shall invoke them to bestow, as speedily as possible, such treasures on the world. If deep sensibility to all that is beautiful in nature and in art, a rich romantic imagination, fine and finished taste, humour most elegant and playful, all dashed with a wild and fastidious melancholy, and mixed up with a thousand joyous or tender *capriccios* of the mind, now breaking out into a lofty enthusiasm, and now dissolving in the languor of an Asiatic voluptuousness,—if a combination of qualities like these can afford delight and instruction, then will this volume be found 'cedro decoratum et purpurâ,' and ranked among the 'libellos Romano sale tinctos.' But it possesses another charm; it throws us, as it were by magic, among the people of another age, into a society long since passed away, and habits, and manners, and pleasures, and amusements, and anxieties, and interests, that are not only departed, but forgotten. What a strange mixture of feelings must the perusal of these few pages produce on every thoughtful mind; what a mixture of regret and satisfaction, of fear and of doubt, of smiles and sighs. What regret for the certain good and happiness and content, that has been lost; what doubt and fear as to the greater and more universal happiness that is to succeed. At any rate, it is some consolation to escape for one vacant hour from the loom and the factory, the steam-engine and the spinning-jenny, the starving weaver and the discontented journeyman, the radical peer and the eleemosynary demagogue, from agricultural distress and stockjobbing iniquity, to the joyous and careless and indolent plenty of other and more genial days: the days of fat grand priors, and pampered monks, and painted marchionesses, and kind hearted, round-bellied lord abbots, and a happy-contented peasantry, with feelings warm and genial as the skies under which they lived, and as the soil which hung the purple grape over their roof, and showered the fatness of the olive on their floors. The subject of Mr. Beckford's book is a visit which he made in June 1794, at the desire of the Prince Regent of Portugal, to the monasteries of Alcobaça and Batalha, accompanied with his friends the Grand Prior of Aviz, and the Prior of St. Vincent's. However delightful such an excursion might have been to the hopes of an active and intelligent *Englishman*, who is never happy unless he is either moving or designing to move, it appeared in very different colours to the Grand Prior's more tranquil temperament. 'Why he should,' says Mr. Beckford, 'have dreaded the journey so much, I really could not imagine, every pains having been taken to make it so easy and so smooth. It was settled he should loll in his *dormeuse*, or in my chaise, just as he best pleased, and look at nothing calculated to excite the fatigue of reflection; topographical inquiries were to be waived completely, and no questions asked about who endowed such a church, or raised such a palace; we were to proceed, or rather creep along, by short and facile stages; stopping to dine, and sup, and repose, as delectably as in the most commodious of houses. Every thing that could be thought of, or even dreamed of for our convenience and relaxation, was to be carried in our train, and nothing

left behind but Care and Sorrow—two spectres, who had they dared to mount on our shoulders, would have been driven off with a high hand by the Prior of St. Vincent's, than whom a more delightful companion never existed since the days of those polished and gifted Cardinals who formed such a galaxy of talent and facetiousness round Leo the Tenth.'

This is a superb commencement, and the spirit of it holds out *usque ad finem.* They "dawdled and doodled" from quinta to quinta, from convent to convent, through roads bordered by aloes, and shaded with orange trees;* and were received every evening with all the comfort and luxury that the heart of man, *or even of churchman,* could desire; they had with them Mr. Beckford's 'famous Simon, the most incomparable of cooks;' and they enjoyed a warm, enervating atmosphere, loaded with perfume, which universally invested the pleasant, umbrageous region. What wonder then, if my Lord of Aviz, the most consummate professor of *il dolce far niente,* could be withdrawn from it without infinite reluctance? What wonder if he *could hardly be persuaded even to traverse a short avenue which led to a summer pavilion* on the banks of the river, where the morning collation was prepared? And what wonder if, after the fatigue of being dragged by six fat mules through fields of Turkish corn and black Sicilian wheat, about a league each day, the good old Prior was happy to find himself in the afternoon in a comfortable, antiquated mansion, perfectly cool and clean; the floors neatly matted, the tables covered with the finest white linen, and in bright, clear caraffes of Venetian glass, the most beautiful carnations that were ever met with, even at Genoa, and in the Durazzo gardens?' But we will anticipate no more; we will not tantalize our readers with our imperfect description of this most delicious, most luxurious of all journeys (journey, quotha! nay call it a moving repose) of three miles every two hours; we shall say nothing of the arrival at the convent—of the welcome of the Abbot in his costume of High Almoner of Portugal; nor shall we venture to hint, how delectable it was to witness with what cooings and comfortings the Lord Abbot of Alcobaça greeted his right reverend brethren of Aviz and St. Vincent's (turtle doves were never more fondlesome!), nor how the Grand Priors, hand in hand, all three together, said in perfect unison, 'To the kitchen, to the kitchen, and that immediately, you will then judge whether we have been wanting in zeal, to regale you.'—All this we omit, but ye gods! how can we in justice to ourselves, or our readers, (good easy souls! who fancy a fat, vulgar, brown woman of 40 to be a cook, and a dark, square, subterraneous chamber a kitchen;) how can we, when such habitual profanation of terms exists, refuse to open their eyes to a sense of the original glory of that magnificent temple, in which the belly-god, the deity of cookery, the lord of fire and water and steam, delights to reside, and watch his thousand satellites, in white cotton caps and aprons, the ministers of his pleasure, with countenances thoughtful as become them, gliding before them:—

On their brows
Deliberation sate, and *public* care.

'Through the centre of the immense and nobly-groined hall, not less than 60 feet in diameter, ran a brisk rivulet of the clearest water, *containing every sort and size of the finest river fish.* On one side, loads of game and venison were heaped up; on the other, vegetables and fruit in endless variety. Beyond a long line of stoves extended a row of ovens, and close to them hillocks of wheaten flour whiter than snow, rocks of sugar, jars of the purest oil, and pastry in vast abundance, which a numerous tribe of lay brothers and their attendants were roll-

* The fine Bay-tree, mentioned by Mr. Beckford in the convent garden of Tojal, is probably the largest in existence. 'One of the grandest objects of the vegetable world, which ever met my sight, is a Bay-tree, situated in the thickest part of the orange orchards, above which it towers, majestically clothed with luxuriant boughs that glisten with health and vigour. It consists of about 30 stems, none less than 2 feet, and some 32 inches in diameter, springing from one root, and rising to the height of 64 feet. I loitered away the ultry hours of mid-day most pleasantly under its deep and fragrant shade.'

ing out, and puffing up into a hundred different shapes, singing all the while as blithely as larks in a corn field.' This is as it should be. This is no *menage bourgeoise*. This is catholic and comfortable, and should be listened to with attention by all ranks, from the senator to the scullion. We have no heart to leave off. We remain lingering round the flesh-pots of this goodly convent, with the same wistful eyes and hungry lips, as we have seen the halfstarved pot-boys clinging to the iron railings of the area, and endeavouring to inhale the rich and savoury steams that ascend from some club-house kitchen. To those who are only acquainted with the bustle, the noise, the vulgarity of a London dinner, the misery of its squeeze, and the barbarous necessity of using the lips for other purposes than those of purveying for their lord the Palate (their great legitimate design), what would they think when contemplating a picture of repose, tranquillity, and rational and dignified enjoyment, that the gardens of Epicurus or the saloons of Versailles never knew. 'We passed through a succession of cloisters and galleries, which the shades of evening rendered dimly visible, till we entered a saloon superb indeed, covered with pictures, and lighted up by a profusion of wax tapers in sconces of silver. Right in the centre of this stately room stood a most ample table, covered with fringed embroidered linen, and around it *four ponderous fauteuils* for the guest and the three prelates: so we formed a very comfortable partie quarrée. The banquet itself consisted of not only the most excellent usual fare, but rarities and delicacies of past seasons and distant countries. Exquisite sausages, potted lampreys, strange messes from the Brazils, and others still stranger from China (edible birds' nests and sharks' fins), dressed after the latest mode of Macao, by a Chinese lay brother. Confectionery and fruits were out of the question here. They awaited us in an adjoining still more spacious and sumptuous apartment, to which we retired from the effluvia of wines and sauces,' &c. 'Bibisti satis,' said a voice; who cried out that the curtain was drawn, and Donna Inez on the stage.—'In act the third, to my infinite astonishment, I found his Majesty totally unacquainted with the little circumstance of Donna Inez having favoured his recreant son with a brace of children. He more than suspected espousals had taken place between them, but he little thought any fruits from the degrading match were in existence. Upon his prime Counsellor's disclosing the fact, he asks, with a perfidious coolness, 'What are they like?' 'Doves, my dread lord,' answers the Counsellor with infinite suavity, to which the infuriated monarch replies, with a voice like thunder,

'It matters not, I'll tear their felon hearts!
Perish they shall.'

And with this horrid menace quits the stage in a paroxysm of ungovernable fury, still repeating behind the scenes 'Perish they shall,'—which was repeated again and again, from the top of a ladder, by an old and dignified monk, a passionate lover of the drama, but who being decorously shy of appearing on the open boards, had taken the part of *Echo*, which he performed to admiration. Act the fourth offered nothing very loud or remarkable; but in act the fifth, the horror and terror were working up to the highest pitch. Two determined assassins had been procured—their looks most murderous—the children ran off—the assassins pursued—shrill and bitter squeakings were heard at the furthest extremity of the stage, such as a desperate conflict between rats and mice often produces behind old walls and wainscotings. The audience appeared prodigiously affected. Most of them stood up, stretching out their necks like a flock of alarmed turkeys,' &c.—But we must leave abbot and actor, monk and acolyte, Donna Francisca, and the Bird-Queen, the towers of Batalha, and the mausoleum of Don Emanuel, and all the 'Lepore tinctos Attico sales,' in which they were preserved. The talisman is broken: the fragrant plains of cistus, and lavender, and rosemary, have faded away. The azure bloom that invested the mountains of Leiria is melted, and even the long line of ghostlike fathers, each with a fishing-rod projecting from his piebald drapery, angling on with pale and patient countenances, are no more to be seen. We wake

from this enchanted dream, and find ourselves listening to Sir Charles Wetherell on the Corporation Bill, and Messieurs Hume and Roebuck on the Ipswich petition! The palace of Armida has vanished, and Exeter Hall rises in its stead.

"As oft the clouds frame shapes of castles great
Amid the air, that little time do last,
But are dissolv'd by wind, or Titan's heat,
Or like vain dreams soon made and sooner past;
The palace vanish'd so, nor in his seat
Left ought but rocks and crags, by kind there plac'd; [drew,
She in her coach which *two old serpents*
Sate down, and as she us'd, away she flew."

Miscellanies, by the Author of the Sketch-book, containing Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey.

MR. W. IRVING informs us, that 'the travelling notes which he took at the time, were scanty and vague, and his memory extremely fallacious, so that he fears he shall disappoint with the meagreness and crudeness of his details.'—And it is true that there is very little in this volume to gratify curiosity, or to enlarge or correct our previous knowledge of the great and eminent persons to whom it relates; but nevertheless the work is got up with much cleverness and taste. A skilful hand, and judicious eye, may be seen through the whole. Before the first page is well past, Mr. Irving is sitting at breakfast with Sir Walter (then Mr.) Scott and his family: before noon he is rambling among the ruins of Melrose Abbey. Every one has heard of Johnny Brown, the sexton of the parish, and the custodian of those celebrated ruins. Johnny considered the Lay of the last Minstrel as the summum opus of the poet; and he could not bear to consider it otherwise than as a solid, authentic piece of history. 'It's just e'en as gude a thing as Mr. Scott has written, an' if he were stannin' there I 'd tell him so.' —Now as Johnny Brown piqued himself on showing every thing laid down in the poem, there was one passage that perplexed him sadly. It was the opening of one of the cantos.

"If thou would'st view Melrose aright,
Go, visit it at pale moonlight,
For the gay beams of lightsome day
Gild, but to flout the ruins grey," &c.

In consequence of this admonition, many of the most devout pilgrims to the ruin would not be contented with a daylight inspection, and insisted it could be nothing unless aided by the light of the moon. Now unfortunately the moon shines but a part of the month, and what is still more unfortunate, is very apt in Scotland to be obscured by clouds and mists. Johnny was sorely puzzled therefore how to accommodate his poetry-struck visitors with this indispensable moonshine. At length, in a lucky moment, he devised a substitute for the moon. It was a great double tallow-candle stuck upon the end of a pole, with which he would conduct his visitors about the ruins on dark nights, so much to their satisfaction that at length he began to think it even preferable to the moon itself. 'It does na' light up a' at once, to be sure,' he would say, 'but then you can shift it about, and show the auld Abbey bit by bit, whilst the moon only shines on one side.'—One of the ingenious devices on which the worthy little man prided himself, was to place a visitor opposite to the Abbey, with his back to it, and bid him bend down and look at it between his legs; this he said gave an entire different aspect to the view. Folks admired the plan amazingly, but as to the 'leddies,' they were dainty on the matter, and contented themselves with looking from under their *arms*.

The following account of Scott's habits, so different from those of the student and author, is curious; and we must presume that he had collected such ample materials during the years of his youth for his future lucubrations, as to leave him perhaps only the lighter task of polishing and setting them; at least, his reading had not only been so extensive, but so well-arranged and selected, as to lighten the toil of composition, by placing at hand the best and richest materials for his fictions. But, in fact, the mind must have much and frequent repose; and the hardest working man has much time to spare. The poet, and

the man of genius and observation, finds his study and his pen wherever he goes.

"During several days that I passed at Abbotsford, Scott was in admirable vein. From early morn until dinner-time, he was rambling about, showing me the neighbourhood, and during dinner, and till late at night, engaged in social conversation. No time was reserved for himself, he seemed as if his only occupation was to entertain me; and yet I was almost an entire stranger unto him, one of whom he knew nothing, but an idle book that I had written, and which some years before had amused him. But such was Scott. He appeared to have nothing to do but to lavish his time, attention, and conversation on those around him. It was difficult to imagine what time he found to write those volumes that were incessantly issuing from the press, all of which too were of a nature to require reading and research. I could not find that his life was ever otherwise than a life of leisure, and happiness, and recreation, such as it was during my visit. He scarce ever balked a party of pleasure, or shooting excursion, and rarely pleaded his own concerns as an excuse for neglecting those of others. During my visit, I heard of other visitors, who had preceded me, and who must have kept him occupied many days; and I have had an opportunity of knowing the course of his daily life for some time subsequently. Not long after my departure from Abbotsford, my friend Wilkie arrived there to paint a picture of the Scott family. He found the house full of guests. Scott's whole time was taken up in driving and riding about the country, or in social conversation at home. 'All this time,' said Wilkie to me, 'I did not presume to ask Mr. Scott to sit for his portrait, for I saw that he had not a moment to spare. I waited for the guests to go away, but as fast as one set went, another arrived, and so it continued for several days, and with each set he was completely occupied. At length all went off, and we were quiet. I thought, however, Mr. Scott will now shut himself up among his books and papers, for he has to make up for lost time. It won't do for me to ask him now to sit for his picture.' Laidlaw, who managed his estate, came in, and Scott turned to him, as I supposed, to consult about business. 'Laidlaw,' said he, 'to morrow morning we will go across the water, and take the dogs with us, there is a place where I think we shall be able to find a hare.' 'In short,' says Wilkie, 'I found that, instead of business, he was thinking only of amusement, as if he had nothing in the world to occupy him. So I no longer feared to intrude upon his time.'"

The second part, which relates to Newstead Abbey and Lord Byron, is of a more imaginative and romantic cast, and is drawn up with much skill and effect; while the story of the 'White Lady,' and her tragical death, which concludes the volume, produces a fine close to the harmony of the whole. This volume may disappoint perhaps from the scantiness of its materials, but all must acknowledge the *artist*-like manner in which it has been arranged,—its different groups disposed,—and the lights and shadows flung gracefully on the figures and scenery beneath.

Rambles in Northumberland, and on the Scottish Border, &c. By Stephen Oliver the younger.

THIS is one of the most pleasing books on local history which we have met with; and is written by one who knows how pleasingly to impart the stores of knowledge which he possesses. To the lover of *Border* antiquities it will be a valuable companion. Many curious legends are recited, and many historic incidents brought forward with skill to bear upon local traditions. As, however, we neither have room to quote them, nor ability to abridge them, we will give a peep at the library of our *late* Great Minstrel,* the mysterious cave, from which issued, at his command, those brilliant and beautiful

* The author mentions 'that to the right of the entrance hall is the figure of Maida, Sir Walter's favourite Highland greyhound, cut in stone, with a Latin inscription consisting of two lines:

Maidæ marmoreâ dormis sub imagine, Maida,
Ad jānuam domini; sit tibi terra levis.

It certainly is not worthy of the hand of the poet; and reminds us of an inscription of a very different character in the gardens of Dropmore, by the late Lord Grenville, to his dog Tiger, or Tippoo; which we should like to be able to give to the world.

forms that enchanted all who beheld them, and which will survive in the hearts and memory of man long ages after Abbotsford and all its glories have been buried in their dust.

"The library is a noble room, and, as might be expected, well furnished with books. One case, which is wired and locked, is entirely occupied with the reprints of the Roxburghe Clubs, and another, which is guarded in like manner, contains an ample collection of books on demonology and witchcraft. A large space is occupied by works on English and Scottish history and antiquities; and of English poetry, and biography, and dramatic literature there is no lack. Of the works of French authors, chroniclers, historians, and poets there is a large collection: and a case is entirely occupied with books in Italian and Spanish. Of German books the number is small; considering that at one period Sir W. Scott was rather a diligent reader of the works of German authors, to whom he owes more than one interesting scene in his novels. Over the mantel-piece of the library, is a full-length portrait of Sir Walter's eldest son, the present baronet, in hussar uniform, by Allan of Edinburgh. At one end is a bust of Shakspeare, at the other of Sir Walter himself, executed by Chantrey in 1822, presented by the sculptor to the poet in 1828, and placed in its present situation in 1832. The beautiful ancient Grecian vase of silver, presented by Lord Byron to Sir Walter, which formerly stood in the library, is now locked up, and not shown to visitors. It was from this vase that some despicable thief stole the letter which Lord Byron addressed to Sir Walter when he sent him the relique.

"The poet's study is rather a small, though a lofty apartment, dimly lighted by a single window. Against the walls are shelves containing books, and round three of its sides there is a light gallery, which opens to a private staircase, by which Sir Walter could descend from his bed-room to his study unobserved. The only furniture in this room is the poet's chair and writing desk, and an arm chair of oak, made of the wood of the house of Rob Roy's tower, where Wallace, according to an inscription on it, was doomed to die. The chair was presented to Sir Walter by Mr. James Train, a friend, to whom he owed many of the interesting legends and anecdotes embodied in the best of his novels. Above the fireplace is Schiavonetti and Bromley's engraving of Stothard's Canterbury Pilgrimage, the only one in the room. In an adjoining closet, in a tower at an angle in the building, are [is] hung the suit of clothes which Sir Walter last wore, with his hat, shoes, and walking stick. Opposite to them are suspended his accoutrements, as an officer of the Edinburgh Light Dragoons, with his tools as a woodman, consisting of hatchet, mallet, and knife. The dining and drawing room at Abbotsford are noble apartments, but the pictures which adorn the walls are, for the most part, inferior productions; and the visitor is rather disappointed to find that Sir W. Scott's collection contains so few good or interesting historical portraits. Among the more remarkable I noticed a head of Mary Queen of Scots, said to be painted the day after her decapitation. That it is intended for Mary is not unlikely, but that it was painted from her head after her execution, I cannot believe. This picture was presented to Sir W. Scott by a German nobleman, in whose family it had been upwards of 200 years. This fact, however, by no means proves the authenticity of the portrait, which is not like the marble mask of Mary's face which is shown in another room. The two portraits of Claverhouse at Abbotsford, prove that Sir Walter's description of the features of that cruel man was not suggested by either of them. Sir Walter's portrait of Claverhouse, in chapter xii. of Old Mortality, appears to have been chiefly copied from one of Andrieu's medals of Napoleon. The larger portrait, in oil, said to be that of Claverhouse, now hung in the staircase, is not, I understand, a portrait of that commander; the other is only a miniature and a copy. There is an interesting portrait of Dryden, when old; a large one of Fairfax, Earl of Essex, the parliamentary general, on horseback; and a curious one, said to be that of Henry the Eighth, when young."

This description of the chamber of a 'man of genius' is highly interesting, we

——"Write all down,
Such and such pictures—there the window.
—————— The arras, figures,
Why, such and such."

The Affairs of the East, in connection with England and Russia; or the Sultan Mahmoud, and Mehemet Ali Pacha. By the Author of "England, France, Russia, and Turkey." 8vo. *pp.* 67.

FEW persons will deny that peace, whenever attainable, is the true policy

of all nations, and that it is eminently so of Great Britain at the present time. It seems therefore to follow, as a consequence of that position, that it is the duty of an enlightened Administration to preserve peace; and in order to preserve peace, to endeavour to take such a comprehensive view of the conflicting interests of surrounding states as will enable it discreetly to avoid identification with any of them; thereby avoiding those causes of war which would probably result from a too intimate connection between the parties.

The author of the tract before us has bestowed much attention on the political relations of Russia and Turkey, and after stating several curious and not unimportant facts with great emphasis, has brought himself, and wishes to bring his readers, to an opinion that Russia "has detached France from England," and has made progress in the "demoralization" of Turkey, and therefore that "it really is time to call the attention of those who are interested in the maintenance of peace, to the precariousness of its continuance;" that we are *unwisely* thinking of effecting a reconciliation between Mehemet Ali and the Sultan, while we ought to "*choose our champion" in that field, and "concert our plans;"*—that we ought in fact to *identify ourselves with the cause of the Sultan, notwithstanding his connection with Russia;* and "rejoice to have such an instrument placed in our hands," remembering that "the very qualities that would make him useful to us, impose upon us the necessity of using him; because these qualities, if not utilized by us, will be utilized by Russia."

If we rightly understand the argument of this writer, it is that we should *make war in order to prevent war;* which reminds us of Cowper's fable of the "Needless Alarm," under which certain sheep, not endowed with a very large portion of political sagacity, proposed to "save their lives" by jumping into "a deep pit lined with brambles."

Viewing our national policy through his own political telescope, this author discovers, in the pursuit of such a course of action as that above suggested, nothing but multiplied advantages: the "uniting France to us;" "detaching Austria and Prussia from Russia;" "maintaining the independence of Greece and of the Circassians;" "defending Persia;" "securing India," and "preventing the irruption of northern Barbarians" into Southern Europe.

We hope that such of these objects, if not the whole of them, are as essential to the well-being of the world, will be effected at a much less expense to us than the revival of war in Europe; and therefore, with all due deference to the opinions and reasonings of this well-informed writer, we incline to that more safe and pacific line of policy which his Majesty is now pursuing towards all his neighbours; decidedly deprecating any return to an opposite course, as tending inevitably to interrupt the *long looked-for, much needed,* and *much prized* economical retrenchments now in progress; and also to put an end to colonial improvements.

Journal, by Frances Anne Kemble [*now Mrs.* Butler], *in* 2 *vols.*

IT would be a task of little difficulty to cull out the laughable peculiarities, the flippant observations, the vulgar exclamations, the theatrical starts, and the affected phrases of this work; and it would be still easier, and far more useful, to bring forward its prominent passages of sense and beauty, the clearness and power of its descriptions, the sagacity of its observations, the versatility of its feelings, its openness and candour, its humour, its pathos, and its wit. The chief attraction however of the work lies apart from these matters; and is to be found in the lively graphic sketches of American manners, and habits, and persons, and things; which are so well drawn, sometimes incidentally, and sometimes with full design, sometimes in a single word, and sometimes in copious and ample exposition, as to leave all other works relating to that country far behind it. We must say that we have learned more from a page of Miss F. Kemble, than from all Mrs. Trollope's or Captain Hall's over-laboured and heavier diatribes and descriptions; and we think the form of a journal which Miss Kemble adopted, has mainly assisted her; both

as it makes her colours more lively, and enables her to record little, minute, fugitive traits and characteristics, which would escape through the open meshes of a more serious and elaborate work. *One praise too is all her own,* that of enjoying, with a true poetic sensibility, the beauty and grandeur of the scenery in which she dwelt, and of describing it with a free, vigorous, and animated touch. The Americans, she observes, have not *yet* arrived at a taste for the picturesque; and our countrymen seem, when in America, to have partaken of the native insensibility. Perhaps there is a little *de trop* in Miss Kemble's descriptions, but we believe it is always allowed, that ladies should not be stinted in the measure of language allowed them; and if in some few cases she weakens her effect by too copious a flow of female eloquence, at others she compensates for it, by striking off with masculine force, in a few words, the whole outline of her picture, and with a few more, filling up its details, or leaving it half told, as curiosity may best be gratified. This is a part and province of the book, which will much gratify all lovers of nature; and to the more numerous lovers of society, and men and manners, we have said, that she has given some characteristic traits, and opened some well-designed scenes, by which we may judge a little more accurately than before, of the gentlemen and ladies,* young and old, and of the societies, high and low, and the habits, dirty or clean, of our transatlantic descendants. We would throw a few of these observations together, under their respective heads, but not having 'ample room and verge enough,' we must circumscribe ourselves within the limit of the *one* most entertaining subject of all,—and introduce our readers into the company of the fair sisterhood of our sister land, hoping it may lead some of our Travelling Club to wander to Boston or Philadelphia in search of that tender alliance, which may unite the interests, improve the harmony, and amalgamate the breed of the two countries.

"The women here, like those of most warm climates, ripen very early, and decay proportionably soon. They are, generally speaking, pretty, with good complexions, and an air of freshness and brilliancy, but this I am told is very evanescent; and whereas in England a woman is in the full bloom of health and beauty from 20 to 35, here they scarcely reach the first period without being faded and looking old. They marry very young, and this is another reason why age comes prematurely upon them. There was a fair young thing at dinner to-day, who did not look above 17, and she was a wife. As for their figures, like those of French women, they are too well dressed for one to judge exactly what they are like. They are for the most part short and light, with remarkably pretty feet and ancles; but there is too much pelerine and petticoat and 'de quoi' of every sort, to guess anything more. The climate of this country is the scapegoat upon which all the ill-looks and ill-health of the ladies are laid; but while they are brought up as effeminate as they are, take as little exercise, live in rooms like ovens during the winter, and marry as early as they do, it will appear evident that many causes combine with an extremely variable climate, to sallow their complexions, and destroy their constitutions..... The influence which married women among *us* exercise over the tone of manners, uniting the duties of home to the charms of social life, is utterly unknown here. Married women are either house-drudges and nursery maids, or if they appear in society, comparative ciphers. And the retiring, modest, youthful bearing, which among us distinguishes girls of fifteen or sixteen, is equally unknown. Society is entirely led by *chits,* who in England would be sitting behind a *pinafore*; the consequence is, that it has neither the elegance, refinement, nor the propriety of ours; but is a noisy, rackety, vulgar congregation of flirting boys and girls, alike without style or decorum..... I think it has not been my good fortune, in more than six instances during my residence in this country, to find the ladies at home in the morning. The first reason for this is the total impossibility of having a housekeeper, the American servants stedfastly refusing to obey *two* mistresses: the being subservient to *any* appears indeed a dreadful hardship to them. Of course this compels the lady of the house to enter into all those minute daily details which with us devolve upon the superintendent servant, and she is thus condemn-

* The word woman, or women, Miss K. says, is not used in America: but a more becoming substitute is found in the word lady and ladies. They have altered much the language of our Liturgy, in order to elevate and ennoble it; perhaps they will come at last to—"And the serpent said unto the *lady*," &c.

ed, at least for some part of the morning, to the store-room or the kitchen. In consequence of this her toilet is seldom completed until about to take her morning promenade; and I have been a good deal surprised more than once at being told, that 'the ladies were dressing, but would be down immediately.' Another very disagreeable result of this arrangement is, that when you are admitted into a house in the morning, the rooms appear as if they were never used. There are no books lying about; no work tables covered with evidences of constant use; or if there is a piano, it is generally closed, the whole giving one an uninhabited feel, that is extremely uncomfortable. As to a morning lounge in a lady's boudoir or a gentleman's library, the things are unheard of. To be sure, there are no loungers, where every man is tied to a counting-house from morning till night.....The manners of the young girls of America appear singularly free to foreigners, and until they become better acquainted with the causes which produce so unrestrained a deportment, they are liable to take disadvantageous impressions with regard to them. The term which I should say applies best to the tone and carriage of American girls from ten to eighteen, is hoydenish,—laughing, giggling, romping, flirting, screaming at the top of their voices, running in and out of shops, and spending a very considerable portion of their time in lounging in the streets. The entire liberty which the majority of young ladies are allowed to assume, at an age when in England they would be under the strictest nursery discipline, appears very extraordinary. They not only walk alone in the streets but go into society, where they take a determined and leading part, without either mother, aunt, or chaperon of any sort. Shyness appears to me to be a quality utterly unknown to either man, woman, or child in America; the girls from the reasons above stated. But to return to the manners of the young American girls. It is Rousseau, I think, who says—'Dans un pays où les mœurs sont pures, les filles seront faciles, et les femmes sevères.' This applies particularly to the carriage of American women. I have seen those very girls, whose manners were most displeasing to my European way of feeling, whom I should have pointed out as flirts and romps pre-eminent, not only make excellent wives, but from the very moment of their marriage seem to forsake society and devote themselves exclusively to household duties and retirement. But that I have seen and known repeated instances of this, I would scarcely have believed it; but it is the case. And a young American lady, speaking on this subject, said to me—'We enjoy ourselves before marriage; but in your country, girls marry to obtain a greater degree of freedom, and indulge in the pleasure and dissipation of society.'"

Again, Miss Fanny Kemble observes:

"The women's voices here distract me, so loud, so rapid, and with such a twang. What a pity! for they are, almost without an exception, lovely looking creatures, with an air of refinement in their appearance, which would be very attractive but for their style of dress, and these said tremendous shrill loud voices. I was in a society of about twelve ladies the other evening, and the uproar was so excessive that I felt my eyebrows contracting from a sense of perfect bewilderment, occasioned by the noise all around me, and more than once was obliged to request the person with whom I was conversing, to stop till the *noise* had subsided a little, that I might be able to distinguish what he was saying to me. Were the women here large and masculine in their appearance, this defect would appear less strange, though not less disagreeable; but they are singularly delicate and feminine in their style of beauty; and the noise they make strikes one with surprise as something monstrous and unnatural—*like mice roaring.*"

Whether the mice will chirp, squeak, or roar, when they read this, we cannot say; but it will be as well for them to profit by it, or they will not obtain English husbands. There are many other subjects very acutely and agreeably handled in Miss Kemble's volumes, *sur les mœurs de la sociéte* —which the *gentlemen* also will be good enough to advert to, for we were infinitely shocked at being forced to read the following passage:

"I wish they would suggest, that if the gentlemen would refrain from *spitting* about, it would be highly agreeable to the female part of the community (and we add, the male too). The universal practice here of this disgusting trick makes me absolutely sick. Every place is made a perfect piggery of—street, stairs, steam-boat,—everywhere; and *behind the scenes*, and on the stage at rehearsal, I have been shocked and annoyed beyond expression by this horrible custom. To-day, aboard the boat, it was a *perfect shower of saliva all the time.* It has happened to me, after a few hours travelling in a steam-boat, to find the white dress, put on fresh in the morning, covered with yellow tobacco-stains. Nor is this very

offensive habit confined to the lower orders alone. I have seen *gentlemen spit upon the carpet of the room*, when they were sitting in the company of women, without the slightest remorse. And I remember once seeing a gentleman, who was travelling with us, very deliberately void his tobacco juice into the bottom of the coach, instead of through the windows, to my inexpressible disgust. Verily, the sooner this is reformed the better."

In the meantime, as we close these volumes, a pretty poem or two —*salivam nostram movet*—which we would give if we had room. Bating a somewhat offensively flippant tone, and some vulgar affectations, this volume is worthy of much praise, and is certainly the production of a superior mind. Since it is written, the lady has changed her name, but we understand not her sentiments—*mutato nomine, de te Fabula narratur*. We bid her farewell, not forgetting the first stanza of a poem to her praise, which we read the other day.

Miss Kemble had her *lady's maid*,
To guard her against harm!
But she 's dismiss'd—and now she takes
Her *Butler* by the arm. &c. &c.

On certain curious Indentations in the Old Red Sandstone of Worcestershire and Herefordshire. By Jabez Allies, Esq. 8vo. pamphlet.

TO say the least of Mr. Allies, he must be a man of very observant habits, and endued with a thirst for science and physical investigation; for in the little pamphlet now laid before the public we are amused by his multiform collations and speculations on Geology, and the dry rot in timber, oryctology and the antediluvian origin of the zodiac, the formation of coal, with the day and month of the deluge, the chronology of the Pyramids and the natural history of the black rat, the antiquities of his native county and luminous suggestions on the sphynx, &c. &c. As some of the remarks, however, *submitted* in the pamphlet are novel and hypothetical, it can scarcely become a matter of surprise should we hesitate to adopt them, or withhold our assent to the validity of deductions completely at variance with all our preconceived notions of Geological evidence. We shall only briefly state our reasons for such incredulity, and recommend our readers to draw their own corollaries on the subject.

It appears, then, that on the western borders of Worcestershire and adjacent part of the county of Hereford, the strata of which is composed of the older secondary rocks, that in such places as Sapey Brook, where the old red sandstone prevails, large fragments of this rock are found bearing "curious indentations," which our author suggests to be "the tracts of antediluvian animals." These impressions are of three kinds:—

1st. A large segment of a circle, about six inches in diameter, with the indentation two inches deep; this is termed, by the legendary tradition of the rustics, "the mare's track."

2d. Another large segment of a circle of less diameter, say three inches, and the indent about three-quarters of an inch deep; which is named "the colts' track," in compliance with the same legend.

3d. An entire circular impression, from two to five inches diameter, and called the "patten-ring impression," and is asserted to have been the mark left by the *girl's* pattens who stole the mare and colt.

Mr. Allies not only adheres to this nomenclature, but *submits* that these impressions are bonâ fide the tracks of mares and colts, the latter of which amounts to moral demonstration that there were also *horses*; nay, they were even domesticated, for the good eyesight of some folks can discern the prints of nails in the shoes. The circular indentation, he firmly maintains to be the impress of a patten-ring, worn in the days of yore by the dairy maids, to defend their pretty feet from the gigantic thistles (p. 29); and hence he infers that the human species were then existing, and in a high state of civilization, "for the patten-ring must have been metallic," and hence the working of metals was understood; and, we might add, the fact of wearing pattens to keep their feet dry, argued much good sense on the part of the then young ladies, and a degree of refinement far surpassing the damsels of North Britain in the nineteenth century. It may be asked, however, why none of the remains of these female freebooters and their Arabians are not

found in the same situation, nor in the same strata on which they lived and must have died? Again, why are marine remains found abundantly associated with the red sandstone and superior secondary formations, whilst no relict of any of the class mammalia has ever been detected? This alone will render the story of the ladies' pattens wonderful, and the absence of any cast of the clog, or shoe, or foot in addition to the ring, must overthrow this singular hypothesis. Perhaps there were also *donkies* then, as well as during the formation of alluvium! The whole speculation, however, is too absurd to be entertained with gravity for one moment, and we are forced to denounce Mr. Allies as a wag of the very first order.

Neither can we agree with the profound and *amorous* Dr. Booker, that these indentations are the result of attrition by the kissing stream; nor can we support the concretionary theory of Dr. Buckland, since a double section of the stone has demonstrated the fallacy of concentric laminæ, or a globular accretion of any description; but we must refer it to some other cause more efficient than these—more coincident with experience and fact. Indeed, until the investigation has proceeded to a more advanced stage, it would be wise to refrain from conjecture, nor endeavour to establish surmise for truth, and fortuitous speculation in the room of analogy and certainty. Of one thing we may rest fully assured, that no horse ever left a trace behind it of the depth of two inches, with the interior of the same elevation with the exterior walls of indentation, neither would a lady walking in her pattens on the moist sand of the sea shore leave a circular impression only, but the toe part at least —if not the whole foot—would be also marked on the yielding sand.

Mr. Allies, contrary to established data, *submits* that the stratum designated the old red sandstone was formed at distant intervals of time, and not contemporaneously or continuously, yet we would not on this account pronounce our own opinion correct, but rather refer judgment to those who, being on the spot, can examine the locality, determine the strata on which it rests, and from under which it crops out, although from the facts he has himself stated, there can be no doubt of its being a member of the carboniferous series.

It is a painful thing to see the Bible dragged into every unholy controversy, and ridiculous to set bounds to science and philosophy by the killing letter of Moses; it is derogatory to the Sacred Volume to have the Noachian cataclysm assigned to every stratum and revolution to which our globe has been subject; and it is to retrograde the science of geognosy to divide it into two divisions only, viz. antediluvian and postdiluvian;—for the Bible was never designed as a measure of philosophy—Moses spoke only in the arbitrary language and imperfect physics of the day—the Noachian deluge does not preclude any previous deluge—the cosmogony of the great Lawgiver does not necessarily limit the Almighty fiat to the creation of the present order of things; neither can any distinct condition of the globe be assigned during which the scriptural and supernatural deluge took place; and consequently the phrase "antediluvian" is unbecoming true science,—indefinite, vague, and unphilosophical. Such a system is "sunless and moonless," as dark and bewildering as Hawkins' "eltrich world," and a fit refuge for those who shun the light of true science, and would erase the sun of knowledge from the heavens. Indeed, before we can possibly enter on the discussion of the Pyramids, or any other fragment of antiquity, as to debate whether they are ante or post diluvian, we must know the era at which this cataclysm is fixed by each individual writer—not *chronologically* but *geologically*. Mr. Allies has brought the deluge into action in three different epochs, as wide apart from each other as the zenith and nadir, viz. the diluvium, the coal measures, and the old red sandstone; but at what geological epoch he fixes the cataclysm sustained by the Pyramids we cannot even guess. The era of this supernatural inundation is generally allotted to the commencement of the recent alluvium, and ushered in the present order of things; but if we transfer it to the carboniferous series, we then remove it at least thirteen revolutions backwards, each of which is illimitable by time, each peopled by its peculiar

and almost exclusive inhabitants, and most of which do not furnish any thing analogous in the present day. It is worse than useless, therefore, to write on such subjects without some conventional marks by which we may be expressly understood; and the earth presents us with so many and distant inundations, that the term antediluvian were better exploded from our vocabulary. Nay, science has hitherto been unable to name any geological period, since the formation of the unstratified rocks, at which a contemporaneous universal deluge has pervaded this planet. Let any period whatever be assigned to the deluge, then, if the Pyramids be antediluvian, the effects of this deluge, which are described by our author as stupendous and overwhelming, seem not to have left the smallest trace on these curious buildings. While other countries are transformed by the catastrophe, the Pyramids alone are unmoved and uninjured by the mighty torrent: the diluvium borne to other countries is wanting here, and instead of finding the level of the strata elevated or denuded by its sedimentary deposit or sweeping violence, we can trace no other action on the sepulchres of Cheops and Cephrenes than that of time and the ordinary *dunes* of the present day—the simple drifting of the comminuted sand from the adjacent deserts by the impetuosity of the winds.

Perhaps the most amusing portion of the work before us, is the fanciful idea that the twelve signs of the Zodiac, are hieroglyphics of the antediluvian patriarchs, and which we will partly extract and abridge:—

Adam and Eve are represented by Aries and Taurus; because they sacrificed bulls and rams.

Cain and Abel are the sign Gemini; because they were twins (*which is unscriptural*).

Seth is Cancer; for as Cain was disinherited and Abel dead, Seth was appointed to continue the holy line, which was *indirect*, but a crab moves *indirectly*, therefore Seth is a *Crab* or Cancer.

Enos is Leo; for he *spake* boldly like a *lion*.

Cainan is Virgo; for no other reason than the Messiah was born of a virgin.

Mahaleel is Libra; because he was the middle person between Adam and Noah (*omitting Cain*).

Methuselah is Capricornus; because the people in his day married indiscriminately with the Cainites, therefore he is a *Goat*.

Lamech is Aquarius; for the flood was drawing nigh.

Noah is Pisces; because fishes had plenty of room to swim in during the flood.

The omitted ones have no antithesis, and are unworthy of being classed with such striking companions! This system is truly original in its application, but the parent is palpably evident, and can be no other than Dr. Adam Clarke, for whom our Zodiac mender has a mighty veneration; perhaps on some future occasion he will exercise himself on his great master's *Nachash*, or man was originally formed an ourang outang. It had been equally reasonable to have argued, that our philosopher himself was typified by Aldebaran, since both their names begin with A, or that Pegasus was a representative of our modern Jabez, because in *his* day was advanced the mare and colt indentation in the old red sandstone. O *Jabez*, in *sorrow* and in *pain* did thy mamma produce such a philosopher in Upper House, Alfrick, and hence thy *name*.

Omitting the valuable discussion on the indigenous habitat of the brown Norway rat, and the quantity of anoplotheria and palœtheria the antediluvians consumed each morning at breakfast, we must close with one quotation on the formation of coal, which has proved highly beneficial in dispelling a fit of melancholy that has tormented us for several days. After some few guesses on the inclination of strata; the deluge, highly serviceable as a moving power on all occasions, conveys and marshals, in thick array and beautiful erect position, all the trees and vegetables, and then

"I *submit* that the five strata below the main, were most probably formed in the following manner, namely, the lowest or first, from the deep roots of the forest trees; the second from the shallow roots of the underwood; the third from the moss and other vegetable matter upon the ground; the fourth from the underwood itself, as it became prostrated by the flood;

and the fifth from the boughs of such heavy trees and other vegetables as were deposited by the waters before the fall of the forest trees; all which five strata 'being collectively fourteen yards in thickness.' Then we come to the prostrated forest trees, with layers between the boughs, as they gradually settled down, and which trees formed 'the main or ten-yard coal.' Upon that was deposited the trees which floated, and which we may suppose to have been of five species, and which settled down from time to time according to their specific gravities, and their united thickness amounting only to nine feet."—(p. 81.)

Mr. A. should have remembered that coal is only found in certain basins, which appear to have been the estuaries of large rivers, or the site of primitive lakes; nor can we even in imagination conceive the roots of any forest trees to reach a depth of ten or fourteen yards.

Journal of a Three Years' Residence in Abyssinia, by the Rev. S. Gobat, *Missionary; to which is added, a brief History of the Church of Abyssinia. By the Rev. Professor* Lee, *D.D.*

AMONG all the oriental churches, the Christian Church of Abyssinia is one of the greatest interest, from the apostolic antiquity of its foundation, and the long preservation of it, however corrupted, amidst Heathen or Mahometan superstitions, and cut off from its communication with every people of its own creed. The principal vernacular language of Abyssinia, is Amharic. In the year Mr. Jowett purchased at Cairo an Amharic version of the entire Bible, made by a native; of which, as well as of the translator, he has given some account in his 'Christian Researches.' Measures were soon after taken for appointing a mission to that country, and the Rev. Samuel Gobat, and the Rev. Christian Kugler, were very judiciously selected for the important purpose of visiting the solitary and neglected church of Goot; imparting to it the bread of spiritual life, in the gift of the Scriptures in its own tongue, and conveying instruction and comfort by their continued residence with the people. Great difficulties, of the nature of which, however, we are not told, presented themselves, which detained the missionaries near three years in Egypt; but at length a favourable opportunity occurred, and, departing from Cairo, they entered Abyssinia on the 28th of December, 1829; of which an interesting account is given by Mr. Kugler. For some time the missionaries remained together in the province of Tigre; but it was thought expedient that Mr. Gobat should proceed further into the interior: and from this period his Journal commences. Mr. Kugler died in Abyssinia from the effects of an accident; and after a considerable residence, in which the seed of future knowledge was faithfully and diligently sown, Mr. Gobat returned to England, but is again proceeding, in company with another missionary, to the scene of his former labours. The mission has been most willingly received by the Abyssinians; and the editor remarks, that "it may be reasonably expected that the measure of success, thus far vouchsafed to missionary labours, will strengthen the attachment of British Christians towards this ancient church. That a nation situated so remarkably between Arabia on the East, and the dense and solid continent of Africa on the West, should not hereafter exert a great influence upon those regions, seems hardly probable. Unquestionably, should Christian knowledge and a Christian spirit be kindled in Abyssinia, the revival of piety in that land will be as the lighting up of a pharos on the hitherto inhospitable western shores of the Red Sea." The Christians of Abyssinia are at present divided into three parties, so inimical to each other, that they curse one another, and will no longer partake of the sacrament together. It is one single point of theology that so disunites them—the unceasing dispute concerning the *unction* of Jesus Christ; of which Mr. Gobat gives an account at p. 342, and elsewhere. Indeed, it is the favourite and absorbing topic of all their disputations. It is to be hoped that all the curious and useless subtilty which the priests display in discussing such points as these, will be, through the labour of the missionaries, directed into more fruitful channels. Indeed we cannot doubt but that, through an easy access

to the original Scriptures, which the people now possess, (united and directed by Mr. Gobat's familiar acquaintanc with their language and habits, his theological knowledge, and his skill and readiness in bringing it to bear on the disputed points,) the darkness which has so long enveloped this degraded and destitute church will gradually disappear. The book itself we recommend as one of great interest.*

New Facts regarding the Life of Shakspeare, in a Letter to Thomas Amyot, Esq. F.R.S. Treas. S.A. from J. P. Collier, *Esq. F.S.A.*

THE manuscripts of Lord Ellesmere, Keeper of the Great Seal to Queen Elizabeth, and Lord Chancellor to James the First, are preserved at Bridgewater House; and Lord Francis Egerton gave Mr. Collier the most unrestrained access to them. Large bundles of papers, ranging in date from 1581 to 1606, had not been explored by any former antiquary, though Mr. Todd had arranged some of the documents; and Mr. Collier says, it was evident that many of them had never been opened from the time when, perhaps, his own hands tied them together. From this unpromising heap of legal documents, *the new facts concerning Shakspeare* were elicited by Mr. Collier; on which we shall *condescend*, as the Scotch say, for the entertainment of our readers. The Blackfriars' playhouse, where Shakspeare's dramas were acted, was erected by James Burbage, the father of Richard Burbage, in 1576. The city authorities, as well as the inhabitants of Blackfriars, endeavoured to dislodge them from their place of refuge; but they were supported by the interest of the Earl of Leicester, and remained "to perform before her Majestie, for her solace and recreation." According to the most probable conjecture, Shakspeare came to London in 1586 or 1587, and did not begin to write for the Stage till 1590 or 1591. The earliest date in which his name had appeared in connexion with the Blackfriars Theatre, is in 1596; but Mr. Collier has discovered that so early as 1589 Shakspeare had made such way in his profession, as to establish himself a sharer with *fifteen* others, whose names are as follows:

1. James Burbage; 2. Richard Burbage; 3. John Lancham; 4. Thomas Greene; 5. Robert Wilson; 6. John Taylor; 7. Anthony Wadeson; 8. Thos. Pope; 9. George Peele; 10. Augustine Philips; 11. Nicholas Towley; 12. *William Shakspeare;* 13. William Kempe; 14. William Johnson; 15. Baptist Goodall; 16. Robert Armyn.

This information, Mr. Collier justly remarks, seems to give sufficient contradiction to the idle story of Shakspeare having commenced his career by holding horses at the playhouse door. In 1589, Shakspeare's name was placed *twelfth* on the list; in 1596, he had so far advanced, that it was inserted *fifth;* in 1603, he was *second* in the new patent granted by King James, on his accession; and in 1612 or 1613, he quitted London to retire to his native town. The corporation of the city not being able to expel the players by law, endeavoured to buy them out; in consequence, the value of the different shares in the theatre was estimated, and Shakspeare's appears to have been worth 1433*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, which, Mr. Collier says, would be equal to between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.* of our present money.

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* Professor Lee, in his very useful History of the Abyssinian Church, prefixed to this volume, observes, in the words of Mr. Salt, 'That the nation at the present moment, with its religion, is fast verging to ruin. The Galla and Mussulman tribes around are daily becoming more powerful; and there is reason to fear that in a short time the very name of Christ may be lost among them. It appears to me that these circumstances call for the serious consideration of all Christians; for when so much trouble is taken, and so much expense incurred, in endeavouring to convert Infidels to the faith, might it not be of equal or more consequence to give relief to a nation already professing generally the same faith with ourselves; who at so very early a period received the Christian religion; who cherished and defended it against its open and secret enemies; and who still maintain it, not pure, indeed, but as their established faith.'——In this sentiment we fully agree.

Shakspeare then possessed four shares out of twenty. Shakspeare's annual income, from the receipts at Blackfriar's, Mr. Collier estimates at about 133*l.*, besides what was paid him for the use of the wardrobe and properties, and what he received for new or altered plays. About this time, from 12*l.* to 25*l.* was usually given for new dramatic productions. At the lowest computation, Mr. Collier says, he should be inclined to put Shakspeare's yearly income at 300*l.*, or not far short of 1,500*l.* of our present money; so that the poor unknown boy of Stratford returned to his home a man of fame and affluence.

Among the fines preserved at the Chapter House in Westminster, is one relating to the purchase by Shakspeare of a messuage, with barn, granary, garden and orchard, at Stratford-on-Avon, for 60*l.* In May, 1602, he had bought 107 acres of land, which he attached to his house at New Place; and he also purchased of Hercules Underhill, 'unum messuagium cum duobus horreis, duobus gardinis, et duobus pomariis cum pertinentibus.' In 1605, Shakspeare became tithe-proprietor, and gave 440*l.* for the lease of a moiety of the great and small tithes at Thetford. "It is," Mr. Collier says, "in allusion to Shakspeare, that the author of the anonymous tract called, 'Ratsey's Ghost,' makes his hero tell the poor itinerant player: 'When thou feelest thy purse well lined, *buy thee some place of lordship in the country*, that, growing weary of playing, the money may then bring thee to high dignity and reputation; for I have heard indeed *of some that have gone to London very meanly, and have come, in time, to be exceedingly wealthy.*" The next curious and interesting point among Mr. Collier's materials, is a letter from Lord Southampton, probably to Lord Ellesmere, in favour of the players; and the letter was presented by Burbage and Shakspeare. The allusion to the latter is as follows: "The other is a man no whitt lesse deserving favor, and *my especial friend*, till of late an actor of good account in the companie, now a sharer in the same—a *writer of some of our best English plays*, which, as your Lordship knoweth, were most singularly liked of Queene Elizabeth, when the companie was called uppon to perform before her Majestie at Xmas and Shrovetide. His most gracious majestie King James, alsoe, since his coming to the crowne, hath extended his royal favor to the companie in divers waies, and at sundrie times. This other hath to name William Shakspeare; and they are both of one countie, and, indeed, almost of one towne: both are right famous in their qualities, though it longeth not to your Lordship's gravitie and wisdome to resort unto the places where they are wont to delight the publique eare," &c. The only remaining information which is of curiosity, is the attempt of Shakspeare to procure, in 1603, the office of Master of the Queen's Revels; for which a warrant was made in 1609, but not signed, and to which situation *Daniel* was appointed. We have left many curious little points of anecdote and bibliography untouched, which will well reward the purchaser of this most interesting volume.

It appears to us, that the account of Shakspeare now given to the world, may throw some light on what we previously considered the most extraordinary forgetfulness of his own fame, and neglect of the works that have purchased his immortality; but, without pretending to assert that there is nothing still left which makes his apathy and indifference as to the collection of his plays, and their correctness, very singular; thus much we discover, that he left his profession as soon as he realized a handsome independence, and that he was *quite weary of it.* It also appears, that his chief purpose, after he retired, was to increase his property; to vest it where it would be most productive and secure, and probably to assume the character of a wealthy Warwickshire squire; with something of the same feeling, as they say Sir Walter Scott possessed in his later days. His attention to the disposition of his property, necessarily engaged much of his time, when there was no *paradise of the three per cents*, where it might slumber in the arms of Government: and it still remains a doubt, whether, when his worldly affairs were arranged, and his house in order, he might not have dedicated some future years to a careful edition

of his works; for he died before any thing like old age or decay had warned him to depart.

This is the opinion which we have formed on what is to us a very interesting subject. It will be recollected that Shakspeare retired to Stratford in 1611, and he died in 1615, aged 53; so that he enjoyed his leisure, and his dignified repose, and his well-acquired wealth, only five years; while 'fama post nummos,' seemed to have been his motto.

We shall conclude our notice of this interesting volume, by giving the best epitaph on Shakspeare that ever was written. By whom composed, does not appear. We met with it in a very clever work, and it will form a good motto for Mr. Collier's next edition:

"In *this here* place, the bones of Shakspeare lie,
But *that ere* form of his shall never die:
A *speedy end, and soon*, this world may have, [yond the grave."
But Shakspeare's name shall *bloom* be-

Architecture of the Middle Ages. By Willis *and* Whewell.

(*Continued from p.* 156.)

WE have anticipated, in our review of Mr. Willis's treatise, the theory which Mr. Whewell has adopted to account for the prevalence of the Pointed style. That our readers may have the merits of the question fairly brought before them, we give, in Mr. Whewell's own words, his defence of his theory, in answer to the objections of Mr. Willis. It is pleasing to see the manner in which the controversy is pursued by both these gentlemen. Their object appears to be the attainment of truth. Each possesses his own opinion, each follows his own road; but both advance to the common point without stopping to jostle one another by the way, a practice which writers on controverted points too frequently adopt.

The following extract is from the preface to the present (being a second) edition; and being avowedly a reply to Mr. Willis, it will form the best medium of conveying the argument in favour of Mr. Whewell's hypothesis.

"I had endeavoured to show, in my Notes on German Churches, that the desire of constructing arched vaults crossing each other, led to the general use of the Pointed arch; and I still think that the attempt to construct a vaulted covering, *in such a manner that it should be in architectural harmony with the rest of the structure*, did tend more than any other cause to the prevalence of such arches. It is true, as Mr. Willis has observed, that the abstract problem of vaulting an oblong space had been solved by the Romans; so that we cannot ascribe the invention of Pointed arches to the bare necessities which such vaulting introduced. But how could a portion of Roman vaulting, with its sinuous groining line, have been placed on a compartment of a church in which such tendencies as we have been considering were at work to modify and connect the members. While all the other parts, arches, piers, openings, &c. are traced with strong lines, and brought out by shadow after shadow on the retiring surfaces, shall the vault remain a smooth and ribless sheet of stone? While all the other parts of the structure have their lines of bearing made prominent and conspicuous, shall the roof, the most remarkable part of the mechanical construction, have no apparent mechanism, and give to the eye none of that pleasure which the display of constructive relation produces? This would manifestly be inconsistent, unsatisfactory, unsightly. We must then have, on the roof, ribs transverse, longitudinal, and especially diagonal, because at the groin we have a solid projecting edge, apparently unsupported. But shall these diagonal ribs follow the sinuous line of the unequal-sided Roman vaulting? It is clear that they would be both very ugly and inefficient for the requisite purpose. We must therefore have some mode of vaulting which will provide ribs capable of being acknowledged by the eye as lines of support in the construction, lines of order and reference in the decoration. Nor is this object effectually attained by the Byzantine invention of a dome resting on four pier masses, or by a series of such domical coverings. For if the compartments of the vault be really domes with no groins or edges, they cannot be consistently decorated till we introduce the process of general panelling, which only came into use in the last stage of Gothic ornamental construction, both in England, France, and Germany.

"And if the compartments are made oblong spaces domically vaulted, but with manifest groins, we want some general principle which shall select and fix the forms of these prominent lines in the decorative construction; nor can I discern any such principle which will answer the

purpose, except the adoption of this Pointed arch as the pervading rule. Thus a consistent and harmonious system of vaulting can be obtained in no way but by the use of Pointed arches. I formerly attempted to show this, and to point at the manner in which the operation of this necessity appears in the churches of the Rhine, and I think the considerations and instances I there adduced must be allowed to have some weight. Even if we grant that the Pointed arch, among many other forms, as a matter of fancy and caprice, was borrowed from some foreign models, we have still to explain the way in which the Pointed arch gained the mastery over all other forms, so that they became subordinate to it, as when the trefoil appears in feathering, or the ogee in canopies. This universal predominance of the Pointed arch is no doubt the joint result of convenience and of harmony of form; and these causes operate in other parts of the fabric as well as in the vaulting; but in no other part so imperatively or so universally."—Preface, p. xxiv.

A vast body of facts deduced from the examination of various Cathedrals in Germany, are brought forward in support of Mr. Whewell's theory; and the tenor of the whole body of evidence tends at least to show that the complete formation of the Pointed style was greatly influenced by vaulting; and the preponderance of the vertical line as the prevailing feature on the Gothic churches, seems to indicate that the idea of connecting the vault in an harmonious and pleasing manner with the residue of the buildings, was a very important object with the builders.

Mr. Whewell objects to other theories for the origin of the Pointed arch, "inasmuch as they only show how the *form* of such an arch *may* have been suggested, not how the *use* of it *must* have become universal." The necessity of its application to vaulting, he assigns as the universal cause of its adoption; this is we believe strictly true, but it is worthy of remark that previous to the Pointed style we have churches vaulted after the Roman manner, and when this was not practicable or was beyond the power of the architect, the church was not vaulted over its larger space, but covered with a timber roof. And in the review of Mr. Willis's work, we have already noticed the mode in which the object might be effected by Roman vaulting; in addition to which, Mr. Whewell shows by the mode adopted in the Cologne churches (the waggon vault), that the vaulted covering might in all cases be used without the assistance of a Pointed arch. We are therefore strengthened in the conclusion that the knowledge of the Pointed arch must have preceded its application to vaulting; still we must, in justice to Mr. Whewell, add, that we never met with a better theory for accounting for the manner in which the Pointed arch so completely obtained the mastery over the circular, as that which he supports.

The Temple church is worthy of the serious attention of the advocates of Mr. Whewell's theory. The extreme difficulty of vaulting the circular aisle with round arches, appears to have operated strongly with the architect, and to have guided his adoption of Pointed ones. The doorway and windows both of the aisle and clerestory, are round-headed, and so are the arches of the triforium; but the pier arches in the circular range are acutely pointed, as well as the arches ribbed and groined of the vaulting, with which they are connected. The fact that Pointed architecture and vaulting have grown to maturity together, is a powerful auxiliary to Mr. Whewell's theory; for, although we have seen that vaulted roofs might have been constructed in the circular styles, we find such was not the universal practice; but that, so soon as the Pointed arch was discovered, in this country at least, vaulted roofs in that style were speedily added to the older buildings, as at Durham Cathedral, at Christ Church, and in the humble example of St. Peter, Oxford.

Having placed the theory of Mr. Whewell fairly before our readers, we have only to notice the remainder of his pleasing book, which we must do very rapidly; recommending to our readers' perusal the third chapter, occupied by suggestions as to the manner of making architectural notes, and warning them against the perils attendant on the pursuit of the subject on foreign land, by the ludicrous arrest of the author by the National Guard, while surveying a country church.

We have made several extracts,

chiefly with a view to parallel examples at home, which may form useful hints to the student of English architecture.

Apsis.—In many German churches there is an apse at the west as well as the eastern end. We have in this country an instance of a western apse in an obscure parish church, the plan of which has been engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. c. part ii. p. 585, from a communication by J. A. Repton, Esq. architect. The Church is at Langford in Essex, and the architecture is Norman.

"*Towers.*—If we suppose the great Cathedrals of Mentz, Spires, and Worms, to be executed according to the original plan, which seems to be preserved to us in the form of the Church of Laach, it would appear that the complete type of a large church consisted of four towers (the two pairs having different forms and magnitudes), and of two cupolas or pyramids. In this manner the outline of a single cathedral would present a group of edifices, clustered and varied like the view of a fine city."—p. 80.

Canterbury has many peculiarities, which distinguish it from most English churches; some of these peculiarities we have noticed in our review of Mr. Hope's work (Gent. Mag. vol. III. p. 619). We mention it now in connexion with the above extract, to account for the existence of more than one tower, lofty in themselves, but rendered insignificant by the more recent additions of the Dunstan and Bell Harry steeples; and which, forming no very conspicuous part of the present design, may have had their rise in a plan constructed after the same model as that of the ancient churches referred to in the extract.

"*Triforium.*—In England, in our Norman buildings, and almost constantly in the later ones, this space in large churches is filled by a row of openings or pannelings of various kinds.

"It is mostly, however, a merely ornamental member, and I do not know that it was ever applied to any customary use. In the churches on the Rhine, above Bonn, the gallery is still appropriated to a particular part of the congregation, namely, the young men, and is generally called the Mannechor, or as I was told at Sinzig, the Mannhaus."—p. 91.

The Triforium was not an useless feature in our churches; at Chichester the existence of a breastwork for the protection of persons in the triforium, proves that it must have been equally useful with the same portion in the German examples. A similar contrivance exists at Oxford cathedral.

It is probable that these galleries were borrowed from the Greek church, and were at first the galleries for the women, although German gallantry may have assigned a more comfortable situation to the ladies, leaving to the young men the task of climbing winding staircases, and threading the gloomy passages of the upper works of the cathedral. We find a "Bachelors' pew" in some of the London churches.

"*Galleries of open arches on shafts set two deep.*—Shafts set two deep are a very common mode of enriching Romanesque buildings, and date apparently from a very early period. They are found for instance in the cloisters adjacent to the ancient churches of Laach, Zurich, and Aschaffenburg. They exist also in many ancient buildings in Italy, and in the palace of Frederic Barbarossa, at Gelnhausen."—p. 102.

An example of such an arrangement of shafts, if we mistake not, appears in the very curious gallery of Norman architecture, recently brought to light in Westminster Hall. A rare if not an unique specimen in this country.

"*Double tracery.*—Among other examples of prodigality of ornament, we have in both these buildings *double planes of tracery;* that is, two tracery windows or frames, one behind another, in the same opening; the pattern of the tracery being often different in the two. This extravagance (for it almost deserves to be so called) appears in the towers at Cologne; at Strasburg it is carried to such an extent in the west front, that the building looks as if it were placed behind a rich open screen, or a cage of woven stone."—p. 114.

The only example we have of this kind of tracery, is in the choir of York.

In addition to the notes on German churches, which constituted the whole of the former treatise, the author has added in the present a series of similar architectural notes on the churches of Picardy and Normandy, in the prosecution of which he met with the disagreeable adventure we have before alluded to. From these valuable no-

tices we have only space to call our readers' attention to the architecture styled "*Flamboyant*," and to insert the author's observations on the interesting cathedral of Amiens, with which the English reader, we are assured, will feel interested.

"The reader is probably aware that Amiens is one of the strongholds of those who maintain that the advances of French Gothic architecture are anterior to the corresponding steps of English work. It was built about the same time as Salisbury, a few years before 1250. At Salisbury there is little or no tracery, though there are manifest symptoms that our countrymen were approaching to that kind of decoration. Upon the whole, it is undeniable that Amiens in such features approaches nearer to our style of the fourteenth century, than Salisbury does. But on looking a little further, it is by no means so clear that the French architecture is advanced much beyond the English. The French building has not yet acquired the beautiful complex piers of Salisbury, in which the slender detached shafts combine so well with the deep bundles of arch mouldings. Instead of these mouldings it has a few plain members, which with us would belong to a much earlier date; it has a square abacus to most of the single shafts, a Norman feature which in England disappeared at the first dawn of good Gothic. It has no where the skilful accumulation of small parts producing deep lines of shades, yet exquisitely bold and free in the details, which we find so constantly in our early English works. And even with regard to tracery, we are not to make our concessions too largely; for if Salisbury has only those perforations of the heads of pannels and windows, which seem to be the mere germs of tracery, Bishop Lucy's work at Winchester, which is within a very few years of 1200, has these germs at least as much developed as Amiens; and Amiens, in many of its parts, as for instance in the triforium of the nave, has such perforations in the place of tracery."—p. 145.

We have long wished to see a name more expressive than "Norman" adopted for the circular architecture of England. Mr. Hope styles it "Lombard architecture," which is perhaps open to the same objection as the present term. Mr. Whewell uses the term Romanesque, which on many grounds is the more preferable.

In taking our leave of these valuable treatises, we cannot pay a better compliment to the authors than by recommending every inquirer into the nature and origin of Gothic architecture to possess himself of them, as each author has pursued the surest road to the attainment of a complete knowledge of the subject, which is by the examination of a great number of ancient examples. We can only recommend to our readers to adopt the same course, and in the same manner as these gentlemen have done before them, and whatever conclusions they may then arrive at, it is certain they will not err (if they err at all) from want of knowledge.

A Protestant Memorial for the Commemoration, on the 4th Oct. 1835, *of the Third Centenary of the Reformation, and of the publication of the first entire Version of the Bible. By* T. H. Horne, B.D. *&c. Cadell.* 12*mo.*

AT a meeting of the clergy of the city of London, in July, Mr. Horne was requested to draw up a tract for the commemoration of the third centenary of the Reformation, which will be generally observed on that day, the fourth of next October; and which should, in a clear and concise manner, give an *authentic* account [authentic, because from their own formularies and decrees] of the manifold corruptions of the Church of Rome, which made it necessary either that that Church should voluntarily purge itself of its mass of accumulated error, its unscriptural doctrines, and its tyrannical power—seeing that instead of going along with Scripture, in spirit and in word and in deed, it stood in opposition to it—or that the Christian who looked to Holy Scripture as his guide to salvation, should separate from it. The cause and progress of this separation is given with truth and sufficient fulness for the purpose by Mr. Horne. He has there furnished an account of much interest of the *First Entire Protestant English Version of the Bible,* by Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, printed at Zurich, in 1535, and reprinted in 4to in 1550, and again in 1553. As Mr. Horne justly observes, "the noble simplicity, perspicuity, and purity of its style, are truly astonishing."

The second section of Mr. Horne's work is an answer to the question commonly proposed by Romanists—'Where was your religion before Luther?' This arrogant and foolish question is most easily and irrefragably answered: but Mr. Horne has wisely asked another in return—Where was the *Romish* religion before the Council of Trent, which *legitimated* all the innovations of Popery, and was concluded only about the year 1563, long *after* Luther began to preach against the profligate sale of indulgences. The pretended supremacy of the popes or bishops of Rome *commenced* only with Boniface III., about 600 years after the birth of Christ. The invocation of saints and of the Virgin Mary was first introduced by P. Gnapheus of Antioch, about A. D. 470. Temples were erected in honour of supposed saints in the 6th century. In the 9th century the Roman pontiffs assumed the power of raising mortals to the dignity of saints, and making them objects of worship. In the 12th century the *two* sacraments were multiplied into *seven*. Transubstantiation was not imposed as a doctrine till the Lateran Council in 1215. The cup in the communion was not taken away from the laity till the Council of Constance in 1416. Purgatory was not positively affirmed till 1140. Thus was this unholy, unchristian system of spiritual and secular pride and dominion, built up by the ambition and avarice of succeeding Pontiffs and Councils: and when the Romanist asks where *our* religion was before the days of Luther? we answer, that it existed in the Holy Scriptures, and in the primitive Christian churches, where we find *that theirs was not*.

The fourth section of Mr. Horne's tract has presented much valuable truth in a very convenient form; being a collection of texts of Scripture which are directly opposed to the peculiar tenets of Popery, as expressed in the accredited formularies of Councils of the Romish church.

Lastly, Mr. Horne has an observation on the *last* and latest act of the Roman Catholic Church, which proves that her old spirit of pursuing her ungodly ends, *regardless* of the nature of the means through which they are effected, is existing as strong as ever.

Den's complete Body of Theology was printed at Dublin in 1808, in consequence of an unanimous agreement of the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, held 14th Sept. 1808,—*that it was the best book on the subject that could be re-published!* This impression (3,000 copies) being exhausted, a Dublin publisher printed a second edition in 1832, which he dedicated to Dr. Daniel Murray, the titular Archbishop of Dublin, as being undertaken with his approbation *(ejus cum approbatione susceptam)*. After public attention had been drawn to this work, Dr. Murray addressed a letter to the Prime Minister of England in which he *denied that he directed the work of Den to be published:* notwithstanding this dedication asserts his privity to and approbation of the undertaking; and notwithstanding the Rev. D. O'Croley asserts that it was published in Ireland '*permissu superiorum!*' It was printed in Ireland expressly for the use of the Irish Catholic priests, to be their guide in casuistry and speculation, and notwithstanding there are 50 or 60 copies of it in Dr. Murray's seminary in Cork. Thus is the Archbishop convicted of a *direct falsehood, or a disengenuous evasion:* let him choose between the two. But we have not done with him yet. 'This dedication,' says Mr. Horne, 'was *castrated* in 48 out of 50 copies consigned to the London booksellers. The fraud, however, was detected, and numerous other copies, with the dedication, have since come into commerce; one of which is in the library of the Athenæum in Pall Mall.

The London clergy showed their high estimation of Mr. Horne's character and learning, in their earnest request that he would prepare for them a work becoming the interesting event, which they in thankfulness of spirit to God and purity and simplicity of heart intend to commemorate; and Mr. Horne has fully justified the opinion they entertained, by completing, in a few hours snatched from the necessary repose of body and mind, as well as from other pressing avocations, a very excellent defence of the Protestant Church; and by arranging in a clear and luminous argument the heads of its original and continued dissent from a Church that, in belief and practice

it considers so unscriptural as to refuse communion with it.

The Bride of Siena, a poem. 1835.

THIS pleasing and elegant little poem is founded on the following lines in the Divina Comedia of Dante:—

—— Then remember me;
I once was Pia. Siena gave me life,
Maremma took it from me; that he knows
Who me with jewelled ring did first espouse.

Some commentators believed, from the absence of all reproach in these words, that La Pia was deserving of her fate. But the authoress of this poem very justly observes—"those more deeply read in the female heart when animated by undying affection, will probably agree, that these words betray unconquered love for the injurer, rather than a sense of love in the injured. That La Pia existed, that she was the bride of Nello, and that she suffered death in the Maremma for some imputed crime, are facts: the details of the facts are lost; and the authoress has endeavoured to supply that loss from her imagination." Although there is nothing very novel in the design of this poetical commentator on Dante, yet she has taken up the chisel that the great sculptor-poet had left, and used it with a prudent and tasteful hand. And we really have nothing to object to, except the prolonged description of the cruel and parting scene between Lord Nello and La Pia at the fortress of the Maremma. We think there should have been 'no song,' as there was 'no supper;' and that it should have been passed over as quietly as possible: the scene is too painful to last. Of the execution we should speak very favourably: the versification is easy and varied, and generally harmonious, and the language poetical; though there is a *smack* more than we like, of Lord Byron at the bottom of the cask. Had we a La Pia in our house, we would take care she should not get beyond the first six volumes of good old Mr. Anderson's British Poets: this is a duty which all mammas should feel. Can we suppose that the old ladies of Smyrna, and Rhodes, and Colophon, ever permitted their daughters to read Lycophron, and Quintus Calabr. and Coluthus Lycopolites? Was not Nonani Dionysiaca a sealed book? and did they not point out the bad taste and falling language of Aratus and Manetho? But to return. We could gladly select many passages in this poem, conceived and executed with elegance and poetical feeling: we like the lyrical parts least; and should advise their correction at least, in a second edition. The following scene is well described:

Nought but these treasured offerings met his view.
By chance he press'd a spring, and open flew [fir'd,
A secret drawer. Now his pale cheek was
For letters there were stored. Should they contain
The confirmation dreaded yet desired.
He grasped them with a sickening sense of pain;
A long black tress of her unrivalled hair
Was bound around them with a woman's care.
He rent that silken cord; with glaring eyes
And hands convulsed, he turned each treasured page,
And for a moment love and wild surprise
Replaced his jealous heart's consuming rage. [when he
These letters his own hand had traced,
With all a youthful lover's ecstacy,
First from admiring rivals sought to bear
Siena's idolized, unequalled fair.
There the first violets he gave were stored,
Though faded, they a rich perfume impart.
'Ah!' thought he, 'how had my fond heart ador'd
Her charms, though faded thus, if true her heart;
And could she treasure up each early token
Of love and faith, by her own falsehood broken?' [tried
Bowed by despair, he sat him down and
From his own heart his deathless love to hide;
Rested his brow upon his folded arms,
And closed his eyes, as though La Pia's charms [leaf,
Were not so firmly stamped on Memory's
That outward darkness could bring no relief.
Alas! a gentle moan stole on his ear.
He started! Whose that moan! for none are near. [glide,
It was the winds which o'er his harp-strings
But to his ear it seemed La Pia sighed.
And closing eye still found him lingering there,
For what is time to victims of despair?

We should like to extract all of section iii. part first—

At length they reach La Pia's future home, &c.

But want of room precludes. There are many well-expressed passages and poetical lines scattered throughout, as—

Again he talks of love that yet might bloom,
Like flowers that rise, where Ruin makes her home.

And p. 19,

He dashes like the torrent rushing on,
And she, the willow weeping that it's gone.

And p. 21,

The moonbeams on her *slender* fingers shining,
As she was seeking those huge bolts to clasp,
Taught her 'twas all in vain.

But we must reluctantly break off. If our young authoress will have the courage to shut up her Byron and her Moore, and devote herself to the study of her great originals, the poet of Ravenna and his successors, together with those of no less fame, who enriched our Elizabethan age with their immortal works, we will promise her that her labours will be satisfactory to herself, and their products acceptable to the public mind. We know no other road to lasting and honourable fame.

Scenes and Stories by a Clergyman in Debt, &c. 3 vols. 1835.—If the scenes of folly, and vice, and crime, followed by their sure companions poverty and remorse, which are here displayed, should alarm the timid, awaken the thoughtless, or restrain the dissolute, a good and sufficient purpose will be effected by the perusal of the volume. Wretched indeed are the guilty scenes which it pourtrays; there is the seducer and his victim, the sharper and his prey, the rapacious usurer, the brutal gaoler, the reckless spendthrift, the hardened criminal, and the broken-hearten debtor. There is every variety of character which can be furnished in

London, the needy villain's general home,
The common sewer of Paris and of Rome.

The Episcopal Form of Church Government, by the Rev. John Medley, *A.M.*—So much do we like the plan and execution of this treatise, that we wish it printed in the very *cheapest possible form*, that it may be widely distributed among the lower classes of society, from the tradesman downwards. It discusses a very important subject which is not at all understood, or too little valued by the great mass of the people, and even by those personally and practically religious; added to which, the enforcement of the duty of obedience to authority, as well spiritual as civil, is a subject which is peculiarly wanted in the present day, and can never come with a better grace, or with more probability of its success, than from a minister of the Gospel.

A Digest of the Laws and Regulations of the Wesleyan Methodists, by Samuel Warren, *LL.D.* 8*vo. pp.* 323.—In this volume our Christian brethren, the Wesleyan Methodists, will find John Wesley's deed of declaration, by which the legal sense of the word 'Conference' was determined, and provision made for the perpetual existence of that body; and also a digest of the determinations of 'the Conference' arranged in three general classes, as relating to the preachers, the people, and the management of their revenues. There is also a Miscellaneous division comprehending the rules by which the libraries, chapels, and schools are governed, and an Appendix containing a Summary of the Doctrines of Methodism, and various legal forms applicable to chapels. The volume will be found very useful by those for whom it is intended, especially at the present time, when it appears that uncertain 'usage' has been, in some instances, permitted to usurp the place of those established rules by an adherence to which alone the body of Methodists can be maintained in its separate existence. The work may also be safely appealed to by inquirers as containing a genuine 'portraiture of Methodism.' Amongst many regulations of great excellence there are others the character of which exhibits the dangerous consequences of even a slight departure from the simplicity of those laws which regulate our Established Ecclesiastical Polity.

Original Psalms, or Sacred Songs, taken from the Psalms of David; in twenty different metres, by John Beaumont, 12*mo. pp.* 294.—The writer of the Sacred Songs contained in this version, says, they "are his own composition," and after the example of the late pious Dr. Watts, "Imitated in the language of the New Testament." He further adds, "in the sincerity of his heart he has

done what he could—Let those who can do better." We must say that to accomplish this would be no great difficulty.

Sacred Poetry, by a Layman. *A new edition, revised*, 1835.—In general the poetry of this volume is not without merit; but occasionally the author slumbers; and forgets some of the essentials of his art:—exempli gratia.

As youth has pass'd its day away,
  And glides into the *prime:*
So oft the coming years of man
  Are in the shade or *shine.*
Oh! well may suff'ring manhood mourn
  For froward youth's *decline,*
The sickly budding of the fruit
  The blighting blast of *sin.*

Half the merit of this kind of poetry, lies in the neatness and exactness of the finish.

The British Wine-maker and Domestic Brewer, by W. H. Roberts. 1835, 12mo. —Home-made wine is generally left to the discretion of very ignorant persons, as farmer's wives and tradesmen's housekeepers, consequently it is very badly made, *very* sweet, or *very* sour; and can seldom be swallowed with impunity. Mr. Roberts's treatise teaches us how to make wine from British grapes on scientific principles, and Mr. Hamilton's success shews that, when well made, it is equal to the best growth of France.—"Insere nunc Meliboeæ pyros, pone ordine vites."

Specimens of the Dramatic Poets, by Charles Lamb, 2 vol. second edition, 1835. —We perfectly well remember Charles Lamb, in the reading-room of the British Museum, diligently making extracts from Garrick's collections, for these well-selected and entertaining volumes:—and we remember Miss Lamb doing us the honour of showing her brother's MSS. to us, previous to publication; and we remember her incredulity, and *goodhumoured peevishness*, when we informed her, that we also possessed most of the Plays, from which her brother had made his selection: another volume, from the still arer and older Plays would be of value. Mr. Collier, or the Rev. Mr. Dyce, could all perform the task: but the latter gentleman is brushing cobwebs from Skelton.

Rose Buds rescued, by the Rev. S. C. Wilks, A.M. 1835.—There is much variety of talent shown in this little volume, considerable poetical feeling, and a spirit, if we mistake not, of Christian love and sincere piety. The poems are generally founded on little *moral* incidents, which are illustrated and explained, if not in a high strain of poetry, yet in verses correct, elegant, sometimes humorous, and always agreeable. It is a volume we can recommend.

Lectures on some of the Articles of Faith, by the Rev. R. C. Dillon, M.A. Minister of Charlotte Chapel, Pimlico, &c.—Mr. Dillon's congregation have shown that they have profited by his discourses, by their anxiety to have them perpetuated in print. We have seldom read any, that have given us more pleasure. Candid, well-informed, well-argued, and we consider, rightly interpreting Scripture, they have presented much valuable truth, in a plain and easily intelligible form. We particularly recommend Lecture v and vi. on Predestination and Election. We are not sure that all persons, who agree with him in other points, will receive his arguments on *Infant* salvation on the grounds he has placed it (p. 145-6); but he has treated a most difficult and disputed subject, with the most devout piety, and remarkable discrimination.

Wishaw's *Synopsis of the Members of the English Bar* will be found an exceedingly useful publication, both for present and future reference. The names are arranged both in alphabetical and chronological lists; in the first of which are given their academical degrees, inns of court, dates of call, courts in which they practise, official appointments, circuits, chambers, &c. Separate lists are added of the Judges, King's Counsel, Serjeants, Advocates, Legal Members of the House of Commons, &c. &c.

Sacred Classics.—Primitive Christianity—Knox's Christian Philosophy—Boyle's Veneration due to God. vol. xii. xiii. xviii. xix.—We have had occasion to commend the very careful and judicious selection of treatises and authors made by the very learned editors of the present work. They have a still further call on our thanks for the elaborate and learned treatise of Cave, and the pious and eloquent dissertation of Boyle. Dr. V. Knox's Christian Philosophy was more required by the feeling prevalent in his days, and in the time before his, than in our's; but still it is a treatise of value in itself; of sound scriptural views, and written in an entertaining though singular manner.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Memoir of the late Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D. of China. By the Rev. J. Clunie, LL.D. of Manchester.

"Paracelsus," a Poem, by Robert Browning, Esq.

"Sunday," a Poem, by the author of "The Mechanics' Saturday Night."

History of the Condition of Women in all Ages and Nations. By Mrs. Child, author of "Mother's Book," &c.

Graphics: A Manual of Drawing and Writing, for the Use of Schools and Families. By R. Peale.

Tables of Discounts, Net Proceeds, Per-Centage Profits upon the Sale of Goods, on a New Plan of Arrangement. By David Booth, author of "Interest Tables," &c.

A History of English Literature, Critical and Philosophical, by Mr. D'Israeli.

A new edition of the Works of Sir John Suckling, with a Life of the Author. By the Rev. Alfred Suckling, LL.B.

Researches on the Organisation, Functions, and Diseases of Membranous Secreting Textures. By Thomas Turner, M.R.C.S.L. &c.

Indian Sketches; or, a Visit to the Pawnees, and other Indian Tribes, by a Nephew of Washington Irving.

A Third and concluding Series of Mr. Jesse's Gleanings.

Laborde's Visit to Petra, translated and corrected, with the original Plates re-engraved in a cheap form.

Histories of Malta and Poland, for Young Persons, by Mrs. Markham.

A Hand-Book for Travellers in the Netherlands, on the Rhine, in Germany, Tyrol, and Switzerland.

Mr. Bulwer's new Work, entitled "Athens, its Rise and Fall, with views of the Arts and Sciences, the Literature, and Commerce of the Athenian People."

Miss Landon's Poem, "The Vow of the Peacock."

Dr. Hogg's Travels in the East, entitled, "A Visit to Alexandria, Damascus," &c.

Mr. Chorley's Series of Tales, chiefly laid in Italy.

The Second and concluding volume of M. de Tocqueville's Work, on Democracy in America.

Gresham College.

Windsor.—On Tuesday, *July* 14, the Gold Medal, awarded by the Professor of Music in Gresham College, for the best composition in Sacred Vocal Music, was presented to the successful candidate for the year 1834.

The prize composition, an Anthem for five voices from the 86th Psalm, "Bow down thine ear, O Lord," was performed as a part of the Afternoon Service in St. George's Chapel, and the congregation then adjourned to the Town Hall, which was completely filled with the inhabitants and visitors of Windsor, assembled to witness the interesting ceremony. After the Quartette, from Spohr's Last Judgment, "Blest are the departed," and a few glees, had been sung by the gentlemen of the choir, the medal was presented to Mr. Elvey, accompanied by an address from Mr. Horsley, of which the following is an outline: "Mr. George Elvey: In the absence of the Gresham Professor of Music, whose advanced age prevents him from attending here to-day, it is my grateful office to present you with this medal. It is highly gratifying to you, Sir, and to me, as English musicians, to know that there are persons, who have a taste for the highest and noblest productions of our art, and who are ready to hold out every inducement for their cultivation and encouragement. You have well responded to their good intention. Your anthem, which we have just heard, is calculated to do you the greatest credit, whether we consider it in regard to conception or execution. The style is truly ecclesiastical, and the construction of the parts shows that you have carefully studied the best authors, and that your mind is imbued with their excellencies. There is one circumstance connected with this anthem, which I am desirous to mention. On former occasions there was always a little discussion between my brother umpires and myself, with regard to the relative merits of the compositions submitted to us. But in your case, there was none: we were at once agreed that to you the prize medal should be given; and I flatter myself that your success with us, was not without effect in placing you in the honourable station* which you now occupy. May your career be prosperous! May you live in honour, and die in happiness!"

Mr. Horsley intimated, at the close of his address, that the candidates for the medal of the present year, must send in their compositions to the umpires, on or before the first of October.

Intended Application to Parliament for a Grant in Aid of the Complete Restoration of St. Saviour's Church.

At a meeting of the committee for the restoration of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, held in the vestry room of that edifice, August 13, it was unanimously re-

* Organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

solved that application should be made to Parliament for a grant of a sum of money in aid of effecting this strictly public undertaking. The grounds of the committee's expectation that some assistance in this way will be conceded to them, are, that St. Saviour's Church is a conspicuous object and ornament in the line of the southern approach to the metropolis, over the new London Bridge; that it is a splendid specimen of the architectural taste of our forefathers, and that by attention to the preservation of such monuments, a national feeling for works of grandeur, symmetry, and elegance is diffused, while the tangible historic monuments of our country's annals are preserved. That the edifice has all the extent and grand proportions of a cathedral, being from the lowest door to the end of the retro choir, or Lady Chapel, upwards of 250 feet in length. But that the district by which, at the suppression of monasteries, it was purchased, is much too poor to be burthened with an expenditure for restoration, which cannot be calculated at less than 15,000*l.*, the parish having already expended nearly 30,000*l.* on various portions of the sacred edifice, and upwards of 5,000*l.* having been voluntarily subscribed by individuals in completing the Lady Chapel and Altar Screen. That although a subscription through the diocese of Winchester has been successfully begun, by many of its respected clergy, yet evidently a very long time would elapse before a sufficient sum could be collected by the contributions of patriotic individuals to commence the work. In the meantime the unroofed dilapidated walls of the nave are fast falling to decay, and but a few years delay would render it necessary rather to *rebuild* than to *restore*. The Lady Chapel at the east end, which has been so beautifully re-established in its pristine elegance by the voluntary contributions of the public, is a proof that public feeling, in this polished age, is not dead to such matters; and thence we may fairly infer, that where a greater public effort is wanted to forward an object still more extensive and important, *parliamentary* aid may be most reasonably solicited; the purpose being strictly national, and therefore parliamentary. What a magnificent pile would St. Saviour's Church present to the eye, when properly restored by the hand which has so well revived the architectural elegancies of the Lady Chapel! We should have the choir, with its primitive groined roof, continued to the central tower which rises between the transepts; the central tower open, as it originally was for a certain height upwards, like that of the church of St. Cross at Winchester; the groined choir and rich altar screen have happily been already restored with most accurate attention to original details. To all this would be added, in two distant vistas viewed from either aisle, the light interlacing shafts and pointed windows of the Lady Chapel. Will the representatives of the British nation, a reformed Parliament, deny some few thousands from the public purse to effect a purpose so striking, so tasteful, so patriotic as this—which will be a monument of their wisdom and liberality to future ages? Most certainly, we trust, they will not, but that they will show that there are occasions on which Englishmen are united in one common generous sentiment and honest pride of country. And we entertain the better hope of the success of this application when we remember that which attended a representation made to the first reformed Parliament, the object of which was to secure a sufficient space to lay open this magnificent and venerable church with its appendages, to the public highway over the new London Bridge. In addition to the munificent patronage and zealous exertions of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese in support of the noble work, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who most liberally contributed to the restoration of the Lady Chapel, has been pleased to sanction the generous endeavours which are now making for the complete restoration of this interesting and magnificent diocesan church, with his best wishes and warmest approbation.

The Rev. A. H. Kenney, D.D. the esteemed Rector of St. Olave's, Southwark, has kindly consented to offer his services as Secretary to the Committee, which already comprizes in its number the Rt.-Hon. Lord Walsingham, Archdeacon of Surrey; Rev. Dr. Dealtry, Chancellor of Winchester; Archdeacon Hoare, Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, Rev. Hugh-James Rose, Charles Barclay, Esq. M.P., Richard Alsager, Esq. M. P., John Richards, Esq. M.P., Charles Pott, Esq. Benjamin Harrison, Esq., Samuel Paynter, Esq, J. Sydney Taylor, Esq., A. J. Kempe, Esq., J. B. Nichols, Esq, William Paynter, Esq., T. B. Burbidge, Esq., Edw. Sells, Esq., Andrew Clark, Esq., Thomas Saunders Esq, John Newman, Esq., W. W. Nash, Esq., P. H. Leathes, Esq., and who, with the officiating clergy of the parish of St. Saviour's, and Henry Weston, Esq. banker, Southwark (the Treasurer of the Fund), have undertaken to receive contributions for this excellent work.

A. J. K.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SALE OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

(*Concluded from p.* 189.)

Scarabei found in the tombs at Thebes.—The following were bought for the British Museum:—A Bracelet of 12 very small Scarabei, 10*l.* 15*s.*—Eight, 6 of them with cartouches, 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*—One of blue porcelain, with hieroglyphics and a cartouche, 8*l.* 8*s.*—One in form of a vase, very rare, with 12 lines of hieroglyphics, 7*l.* 15*s.*—A Tablet of hard stone, with a Scarabeus, underneath a boat, with a deity at each end, 12*l.*—Six others, with interesting cartouches, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, were bought by Lord Prudhoe.—A most beautiful Scarabeus of hard green stone, bound with gold, and 13 lines of hieroglyphics, 32*l* 11*s.*, bought, we believe, for the Duke of Devonshire.

Engraved Stones.—A Cylinder of agate, engraved, a Persian king in a car shooting arrows at a lion, 22*l.*, Brit. Museum.—A piece of hard stone, highly polished, with Cufic characters, set in gold as a seal, 8*l.*

Ornaments set in Gold, &c.—A Necklace of 39 large porcelain beads, connected by gold fastenings and clasps, perfect, 14*l.* 10*s.*, Br. Museum.—A Scarabeus of jasper 1¼ in. long, taken from the breast of a mummy at Thebes, 16*l.* 10*s.*, Brit. Mus.—Gold Ring, with figure of Isis, 17*l.* 10*s.*, Brit. Mus.—A magnificent and solid gold Signet, with a cartouche, bearing the royal name of Amenophis the First, and having also other inscriptions in hieroglyphics, brought from Memphis, 51*l.* 9*s.*; weight 1 oz. 6 dwt. 12 gr. of fine gold. This is a most rare and highly interesting object. Several writers agree that during the whole of the reign of this Pharaoh, Joseph was prime minister. It was bought by Mr. Sams, who enriched his valuable and extensive Egyptian Collection with many curious and important articles from this sale; but whose name seldom appears, he having generally purchased by an agent who used the signature W.—An elegant Necklace, of seven gold shells, two gold fish, head-dress of Horus, &c. 35*l.* 15*s.*, British Museum.—A solid gold Ring, with the figure of a deity from Memphis, 18*l.* 10*s.*, Cattermole.—An Abraxos, of lapis lazuli; on one side a figure with two pair of wings extended; in its right hand a scorpion, in the left a lion; underneath is a cartouche, consisting of figures of animals, among which is a giraffe; in the reverse, eight lines in Greek characters, 24*l.* 5*s.* Brit. Mus.

Deities, &c. in hard stone, porcelain, lapis lazuli, &c.—Necklace of amethyst beads, and Scarabæus of lapis lazuli, 6*l.*, British Museum.—Head of a Statue in basalt, fine, from Memphis, 10*l.*, British Mus.—Statue in basalt, Man and Wife, on a throne, with hieroglyphics, 5*l.* 10*s.*, Cohen.—Figures of the Porcupine, with crocodile and scorpion at bottom; and the Hare, seated, porcelain, from Thebes, 4*l.* 17*s.*—A figure of a Mummy, in blue composition, with neat hieroglyphics, unique, 3½ in. high, from Memphis, 10*l.*—A Cat, with its little ones, and the Epervier; both porcelain, from Abydos, 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*—Pthah, in green porcelain, standing on two crocodiles, 2½ in. high, from Memphis, 4*l.* 11*s.*, Brit. Mus.—A naked female figure, calcareous stone, from Memphis, 4½ in. high, 6*l.*, Brit. Mus.—Upright Vase, in form of the lotus-flower, probably unique, blue glass composition, a toilette ornament, with the colour in it used for the eyes, and the brush or stick of pietra dura, 31*l.*, British Mus.—A Priest, in alabaster, rude work, before an altar of calcareous stone, curious, 15 in. high, from Abydos, 25*l.*, Lord Prudhoe.—A Priest seated on a pedestal in front 12 lines of hieroglyphics, with two cartouches, 21 in. high, from Thebes, 31*l.* 10*s.*, Brit. Mus.

Vases in Alabaster.—An Altar, or Offertory, with its appendages, consisting of 11 pieces: a table, 4 vases, 2 lachrymatories, and 4 bowls; on each a line of hieroglyphics, 48*l.* 6*s.*—An alabaster vase, 11 in. high, from Thebes, 15*l.* 10*s.*—A round Vase, of ground alabaster, 19*l.* 5*s.*, and four embalming vases with hieroglyphics, the covers human heads, 17*l.* These six vases were all from Thebes.—A Bowl, 10 in. in circumference, with a line of hieroglyphics, 10*l.* 5*s.*—Round Vase of alabaster, 14 in. high, 36 in circumference, 5*l.* 5*s.*—Small alabaster Vase, 2 in. high, for colour for the eyes, 5*l.* 10*s.*—Elegant alabaster Vase, 5 in. high, 7 in diameter, 9*l.* 9*s.*—Vase of Corinthian marble, 6 in. in diameter, from Abydos, 9*l.*—Vase in green stone, with two cartouches, 14*l.*—A set of the 4 Vases or Canopi, representing the 4 Genii of the Amenti, or Amun-ti, viz. Netsonof, with the hawk's head; 2, Smof, with the jackall's head; 3, Hapee, with the head of a dog; 4, Amset, with the human head, 14 in. high, from Memphis: in front of each vase were six lines of hieroglyphics, each vase having the name of Psammitichus II., 72*l.*—Elegant Vase, of dark blue glass composition, with stripes of white, yellow, and light blue, 3½ in. high, from Memphis, 37*l.*—Vase of serpentine marble, with handles, 4½ in. high, from Memphis, 6*l.* 6*s.*—Elegant Vase, with cover, in which is a cartouche, and in front of the vase numerous hieroglyphics,

19*l.* 5*s.* All the above articles were bought for the British Museum.

The Four Canopi, in alabaster; the covers representing the human head, down the front of each vase 3 lines of hieroglyphics; from Memphis, 17*l.*—An exceedingly beautiful Vase, of alabaster, 7 in. high, in front hieroglyphics and a cartouche, 25*l.* W.—An elegant porcelain Vase, with hieroglyphics, 6 in. high, from Thebes, 7*l.* 10*s.*, Lord Mountnorris.

Statues in Calcareous Stone, Basalt, &c.—A Female in a kneeling position; in front are five lines of hieroglyphics, 16 in. high, 29*l.* 8*s.*, Lord Prudhoe.—A Priest, kneeling, holding a tablet with six lines of hieroglyphics, surmounted by the representation of a boat, in which are the deities Osiris, Horus, &c. 17*l.*, British Mus. — A Young Man, in basalt, kneeling, holding a tablet with eight lines of hieroglyphics, 12 in. high, 29*l.* — A basalt statue of a Man sitting on a throne; in his left hand an instrument, his right on his right knee; left knee with hieroglyphics, 27 in. high, 22*l.* 5*s.*, Mr. Sams. Statue in basalt, a Priest, kneeling; in his hands a small statue of Jupiter, seated, 13 in. high, 60*l*, Sir C. Greville.—Bust of a colossal Statue of Rameses the Great, in hard calcareous stone, from Abydos; beautiful, 100*l.*, British Museum.—A Female, in red terra-cotta, playing on a musical instrument, 9 in. high, from Thebes, 11*l.* Brit. Mus.—A Statue, in calcareous stone, figures of a Man and his Wife; at the back and on each side are figures and hieroglyphics, 15 in. high, on a pedestal of red stone, round which is a line of hieroglyphics; from Thebes, 17*l.* 5*s.* British Museum.

Bronze Statues, Instruments, Arms, &c. Twenty-five Mathematical Instruments, from Abydos, 16*l.*, Brit. Mus.—Statue of a Man walking; head with the lotus, supported by two serpents, 8 in. high, 9*l.*, Brit. Mus.—A Looking-glass of mixed metal, probably gold, platina, &c., 10*l.*, Davidson.—Statue of Osiris; one of the largest bronzes yet found in Egypt, 3 ft. long, 13*l.* Brit. Mus.—An Offertory; a table, 15 in. long by 7 in. high, with its appendages, 26 various objects, from Abydos, 42*l.* 5*s.*, Brit. Mus.—A Vase or Water Bottle, 8 in. high; and a Bowl, 12 in circumference, found in same tomb at Abydos, 10*l.* 10*s.*, Br. Mus.—Figure of the younger Horus, from Thebes, 5*l.* 5*s.*, M'Queen.—Statue of a King, sitting, a serpent on his forehead, 8½ in. high, from Thebes, 25*l.*, M'Queen.—Figure of Anubis, 8 in. high, from Thebes, 16*l.*, Brit. Mus.—Statue of Horus senior, walking, solid bronze, with the head of the Epervier, eyes silver, 12 in. high, from Thebes, 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* M'Queen.—Statue of Jupiter, walking, head with globe and feathers, 12 in. high, from Thebes, 20*l.* 5*s.*, British Mus.—A Priapus, round the neck a collar of gold, on a double pedestal; on the smaller pedestal 8 bows, 2 cartouches, with hieroglyphics, &c., 9 in. high, 30*l.* 5*s.*, British Mus.—Isis; the figure-head of a boat, 10 in. high; fine, 10*l.* 10*s.*, British Museum.—A Mirror, solid mixed metal, handle of solid bronze, with the head of Isis, 11 in. high, 36*l.* 5*s*, British Mus.—A Sacerdotal Vase for Holy Water, 4½ in. in diameter, 11*l.* 12*s.*, Brit. Mus.—Statue of a Queen, 2 ft. 8 in. high; fine, and perfect, 20*l.*, Br. Mus.—Mirror of mixed metal, with ebony handle, with 2 deities in bas-relief, 9½ in. high, from Memphis, 29*l.*, Lord Prudhoe.—A collection of Carpenter's Tools, consisting of 2 different hatchets, 3 chisels, and a saw, all with wooden handles, and a knife. These were from a tomb at Thebes; on six are hieroglyphics, each containing a cartouche, bearing the name of 'Psammiticus,' 16*l.* 5*s.*, British Mus.—A King's Hatchet as used in war, with handle of silver and alloy, 24 in. long, from Thebes, 52*l.* 5*s.*, Brit. Mus.—A Dagger, with silver and ivory handle, 11 in. long, 25*l.* 10*s.*, Brit. Mus.—The head of a Spear, 14 in. long, 10*l.* 10*s.*, M'Queen.—A Bow, with 4 arrows of cane, tops of hard wood, 9*l.* 5*s.*, Cuerton.

Statue in Silver, representing Jupiter-Ammon, in an erect position; his head surmounted by the globe and feathers, and in his hand he holds a staff 8½ in. high, weight 21 oz., from Karnak, 105*l.* Brit. Mus.

Tablets from the Pyramids.—A Tablet, of 3 compartments; centre with a King and his Queen seated at a table, over and under which are numerous figures and hieroglyphics, 5 ft. 11 in. long, 17*l.*: Another, nearly similar, with a cartouche, 30*l.*: A collection of 40 pieces with numerous ornaments, composed of large figures in intaglia, engraved and covered with hieroglyphics, and many cartouches, 40*l.* 5*s.*: all these were bought for the British Museum.

Sepulchral Tablets from the tombs at Abydos.—A Tablet representing Osiris, &c., 15 in. high, 12 in. broad, 20*l.* 10*s.*, S. Rogers.—A Tablet, with a Priest offering to a Ram, two cartouches, 21 in. high, 14 broad, 5*l.*, Brit. Mus.—Tablet, in two divisions, with offerings to Osiris and two other deities, three cartouches, 15 in. high, 9 broad, 21*l.*, British Mus.—Tablet, with Thoth and Mendes seated at a table, and two priests kneeling, with hieroglyphics, 15 in. high, 16½ broad, 8*l.*, M'Queen.—Tablet, with 3 compartments:

the first, showing an entire family of eleven persons, adoring four Mummies; the second, a Mummy, with Anubis perfecting it; at the foot, 3 priests, and 11 lines of hieroglyphics, 24 in. high, 10*l.* British Museum.—Tablet, with three lines of hieroglyphics, underneath a King and Queen on their thrones, at the back 3 priests, each holding a goose, 15½ in. high, 27 in. long, 25*l.*, M'Queen.—Tablet, in 3 compartments, with the date, the 62d year of Rameses the Great, followed by a cartouche, 12 in. long, bearing the titles and name of the deceased, 2 ft. 5 in. high, 21 in. broad, 23*l.*, Brit. Mus.—Tablet, with two standing figures, 18 in. high, one a female with lotus flowers, the other a male with the key of the Nile in his right hand, 3 ft. 8 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. broad, 24*l.* 15*s.*, Brit. Mus.—Tablet in form of a Portico, two priests and a female offering to Osiris seated on a throne, 3 ft. 1 in. high, and 4½ in. thick, 27*l.* 5*s.*, Br. Mus. —Tablet, in 4 compartments, with numerous figures in bas-relief, 14*l.* 5*s.*, British Mus.—Tablet, of red granite, with three female deities and a king, 13 in. high; in front of each figure are hieroglyphics; the tablet is 3ft. high, and from Thebes, 41*l.* M'Queen.—Tablet, with a Priest offering to Osiris, at back are figures of Horus, Isis, Anubis, Jupiter, Bubastes, Nepthe, and Apis: over these a cartouche, with name of deceased, and the time, the 62d year of Rameses the Great, 3 ft. 9 in. high, 45*l.*, Br. Mus.—A Royal Tablet, with 4 divisions, with numerous figures, seated; over the first a cartouche, at top the same date as preceding tablet, 3 ft. 7 in. high, 45*l.*, Br. Mus.—Tablet, formed as a Portico, in upper part a pyramid, with female kneeling, in the centre a priest and female offering to Osiris, 5 ft. high, 30*l.*, M'Queen.—Tablet, with figures of deceased family, with a cow, and calf sucking, three figures, one with the milk-pail, 12 lines of hieroglyphics, 30*l.*, Brit. Mus.—Tablet, with a King, his Queen and daughter, offering to Osiris; the two females each hold a goose; 17 lines of hieroglyphics, 4 ft. high, 12*l.* M'Queen.—Tablet, like a Portico, in two compartments, in front a King and his Queen offering to a deity; the whole covered with hieroglyphics, 4 ft. high, 32*l.*, M'Queen.—Tablet, in 3 compartments, the first with two priests offering to Osiris, the second 5 lines of hieroglyphics, the third 2 figures representing the deceased, a King and Queen, seated on their thrones, 5 ft. 8 in. high, 2ft. 10 in. broad, 45*l.*, Brit. Mus.

Papyri, found in the Tombs at Thebes and Memphis.—A perfect Roll, in Demotic character, 12½ in. broad, 5 ft. long, 21*l.*, Br. Mus.—Epistolary Greek Papyrus, 'Theon to Dionysius,' and 'Mennides to Theon,' 12 in. broad, 14 in. long, 62*l.* 5*s.*, Brit. Mus.—One in Greek, a Contract for Bread, 12 in. high, 6 in. broad, 39*l.* 5*s.* Brit. Mus.—Epistolary Greek Papyrus, 9 in. high, 6 in. broad, 31*l.* 5*s.*, Brit. Mus.—A magnificent Papyrus, in the hieroglyphical character, with figures of divinities, and funeral representations, 14 in. broad, divided into 12 layers, each 5 ft. long, total upwards of 60 ft. long; from a mummy at Thebes, 168*l.*, Steevens, for the King of Prussia's collection at Berlin.—A Papyrus in the Greek character, 13 in. broad, and 4½ in. wide, from Memphis, 23*l.*, Br. Mus.—One, written on both sides, apparently accounts, 2 ft. long, 1 ft. high, 16*l.* 16*s.*, Brit. Mus.—An Epistolary Papyrus, in Greek, 12½ in. high, 6½ broad, 25*l.*, Brit. Mus.—Another, 12 in. high, 7 in. broad, 17*l.* 17*s.*, British Mus.—A third ditto, 12 in. high, 4½ wide, 15*l.*, Longman.—Epistolary Papyrus, in Greek, 13 in. high, 3½ in. wide, 11*l.* 5*s.*, Brit. Mus.—Another, 13 in. high, 5 in. broad, 20*l.* 5*s.* Brit. Mus.—One in the Hieratic character, 5 pages, of 13 lines each, with hieroglyphics, 12*l.* 12*s.*, Payne and Foss.—A magnificent Papyrus, in the Hieratic character, with numerous figures in black, 18 in. wide, and 16 ft. long; from Thebes, 91*l.*, Brit. Mus.—Another, in the Demotic character (perhaps the largest and most perfect extant), 13 in. wide, 20 feet long, 50*l.*, W.—A Papyrus in the Greek character, 7 pages, of 26 lines each, 5 ft. long by 1 foot broad, 66*l.*, Brit. Mus. —Another, in Greek, a Letter to 'Asclipius,' account of bread used in the Temple of Serapis, 12 in. high, 8 in. broad, 70*l.*, M'Queen.—Another Epistolary Papyrus, in Greek, with the original Seal, unbroken, 30*l.*, W.—A Roll of white Leather, written on as Papyrus, with Hieratic characters, black and red; from the neck of a Mummy at Thebes, 31*l.*, Brit. Mus.—A Papyrus, in the Hieratic character, 12 in. broad, 8 ft. long, from Abydos, 20*l.* 10*s.*, Thorpe.—Epistolary Papyrus, in Greek, two pages, 21*l.*, Brit. Mus.—Twenty leaves of a volume in the Coptic character, 9½ in. high, 8 in. broad, 42*l.*, Brit. Mus.—Seven ditto, with one part of the original binding, a quarter of an inch thick, composed of papyrus, bound with leather, 17*l.* Dr. Lee.—A Papyrus, in the Hieratic character, 12 in. high, 5½ broad; it was found at Thebes, and throws light on the commerce of the Egyptians: it is a letter, enclosing an account current, enumerating various articles to which numbers (probably prices) are attached, 30*l.* 5*s.* Brit. Mus.

Miscellaneous Objects.—A Painter's

Palette, in alabaster, in 8 divisions, 7 containing places for colours, with hieroglyphics explaining the same, 10*l.* 10*s.* Brit. Mus.—A Pillar, with hieroglyphics, 5½ in. high, 15*l.* 15*s.* Brit. Mus.—A set of Carpenter's Tools; an axe, a hatchet, 3 chisels, and a saw; all with the original handles; from Thebes: each instrument has hieroglyphics, and the same cartouches, 20*l.* British Mus.—Painter's Palette, in ivory, with 2 brushes, and covered with Hieratic characters, 12 in. long, from Thebes, 8*l.* 5*s.* Brit. Mus.—A small Altar, in which are placed six small Vases of rock crystal, from Abydos, 16*l.*, Brit. Mus.—A Bow, with 3 Arrows, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Brit. Mus.—Three pieces of Linen, of different texture, 19*l.* 10*s.*, Brit. Mus.—A fine specimen of Linen, with fringe, well preserved, 19*l.* 10*s.* W.

We have now enumerated the articles which were considered the most curious, and, consequently, produced the highest prices, at this sale; and again congratulate the public that they will have the opportunity of inspecting a large part of these highly interesting articles at the British Museum. In conclusion, it may be interesting to state, that the work by Giovanni D'Athanasi (noticed by us in p.188) is now in the press: it will contain a chapter on the situation of the antiquities when found, and state of the tombs when first opened. The work will contain fourteen plates, representing the principal articles sold in this sale.

MUMMY FROM THEBES.

A Mummy, brought by Lord Frederick Fitzclarence from Thebes, has been opened at the new Anatomical Theatre of St. George's Hospital, in Kennerton Street, Wilton Place, by Mr. Pettigrew. The mummy, was discovered to have been a priestess of the Temple of Ammon, at Thebes. After a period of more than 2,000 years, it will repose in a glass case in the museum of an anatomical school.

ANGLO-GALLIC COINS.

At a recent sale, by Messrs. Sotheby, of rare Anglo-Gallic coins, from the cabinet of Lieut.-General Ainslie (author of "Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage"), together with some consular and imperial Denarii, some choice Cufic coins, and a few select gold coins of the Visigoths of Spain, &c. the following lots were among the specimens, and the prices given:

Lot. 152, Henry II. Aquitaine Farthing of the most extreme rarity, 1*l.* 17*s.* Richard I. Aquitaine Penny, exrare, 3*l.* 12*s.*—156, Ditto, Aquitaine Cross-Bow, of extreme rarity, 2*l.* 10*s.*; none of the three in the British Museum—157, Aquitaine Farthing, almost unique, 4*l.* 10*s.*—158, Ditto, variety, R.R.R., 4*l.* 13*s.*—161, Poitou Farthing, of extreme rarity, 3*l.* 17*s.*—162, Edward I. Aquitaine Penny, as "King," exceeding rare, different in a short cross from British Museum, 2*l.* 2*s.*—169, Edward III. Half Groat Agnes, extremely rare, 1*l.* 1*s.*, not in the British Museum, or any other cabinet.—176, Edward the Black Prince, Hardit, Poictiers Mint, 17*s.*—177, Ditto, Bordeaux Mint, 1*l.* 11. 6*d.*—178, a Unit Sterling, Poitou Mint, 19*s.*—180, Half Groat, Rochelle Mint, 1*l.* 18*s.*—181, Ditto, Limoges Mint, 1*l.* 11*s.*—182, Full Groat, 70¾ grs. 3*l.* 7*s.*; sold for 10*l.* at Tyssens's sale—183, Richard II., Hardit, of excessive rarity, 2*l.* 10*s.*

The foregoing are silver and billon; the following, gold: Lot 192, Edward III. Guiennois, extremely rare, 9*l.* 14*s.*—193, Leopard, rarest variety, 10*l.*—194, Edward the Black Prince, Chaise, exceedingly rare, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—195, Pavilion, exceedingly rare, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—196, Hardi, of extreme rarity, 8*l.*—197, Richard II. Hardi, of the greatest rarity, 16*l.* 5*s.*—198, Henry V. Aignel, almost unique, 3*l.* 8*s.*; only one more known; sold at Mr. Tyssen's sale for 53*l.* 11*s.*—199, Henry VI. Angelet, R.R.R. 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

MODELS OF CROMLECHS.

Five models of ancient Cromlechs yet remaining at the following places, viz., one near Liskeard, one at Lanyon, Cornwall; a double Cromlech at Plas Newydd, in Anglesea; one at Chûn, Cornwall; and one at Duffrin, near Cardiff, South Wales, have been modelled (*con amore*), and recently presented to the Trustees of the British Museum by Richard Tongue, Esq., the gentleman who lately presented two paintings, by himself, of Druidical subjects, to the Society of Antiquaries, as noticed in our July Magazine. The models are made from original drawings and admeasurements, and give a very accurate idea of the objects they represent. They are to the scale of an inch to the foot, and are tinted to resemble nature.

MUSEE PELASGIQUE.

A room in the Institute at Paris has been filled with models of the most celebrated monuments of Greece, of which there are 77 upon a small scale, for the most part executed by M. Stephan Poulain. Inscriptions are placed on each, in Greek, Latin, and French, giving their dates and history.

ROMAN SEPULCHRAL STONE FOUND AT CIRENCESTER.

Mr. URBAN,—A few weeks since, as some workmen were digging for the foundation of a house at a place called Watermoor, half a mile on the south side of the town of Cirencester, about fifty yards outside of the site of the old Roman wall, and close to the Irmine Street way, they discovered, at about 2½ feet from the surface, a stone lying flat in the earth, on which is, as near as it can be deciphered, the following inscription:

DANNICVS . EQES . AIAE
INDIAN . TVR . ALBANI
STIP . XVI . CIVES . RAVR
CVR . FVLVIVS NATALIS IP
FLAVIVS . BITVCVS ER . TESTAME
IISE

The stone is about 7 feet high and 2½ wide, and contains at the top, cut very deeply into it, the figure of a warrior on horseback, spearing a man, who is lying on the ground. Near the head of the stone was found an urn of dark coloured pottery, without any ornament or inscription, containing fragments of burnt bones; and lying upon it, but apparently unconnected with it, was a human skeleton, several of which were also discovered near the spot. In the immediate neighbourhood have been found, at different times, coins and other antiquities. Yours, &c. S.

Our correspondent adds, that "the letters IP are by no means clear," and in another copy of the inscription, with which we have been favoured by R. W. of Cirencester, they are printed IL. The sense appears to require the conjunction "et", with which substitute we submit the following explanation of the inscription at length:

Decius Annicus, eques Alæ Indianæ, turmæ Albani, stipendiorum xvi cives Rauricus, curaverunt Fulvius Natalis [et] Flavius Bitucus hæredes testamentarii, hic situs est.

That is, "Decius Annicus, a horseman of the Ala Indiana, of the troop of Albanus, who had served sixteen years, a citizen of Rauricum, by the care of Fulvius Natalis and Flavius Bitucus, the heirs of his last will, is here buried."

The Ala Indiana does not occur among the Roman inscriptions printed in Horsley's Britannia Romana.

The Raurici were the inhabitants of Basil and its vicinity in Switzerland.

On reference to Lysons's Roman Antiquities of Bath, pl. xii, an engraving will be found of a sepulchral stone similar to the present in more respects than one. It represents in the same way a knight on horseback with a man under the horse: and the party is in the inscription styled "eques," and "cives" for *civis*: "L. VITELLIVS MANTAI F TANCINVS CIVES HISP. CAVRIESIS EQ. ALAE VETTONVM CR ANN XXXXVI STIP. XXVI. H. S. E."—In the same plate is the upper part of the sepulchral carving of another horseman; and in the Archæologia, vol. x. pl. xiv. is another, found at Stanwix, in Cumberland.

We shall be glad to see an accurate drawing of the Cirencester stone.

ROMAN SIGNET.

An elegant relic of the time when Eboracum owned the Roman sway, was recently turned up between York and Dringhouses, a site rich in Roman remains. It is a signet of iron, contained in a case of silver, or some mixture of which silver constitutes the principal part; and its form is as near as possible to that of a modern eyeglass, neatly engraven, and the rivets of brass. It has a ring at the top, by which it has in all probability been attached to a chain, and thus worn as an ornament to the person. On one side is a profile of Flavius Domitian with the inscription FLAVIVS DOMI.; and on the other a man on horseback, raising a whip in his hand, inscribed HOMO ET EQVVS. Flavius Domitian was the second son of Flavius Vespasian, who reigned A. D. 81 to 96, in which year he was assassinated. Every part of the engraving is distinct and perfect, the iron having been preserved by the metal in which it is inclosed.

FOUNDATIONS OF YORK.

In excavating the street called St. Andrew-gate in York, within the space of 30 yards, immense numbers of bones, trunks of trees, &c. have been thrown up. The bones consisted of those of various animals, now unknown in this country, and the roots and trunks of trees show that the site of this ancient city was once an immense forest. A curiously formed horse-shoe, with ornamental indentions round its edges, was also found.

RELICS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

In excavating the brow of the hill in Dame Pugley's field, above Stoke's-croft, Bristol, the labourers have dug into an ashes pit, on the site where, in 1645, stood Prior's-hill-fort, one of the fortifications raised against the Protector's army under Gen. Fairfax, then besieging Bristol. In this pit were found numerous bullets, small measures, supposed to have been used for the purpose of charging muskets with the proper quantity of powder, curiously formed tobacco-pipes with short stems, &c.

CELTIC ANTIQUITIES IN NORMANDY.

The tumulus called the Butte de St. Ouen, at Noyelle sur Mer, near the mouth of the Somme, has been opened by the Societé d'Emulation of Abbeville, and six hundred skulls have been found in it piled up in the form of a cone. The lower jaws remained in all, so that it is supposed they were deposited as they were struck from the bodies. The tomb is probably Celtic, and the heads those of prisoners or slaves, sacrificed to the manes of some chief. The search is to be continued, in the hope of finding the remains of the chief, or the rest of the bones of the victims.

ROMAN COINS AND MEDALS.

There have been recently discovered, in the village of Bony, in the Nièvre, 12,000 medals of different eras of the Roman Emperors. Some are of silver, and others of mixed metal. They are none of them very rare, but are curious from their great variety. They were enclosed in an iron box, and are in perfect preservation.

In a field at Sandrupt, near Bar-le-Duc, in the Meuse, was lately turned up a large vase of clay, found to contain 1,450 pieces of silver, weighing together nine pounds and a half. The greater part bear the effigies of Philip, father and son, and Gordian; but there are also some of the Emperors, Commodus, Pertinax, Severus, Caracalla and Geta, Heliogabalus, Alexander, Maximinus, Decius and Gallus. There are likewise several of women, as Otacilla Etrucilla, Julia Augusta, Julia Mammea, and Faustina. One only is of Vespasian. The name alone remains, the rest of the legend being effaced by age. On the reverse, is the representation of a sow. This piece, the most valuable of all, perhaps, from its antiquity and rarity, was unfortunately cut in two by the silversmith, in order to ascertain that it was silver.

Some interesting discoveries have recently been made in the commune of St. Remi-Chausée, near Rheims. Some workmen, while digging, came to a Roman tomb; it contained a number of vases, in good preservation, and several antique medals. The most curious thing discovered was a statue of Apollo; on one side of which was engraved the words "Memento mei," and, on the other, "Si me amas, basia me."

A storm lately opened to view, in one of the small valleys near the Middle Bank Copper Works, Glamorgan, a pot or urn of Roman coins, consisting of Victorinus, Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, Tetricus, Tetricus Cæs. Posthumus Quintilius, Marius, and Salonina; many of them in perfect preservation. Mr. G. Francis, of Swansea, has upwards of 130 in his possession, and it is his intention to deposit them in the Swansea Museum. The vessel containing them was of an oval shape, about 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 4 deep; but it was unfortunately broken, either by the rolling stones, or the person who first discovered it.

POMPEII.

Professor Zahn announces a rich discovery made in the excavation of Pompeii. In a house of the Strada di Mercurio, facing that of Meleager, a building of small importance, although decorated with subjects of Narcissus and Endymion painted on the wall, he found 14 silver vessels and a quantity of coin, among which were 29 gold pieces of the first empire, also two silver vases, five inches in diameter, ornamented with cupids and centaurs, with rustic and Bacchanalian emblems.

A singular discovery has been made in the parish of Tinwell, near Stamford, of a large subterranean cavern, supported in the centre by a stone pillar. The labourers of Mr. Edward Pawlett were ploughing in one of his fields, abutting on the road from Tinwell to Casterton, when one of the horses' feet sank into the earth, by which the discovery was made. A more minute investigation having taken place, it was found to be an oblong square, extending in length to between 30 and 40 yards, and in breadth to about eight feet. The sides are of stone, the ceiling is flat, and at one end are two doorways bricked up.

In the Dissenters' burial-ground, Deveril Street, New Dover Road (at which place we have noticed the discovery of numerous funeral urns, and some curious *specula* or mirrors, Gent. Mag. vol. III. pp. 82, 303) a few days since was discovered a large vessel of imperfectly baked clay, of the amphora kind, having a *pointed* bottom, and being about 5 feet in circumference: within this vessel was placed a sepulchral urn, containing ashes, &c. The large vessel was probably used for pouring wine or other liquid on the funeral pile, for extinguishing the fire.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons.

July 27. The House went into Committee on the Irish Church Bill, when Lord *Morpeth*, after intimating that the fund for general education would at first be necessarily very small, stated, that, to remedy the inconvenience, it was proposed to fix a charge of 50,000*l.* to be paid out of the consolidated fund from the 1st of April 1836, by warrant of attorney, for all purposes connected with the education of different classes of His Majesty's subjects, without any distinction of religious opinions.—The committee then proceeded as far as the 49th clause—some being postponed, and others amended.

House of Lords.

July 28. After various petitions had been presented, for and against the Municipal Corporations Bill, some praying to be heard by counsel against the measure, Visc. *Strangford* moved that the petitioners be heard by counsel at the bar.—Lord *Melbourne* strongly opposed the motion, as merely calculated to defeat the Bill by delay. He implored their Lordships to go at once into the discussion. However firmly settled the power, privileges, and dignity of their Lordships' House might be, they could not afford, in times like the present, to trifle with such a subject as the one then under consideration.—The Duke of *Wellington* said, that the object in wishing to hear counsel was, not to delay the Bill, but to extend equal justice to all men.—Lord *Brougham* suggested, that two counsel only should be heard against the Bill, and on behalf of such of the Corporate bodies as conceived themselves aggrieved.—The Earl of *Winchilsea* thought the Bill an unconstitutional measure, which not only deprived his fellow-countrymen of privileges as dear to them as those enjoyed by himself, but also wholly altered the tenure of property.—Lord *Brougham* suggested that the Bill should be then read a second time *pro formâ*, their Lordships not being at all pledged by such a procedure.—After some further discussion, the Bill was read a second time, it having been agreed that counsel should be heard on the following Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and the principle of the Bill discussed on the motion for going into Committee.

House of Commons.

July 29. On the motion of Lord *Morpeth* the House went into Committee on the Church of Ireland Bill, when the various clauses, after some discussion and slight amendments, were adopted.—On the motion of Lord *Morpeth*, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the money resolutions.—Mr. *Hume*, adverting to the probability of the Bill being lost in the House of Lords, said that half-measures would not do: he recommended Ministers to make up their minds as to the course they should pursue, make the Bill perfect, send it up to the Lords, and let them throw it out if they dared.—After some angry discussion between Mr. *Shaw* and Mr. *O'Connell*, the resolutions were carried.

House of Lords.

July 30. The order of the day having been read for counsel being heard at the bar against the Corporations Reform Bill, Sir *C. Wetherell* presented himself at the bar, and, on being asked for whom he appeared, replied that he appeared *pro populo* against this dreadful and tyrannical Bill. It was greatly against his inclination that he came forward at twenty-four hours' notice to defend such weighty interests as those of 183 Corporations about to be destroyed by the Bill. The Learned Gentleman then proceeded to address their Lordships at great length, pointing out with great force and ability those parts of the Bill which he condemned as unjust and oppressive. His arguments, followed by those of Mr. *Knight*, on the same side, were continued for the two following days.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the *Attorney General*, in reply to a question relative to the London University Charter, stated that, with the sanction of his Majesty's Government, he had prepared two charters, which he hoped would be in strict compliance with the Address of that House, and the gracious answer of his Majesty thereto. One of them was to the University of London, but not to it as a University, but as a College, proposing it should be called the "London University College," without power to grant academical degrees, but allowing them to conduct all their affairs in the same manner as now. The other was to establish a Metropolitan University, with power to grant academical degrees to all persons who shall have studied at the London University, or at such other

similar institutions as his Majesty may be pleased hereafter to grant charters to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Aug. 3. After the presentation of several petitions, for and against the CORPORATIONS REFORM Bill, Lord *Melbourne* moved the order of the day for going into committee on this important measure. He said that generally speaking the corporate bodies were not suited to the communities over which they presided, and could not satisfactorily perform the duties which they were called on to execute. On the contrary, their existence, as at present constituted, gave rise to a great many evils, fomented a great many dangers, and stood in the way of a great many benefits which the public would derive from an alteration in the system. They in general assumed a political character, and monopolised among themselves and their friends every office of trust, authority, or emolument, to the total exclusion of the remainder of the inhabitants, however wealthy, intelligent, or respectable. This was a state of things which loudly called for an alteration; and, with that view, the present Bill had been prepared, its object being to remedy the evils of a system, the effect of which had been, to exclude one-half of the people from all authority, from all power, from having any thing whatsoever to do with the funds of corporations, or with any of the interests connected with those boroughs of which they were inhabitants. —The Earl of *Carnarvon* acknowledged that great abuses existed in the Corporate bodies, which required a remedy; but at the same time thought that the Bill ought not to be proceeded with, without giving the corporations an opportunity of disproving the allegations brought against them. With that view, he should move, as an amendment, "That evidence be taken at the bar of that House in support of the allegations of the several petitions, praying to be heard against the Bill now before the House, before the House goes into Committee on the said Bill."—The Earl of *Winchilsea* was friendly to corporation reform; but objected to the present Bill, because it came before them in an unconstitutional manner, founded on the report of an illegal commission.—Lord *Brougham*, at great length, defended the legality of the commission of Corporation Inquiry, and opposed the amendment as one which would be fatal to the Bill, it being evident that no result could take place from hearing evidence—except that of spending, or rather mis-spending, their Lordships' time, and frustrating the just hopes of the people of England.—Lord *Lyndhurst* supported the amendment, contending that no individuals ought to be deprived of their property,—that which by law they were entitled to,—unless properly convicted of having so far misconducted themselves as to be no longer fit to be intrusted with its management. He considered the commission on whose report the Bill had been founded as wholly illegal; he called upon their Lordships to stand on the principles of justice, defy public clamour, act as gentlemen and as nobles of the land, and never mind the consequences. He affirmed of the present Bill, that, under the pretence and colour of a Bill for the reform of municipal Corporations, it was a party job, intended to supply the deficiencies of the Reform Bill, and to destroy the Conservative party in the country, in order that their opponents might recover their political influence.—The Earl of *Radnor* opposed the amendment, which appeared to him to have no other object but to defeat the Bill by delay.—Lord *Wharncliffe* denied that it was intended to defeat the Bill by delay. It was their intention, and they were determined to act up to it, to see justice done, by giving an opportunity to those parties against whom allegations were made, to be heard before the House in reply to those allegations. His Lordship expressed himself willing to reform the exclusive system and the principle of self-election in corporations; but he was opposed to the present measure, conceiving it to be a direct attack on the prerogative of the Crown—that it would create democratic bodies throughout the country—and that it would add to the power of one branch of the constitution at the expense of the other.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne* felt it his duty to oppose the amendment, because, whatever might be said to the contrary, it appeared to him that out of their Lordships' eagerness to reform abuses which all admitted and none denied, they would, whether they intended it or not, stifle this measure in their embraces, and their amendment would have the effect of delay, which would terminate in the defeat of the measure.—The Duke of *Newcastle* expressed himself opposed to all reform, as having a revolutionary tendency, and moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—The Earl of *Harewood*, although opposed to all unnecessary delay, should vote for hearing evidence.—Lord *Plunkett* was for going at once into Committee. He approved of the Bill, which was founded on the principle of substituting popular and satisfactory, for self-election, and of removing abuses that were notorious, and adapting the corporations to the wants and benefits of the

community. Either let their Lordships at once go into Committee, or reject the measure; but let them not disgrace themselves by the contemptible expedient of avoiding discussion, and defeating the question by delay.—The Duke of *Wellington* had been at first disposed to go into Committee on the Bill, in the hope of removing many of its objectionable qualities; but after having heard the learned gentlemen at the bar, he felt it impossible to avoid arriving at the conclusion, that the evidence which they tendered at the bar of their Lordships' House ought to be received.—The Earl of *Ripon* supported the Bill, although disapproving some parts of the measure.—Viscount *Melbourne*, in reply, said he felt that their Lordships were wrong in hearing counsel, and that they would be further wrong in hearing evidence. If, however, they were determined to hear evidence, he begged to assure them that he would not be beaten by delay, that he would go through with it from day to day, let those on the other side marshal and arrange it as they might see best. But no effort of theirs could alter the effect of hearing evidence:—that proceeding on their part would be self-destructive and suicidal.—The House then divided, when there appeared, for the amendment, 124; against it, 54; majority against Ministers, 70.

Aug. 4. Their Lordships proceeded to receive evidence from the parties who had petitioned to be heard against the Municipal Corporations' Bill. The witnesses examined appeared on the behalf of Coventry, Oxford, Worcester, Grantham, Sutton Coldfield, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Leicester; Lord *Melbourne* at the same time strongly protesting against the course which their Lordships were pursuing. The hearing of evidence was adjourned.

Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8.—The evidence on the Corporations Reform Bill was continued for four days. It was given on the part of the officers, town clerks, or members of the respective Corporations of Dover, Marlborough, Norwich, Rochester, Henley-upon-Thames, Romford, St. Alban's, Bath, Sutton Coldfield, Arundel, Llanelly, East Retford, Boston, Bedford, Poole, Bridgewater, Doncaster, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Alnwick, and Liverpool.

Aug. 11. After numerous petitions had been presented on the subject of Corporations Reform Bill, which gave rise to much desultory discussion, the Earl of *Camperdown* moved the second reading of a Bill, the intent of which was to legalise Marriages in Ireland between Protestants and Catholics, solemnised by the Catholic Priesthood.—Lord *Carbery* moved that it be read that day six months. The Bill was supported by Lords *Plunket* and *Brougham*, and the Bishop of *Hereford*, as calculated to remove a great and acknowledged grievance; and opposed by the Earls of *Limerick* and *Wicklow*, Lord *Farnham* and the Bishops of *London* and *Exeter*, on the ground, mainly, that it would have the effect of increasing the power and influence of an unfriendly and arrogant Priesthood. On a division, there appeared—for the second reading, 16; against it, 42.

In the House of Commons, the same day, a long and animated debate arose, which had been adjourned from the preceding day, on a series of resolutions brought forward by Mr. *Hume*, relative to the formation of Orange Lodges in the army, on the subject of which Mr. *Hume* moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into Orange Lodges in Great Britain and the Colonies.—Mr. *Finch* opposed the motion, and defended the Duke of Cumberland from the charge brought against him of having been aware of the existence of those dangerous societies in the army, and having sanctioned them, by issuing warrants of admission signed with his own hand.—Lord *Ebrington* considered the Duke of Cumberland responsible for every act done by him as Grand Master of the Orange Lodges, and cited official documents, from which he argued that it was next to impossible that the Noble Duke could be ignorant of the existence of Orange Lodges in the Army.—Col. *Vernon*, the Deputy Grand Master of the Orange Association, defended the Institution from the attacks which had been directed against it.—Lord *John Russell* expressed himself willing to vote for all the resolutions, with the exception of those attaching blame to the Duke of Cumberland, for the supposed part he had taken in establishing Orange Lodges in the army. He could not believe his Royal Highness guilty of the charge. The existence of these illegal societies was dangerous to the peace, tranquillity, and well-being of Ireland, and, he might add, the security of the Imperial Crown.—Mr. *Spring Rice* said that his Royal Highness had admitted that he had signed "many" blank warrants, and there were minutes of a meeting at which his Royal Highness was present, at which warrants were issued to soldiers.—The House then divided, when there appeared—for the motion, 183; against it, 40.

House of Lords.

Aug. 12. Lord *Melbourne* moved that the Corporations Reform Bill should be

considered in Committee, and in so doing spoke of the inconveniences which had resulted from the resolution to hear counsel and examine evidence on the subject. The witnesses called to their Lordships' bar were entirely involved in the proceedings of the Corporations, whose reform was sought for by the Bill. They were the advisers of those Corporations, participators in all their acts, and their interest was materially affected by the provisions of the present Bill. The evidence was entirely *ex parte*. His Lordship then ably defended the Commissioners from the charges brought against them, and in conclusion reminded the House that the feeling in favour of this measure was diffused through the whole mass of the community. There prevailed throughout the whole of the towns, where the name of a Corporation existed, a deep-rooted opinion that the present constitution of those boroughs was an usurpation —a deprivation of rights which formerly existed, and an encroachment on the more popular form of the Constitution.—The Duke of *Newcastle* moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, observing, that the present measure had for its object spoliation of property, deprivation of rights, and violation of good faith.—The Duke of *Wellington*, although objecting to the Bill on many points, should certainly vote for going into Committee. The great points of the Bill to which he objected were the electing of persons for Magistrates who had no qualification, and allowing those individuals to exercise Church patronage.—The Duke of *Cumberland*, although strongly opposed to the Bill, could not vote for the amendment.—After some further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and the House went forthwith into Committee.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill was, after some discussion, read a second time, and ordered to be committed. —The Church of Ireland Reform Bill was read a third time, and passed. —The Slave Compensation Bill was read a second time, and committed.—The Ecclesiastical Revenues Bill, the Tea Duties' Bill, and the Imprisonment for Debt Bill, were reported, and ordered to be read a third time the next day.

House of Lords.

Aug. 13. The Irish Church Reform Bill was brought up from the Commons, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on the 21st.

Various petitions having been presented, the House went into committee on the Corporations Reform Bill. The first clause was agreed to. On the second clause being read, Lord *Lyndhurst*, after commenting upon the injustice of the provision of the Bill, proposed the insertion of the following addition to the clause:—"That the rights in common, as now enjoyed by freemen, should not only be continued, but that they should descend to those that came after them."—The amendment was supported by the Earl of *Haddington*, the Duke of *Wellington*, the Earl of *Ripon*, Lord *Segrave*, Lord *Shelmersdale*, and the Marquess of *Northampton;* and opposed by Lord *Melbourne*, Lord *Brougham*, the Earl of *Radnor*, Lord *Plunket*, and the Marquess of *Lansdowne*. On a division, there appeared—for the amendment, 130; against it, 37; majority against Ministers, 93.—Lord *Lyndhurst* proposed another amendment to clause 2, to the effect "That the rights of freemen guaranteed to them by the Reform Bill should be perpetuated."—Lord *Melbourne* opposed the amendment, but said he should not divide the House upon it; and after several Noble Lords had delivered their sentiments upon it, the amendment was adopted.—Lord *Lyndhurst* then proposed a clause, which was agreed to, providing that instructions be forwarded to the different Town Clerks, directing them to make out, before the 25th of October next, a list of the persons now entitled to their freedom in the several boroughs, and also providing for the future admission of all who shall become entitled to their freedom by birth, marriage, or servitude. Upon the boundary clause being read, the Duke of *Wellington* proposed, as an amendment, that the boundaries should remain as they were until Parliament should otherwise determine.—After some discussion the amendment was agreed to. Clauses 6 and 7, with some verbal amendments, were then agreed to.

Aug. 14. Their Lordships again went into committee on the Corporations Reform Bill.— On the motion of Lord Lyndhurst, the 10th and 11th clauses were struck out. On coming to the 15th clause, Lord *Lyndhurst* moved an amendment to the effect that the voters in boroughs should be divided into classes according to property, and that those of the highest class should alone be eligible to hold seats in the Borough Council. The amendment was supported by Lords *Wicklow*, *Devon*, *Wharncliffe*, *Haddington*, and *Ellenborough*, the Dukes of *Wellington* and *Buccleugh*, and the Marquess of *Westmeath;* and opposed by Lords *Brougham*, *Melbourn*, *Ripon*, *Plunket*, *Radnor*, *Glenelg*, and *Lansdowne*. On a division, there

appeared—for the amendment, 120; against it, 39. The clauses up to 23 were then agreed to, with amendments.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget. He stated that in the past year there had been a surplus of income above the expenditure of 1,205,000*l.* a great part of which would, however, be required to meet the extra charges of the West India Loan; in the present year, he anticipated a surplus of 835,000*l.*—a sum too small to enable him to announce any great reduction of taxation, more especially as a large portion would be again required to meet the expenses of the West India Loan. There were, however, two or three items of taxation to which he could extend immediate relief. With regard to spirit licences, it was proposed to reduce the tax according to the quantity of spirits for which the person took out a licence. The lowest quantity to be sold for which a licence should be required was fifty gallons. The duty on flint glass was to be reduced from 6*d.* to 2*d.* per lb.; and the duty on arbitration bonds in Ireland below a certain sum was to be repealed. The Right Honorable Member added that the great resources of the country, so far from suffering diminution, were increased so as to induce domestic prosperity, and bid defiance to foreign aggression. The national honour was placed on a firmer basis, and the credit of England, as compared with other nations, raised to the highest pitch that all those who loved and respected her name at home and abroad could wish.—A long discussion ensued, in which it appeared to be the prevailing sentiment, that, with the small surplus at his command, nothing could well be more satisfactory than the statement of the Right Hon. Member. A resolution to grant 13,000,000*l.* to his Majesty, to be raised by Exchequer Bills, and to grant 3,147,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund, was then agreed to.

House of Lords.

Aug. 17, 18. The House went into committee on the Corporations Reform Bill. On the 24th clause being read, Lord *Lyndhurst* submitted an amendment that three-fourths of the common councilmen should be elected annually, whilst the remaining one-fourth should hold office for life, whether under the name of aldermen or of capital burgesses. He also proposed that those who now filled these life offices should be continued in them.—Lord *Melbourne* said that he could not regard the amendment but as seriously injurious, if not entirely fatal, to the Bill. The amendment would divest it of that character of popularity which was its best recommendation to the country.—After a protracted discussion the House divided, when there appeared, for the amendment, 126; against it, 39.—Lord *Lyndhurst* proposed an amendment to negative the clause which limits the existence of the office of the present borough magistrates to the 1st of May, 1836, and no longer. —Lord *Brougham* opposed the amendment. He was sorry to see the knife, with which the Noble and Learned Lord butchered the Bill last night, again in his hand.—Viscount *Melbourne* said that the present amendment was only a continuation of the series of amendments which had been from time to time brought forward by the Noble and Learned Lord, and which effectually took away the saving character of the Bill, and rendered it entirely insufficient for the purposes intended by the framers of it. It was not his intention to offer any opposition to these amendments; for seeing how their Lordships' House was constituted, such opposition would be altogether useless. It was indeed with him a matter of serious consideration whether he ought to go on with the Bill or not, now that it was so mutilated by the amendments of the Noble and Learned Lord. The amendment was then agreed to.—On clause 36, having reference to the division of Boroughs into Wards, being put, Lord *Ellenborough* objected to it, inasmuch as when the Parliamentary boroughs were formed under the Reform Bill, it was declared that no further division should take place without the interference of Parliament. He proposed that in towns with a population of from 6000 to 9000, there should be two wards allotted—in towns having a population of between 9000 and 12,000, three wards—from 13,000 to 18,000 four wards, and so forth, in order that a town having a population varying from 50.000 to 60,000 might have eight wards. The object of his amendment was, that numbers and property, as in the town of Manchester, should be fairly represented. The amendment was then agreed to without a division.—On clause 65 being put, which related to the licensing of ale-houses, the power of which by the Bill was to be vested in the town council, Lord *Wharncliffe* said he thought they would agree with him that it would be much better to let the law remain as it was, than to transfer the power to the council. He would, therefore, move that clauses 65 and 66 be

omitted, which, after some opposition, was agreed to. The remainder of the clauses were then proceeded with; and after several amendments had been adopted, the House resumed, and the Bill was ordered to be printed.—The PEACE PRESERVATION Bill was then read a second time.

Aug. 19. The WEST INDIA SLAVERY COMPENSATION Bill was read a third time and passed.

Aug. 20. Several Bills were brought from the Commons, presented, read a first time, and ordered to be printed. The POLLS at ELECTIONS Bill called forth some desultory discussion; but it was eventually read a third time, and passed.

Lord *Melbourne* moved the second reading of the CHURCH of IRELAND Bill, and supported it at considerable length.—Lord *Fitzgerald* maintained that the Bill was calculated to destroy the reformed establishment of Ireland, and rather than consent to recognise a principle having such a tendency, he would submit to any consequences. At the same time, he hoped that their Lordships would go into the Committee, and there amend the Bill so as to improve the Establishment, and not disappoint the wishes and expectations of the people on this subject.—The Earl of *Ripon* said that he could not support the Bill in its present form, though he should not resist its going into Committee.—After some further discussion the Bill was read a second time without a division.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day (as well as the three preceding days) the Members were chiefly occupied with the subject of ORANGE LODGES having been established in the army; his Majesty having stated, in reply to the resolutions of the House, that it was his firm determination to prevent the formation of such Societies in the army. On the motion of Mr. *Hume*, Lieut.-Col. Fairman, the Deputy Grand Secretary to the Grand Orange Lodge of England had been called to the bar for having refused to produce the letter-book of the Lodge to the Select Committee appointed to investigate the subject; and this day it was moved and carried, that Mr. Speaker issue a warrant for his apprehension and committal to Newgate. The House was afterwards informed that Col. Fairman had absconded with his books and papers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

All France has been thrown into consternation and sorrow, by a traitorous attempt having been made on the life of the King, attended by the most horrible and fatal consequences. It occurred as the King, with his two sons and a numerous staff, was proceeding to the grand review, which took place on the 28th of July, preparatory to the Three Days' fetes commemorative of the last revolution. This diabolical attempt was made on the Boulevard du Temple, by means of an infernal machine, placed behind a window, by the explosion of which his Majesty's horse was killed, but his Majesty, as well as the Princes, escaped unhurt. Marshal Mortier, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th legion of the National Guards, Colonel Rieussec, and several general officers, were killed on the spot; and on the opposite side several inoffensive citizens, some of the National Guards, and even women and children fell victims to this flagitious act. The Boulevard was streaming in blood, and several horses were laid dead on the scene of carnage. It was soon discovered that the shots proceeded from a mean-looking house, occupied by a wine-seller of the lowest class, situated at the corner of a narrow alley. The room in which the machine had been constructed was very small, its dimensions being only six and a half feet by seven. The machine was made of wood, with iron braces, and extremely solid. Two uprights supported two cross bars of wood, placed parallel to the window, and in these were formed grooves, in which were laid 25 gun-barrels. The front cross bar, placed at about a foot from the window, was rather lower than that behind, so that the balls might reach the body of a man on horseback in the middle of the Boulevard. The charge was so heavy, that five out of the twenty-five barrels burst, notwithstanding they were very substantial and new. By the bursting of some of the barrels, at the moment of the explosion, the assassin was wounded in the forehead, neck, and lip; and owing to this circumstance he was taken into custody, while endeavouring to effect his escape by means of a rope from the back of the house. He gave his name Girard; but it was afterwards proved that his name was Fieschi, a native of Corsica, who once belonged to the guard of Murat, when King of Naples, but was subsequently condemned to ten years' imprisonment for stealing a cow. He has declared that he had no accomplices in the affair. The official lists of the killed and wounded since published, present a total of 41, the

deaths being 14; and the number of wounded, many of them so severely as to have suffered amputation, amounting to 27. Of the 14 killed, 4 only seem to have formed part of the Royal *cortège*—Marshal Mortier, General de Verigny, Colonel Raffe, and Captain Villatte; and of the 27 wounded, also 4—General Heymer, General Colbert, General Pelet, and General Blin. The National Guard has had five of its members killed and six wounded, including, among the former, Lieutenant-Colonel Rieussec, of the 8th Legion. Among the killed also are a Receiver-general, aged 72, a merchant's clerk, 54, a labourer, 35, a married woman, 20, and a little girl, 14.

In consequence of the above melancholy event, the public fetes were suspended; and on the 5th of August a public funeral of the victims, according to royal ordonnance, took place at the Hotel des Invalides, at which the King and his two sons were present.

The most restrictive measures are now in progress through the Chambers, in consequence of this attempt on the life of the King. In the detail of the first measure relative to the press, a variety of formalities are prescribed in regard to the shape, language, subject of discussion, and publication of articles, by the neglect of any of which the paper itself will be liable to suppression, and its responsible conductors to fines and imprisonment. The second measure is a modification of the jury law, under which the jurors are to vote by ballot, effect being given to a simple majority, instead of the two-thirds prescribed by the present law. The third imposes restrictions on the sale of caricatures, lithographic prints, and engravings; and the fourth creates a penal settlement, by which political offenders may be transported, instead of being subjected, as at present, to fixed terms of imprisonment.

The Court of Peers, in their sitting of the 13th of Aug. finally disposed of the cases of the Lyonnese insurgents—seven of whom were sentenced to transportation (imprisonment) for life; two to twenty years' imprisonment; and the others to terms of imprisonment varying from one to fifteen years. Nine of the prisoners were acquitted; and on the cases of 28, who had not surrendered to take their trial, the Court has not decided.

SPAIN.

A general spirit of insurrection, displaying itself in the indiscriminate slaughter of monks and the destruction of monastic establishments, together with demands for a more popular form of Government, has broken out in several provinces in Spain. Madrid, Barcelona, and Saragossa, have been the scenes of violent commotion, and in many places the leading authorities have been obliged to go with the movement, which they were unable to control. At Barcelona, the disturbances commenced at the bull-fight, which took place on the 26th of July. The apparent cause was the disappointment of the populace arising from the pacific dispositions of the bulls, but the real origin was doubtless political discontent. In a moment, the benches were torn up, the balustrades forced out, and the enormously massive rope, which forms a barrier between the inner ring of the arena and the front seats, was cut in various places. Chairs, benches, and parts of the balustrades were hurried from all parts into the plaza, and property to the value of upwards of 7,000 dollars was wantonly destroyed. The cries of —"To the Convents, to St. Francis's, to the Carmelites,"—were soon heard; as also "Death to the Friars!" and in less than half an hour, they had set fire to one of the gates of the convent of St. Francis, amidst shouts of "Liberty—Kill them" (the friars). The crowd now separated into various divisions, and each headed by leaders with their features disguised, proceeded towards other convents. Those of the Augustin friars—of the order of the Trinity—of Carmelites, both shod and barefooted—of the Minims and Dominicans, were soon in flames. The magnificent churches of St. Augustin and St. Catherine, have nothing but the bare walls standing, and the splendid libraries and valuable paintings have been reduced to ashes. Nearly fourscore of defenceless friars were also inhumanly butchered. Many were stabbed even whilst under the protection of the military force. The greater part of the Franciscan friars made their escape through a sewer which leads from the convent to the sea, and were received by the military stationed there. Fresh disturbances broke out on the 5th of August at Barcelona. General Bassa, who had arrived on the 4th at the head of 2,000 men, was attacked in the very palace, thrown from the balcony, dragged through the streets, and his dead body thrown into the flames of the edifices which had been set on fire. The hotels of the civil government and of the police were broken open. The troops did not dare to interfere; the town was delivered up to the most complete anarchy, to which an end was only put by the creation of a new municipality. At length the militia succeeded in subduing the anarchists. A provisional government was eventually

established, and their first act was to declare General Llauder a traitor. They also declared their intention to separate Catalonia from the kingdom of Spain, and to offer the throne to the infant Francisco Paulo.—An insurrection also broke out in Saragossa on the night of Aug. 10. The Constitution was proclaimed, and the Captain General, who refused joining the people, was barbarously murdered. All the civic authorities were driven from the town, and a municipal Government established. The military were compelled to retreat into the mountains, leaving behind them all their baggage.—At Tarragona, the Queen's Lieutenant and the Major of the garrison have been massacred. Disturbances have also taken place in Cadiz, Alicant, Valladolid, and Valentia. In Cadiz the tumult originated in the refusal of the authorities to allow Riego's hymn to be performed at the theatre. In Alicant the people cried out in favour of the Constitution of 1812. In Ciudad Rodrigo the monks were brought out of the convents, and ordered to walk out of the town, but were warned that if they returned to Ciudad Rodrigo, under any pretence, they would certainly be put to death.

In the mean time the Spanish government have been adopting vigorous measures with regard to the church, for the double purpose of conciliating the people, and adding to the receipt of the Exchequer. The Madrid Gazette of the 29th July contains a decree for suppressing nine hundred convents in different parts of Spain, the property of which is to be applied towards the payment of the debts of the State! Thus, there have been suppressed 40 monasteries of different orders, 138 convents of Dominicans, 181 of Franciscans, 77 of barefooted Friars, 7 of Tiercaires, 29 of Capuchins, 88 of Augustines, 17 of Recollets, 17 of Carmelites, 48 of barefooted Carmelites, 36 of Mercenaries, 27 of barefooted Mercenaries, 50 of St. John of God, 11 of Premonitaries, 6 of Minor Clerks, 4 of Agonisers, 3 of Servitors of Mary, 62 of Minims, 36 of Trinitarians, and 7 of barefooted Trinitarians. The Spanish Ministry have also suppressed the Jesuits, and confiscated their property. A royal decree to this effect was signed on the 4th of August. The Regent has also published a decree for the abolition of the Juntas de Fe, or diocesan tribunals for the punishment of heresy—the last remnant of the Inquisition.

Meanwhile the civil war still rages in the northern provinces, without any immediate prospect of being terminated. Communications of the 14th of August state that the Carlists have commenced operations, no longer in the mountains of Navarre, but on that sacred or rather forbidden ground, Old Castile. Don Carlos, who commands a small division of six battalions of infantry and five squadrons of cavalry, on the 10th of Aug. was at Puerto Larra, and in the course of that day he was joined by the cavalry of Villalobos and three battalions of Catalonians. About mid-day Don Carlos, at the head of his column, crossed the Ebro and entered Old Castile, with the intention of attacking the Christino division, commanded by General Bedoya, who occupied a strong position in the immediate vicinity of the fortified city of Pancorbo. After a slight skirmish, the Queenites retreated under the walls of Pancorbo. On the 11th the Carlists had made the necessary arrangements for attacking the town. Don Carlos, it is said, avows his determination to shoot all prisoners from the British auxiliary force, notwithstanding the convention with the Commissioner, Lord Eliot.

TURKEY.

On the 10th July, the garrison of Scutari surrendered the fortress into the hands of the insurgents. Hussein Bey, the chief leader of the rebels, ordered the garrison to be put to the sword. The Albanian troops under Haslan Pacha refused to act against their countrymen. In Bosnia also insurrectionary movements have taken place.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The war of the Caffres and the Colonists at the Cape of Good Hope is now brought to a close. On the 29th of April, Hintza, the chief of the tribe, with fifty of his people, went to the British camp, and, after a conference with the Governor, signed a treaty, whereby he engaged to deliver 50,000 head of cattle and 1000 horses, half immediately, and the other half at the end of twelve months—to command, as chief of Western Caffreland, all the tribes under his authority to cease from hostilities, and to deliver up to the British all the ammunition in their possession. The Kei River was to be, in future, the Western Boundary of Western Caffreland. Intelligence to the 30th of May, however, mentions the death of the chief Hintza, who was shot in a daring altempt to escape from the escort, which he had requested to attend him in search of missing cattle. The Chief had endeavoured by every means to misguide the detachment from the districts where the cattle were concealed. His son Oreili, and his wife Nomsa, have been recognised as his successors.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

July 25. At Greenock a dreadful accident took place, occasioned by the bursting of the boiler of the Earl Grey steamer, while she was lying at the Steam-boat-quay on her way from Dunoon to Glasgow. The boiler was rent completely round, the roof forced up into a perpendicular position, the upper flues driven into the cabin, and the lower part of the boiler and under flues removed from their situation, blowing the deck completely off from the funnel to within eight or nine feet of the stern. The unfortunate persons standing on that part of the deck were blown into the air; two of these fell upon the quay, both of whom died immediately after; the rest fell into the sea. There were about 40 persons on board at the time of the explosion.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Musical Festival Committee, accounts of the late festival were audited and passed. The gross receipts amounted to 13,527*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* and the expenses to 8,037*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* leaving a profit of 5,489*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* Out of this amount the sum of 1,200*l.* has been paid towards lengthening the Town-Hall for the purposes of the festival, a further sum of 254*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* towards the expense of the organ, and the balance, 4,035*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* to the treasurers of the General Hospital.

Aug. 5. An explosion occurred at one of the powder mills at Hounslow, belonging to Messrs. Curtis and Harvey. Fortunately the accident happened during the breakfast hour of the men, there being only two upon the works at the time, both of whom were killed. The effect of the shock was perceptible for many miles round the country.

Part of Epping forest, called *Wanstead Flats*, has, for a considerable time, been ignited. On the 6th Aug. it was found that upwards of 25 acres was one solid mass of fire, and that in many places it burned to a depth of two feet from the surface. The inhabitants being unable to check its progress, made application to government for a sufficient number of soldiers and miners to dig a trench, so as to confine it within a certain space, and prevent it extending farther. This was done without delay, and the progress of the fire was arrested. Wanstead Flats is a common over which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood have a right of pasturage for cows, horses, &c. and the destruction of such an extent of it at this season of the year has been severely felt. The cost of 110,000*l.* appear- [illegible] in the miscellaneous estimates, to defray half the expenses of prosecutions in England and Wales, at assizes and quarter sessions, and to defray the whole expenses of the conveyance of transports. These have been met hitherto out of the county rates.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Fires.—A great number of fires, unusual at this period of the year, have of late taken place in the Metropolis and its vicinity, attended by a considerable destruction of property. On the night of Monday the 3d of August a fire broke out in Charter-house-square, which originated in the house of the Rev. C. W. Goode, and communicated to No. 30, occupied by Mrs. Currie; and 29, Mr. Graville, clock and watch manufacturer. Nos. 31 and 30 were utterly destroyed with all the furniture; No. 29 escaped total destruction, but little more. In Charter-house-street, the houses of Mr. Macgregor, jeweller, and Mr. Solomons, furrier, were destroyed, and others much injured. On the following night, another fire was discovered in a hay-loft belonging to a Mr. Reid, coach painter, Great Rupert-street, Haymarket. In a very short time the whole premises became involved in flames, which quickly communicated to the houses in Rupert-street and Archer-street. The Plough public-house, in Rupert-street, was entirely gutted, and Nos. 38, 37, and 41, in the same street, much damaged, besides several houses in Archer-street. In the course of Wednesday the remains of one man, five horses, and seven cows and calves were dug out of the ruins. At the very time the fire was raging in Rupert-street another broke out at Mr. Henry Vellum's, cabinet-maker, Cripplegate-buildings; and another at the residence of Mr. W. Gordon, water-proof hat manufacturer in the Willow-walk, Lambeth. On the same afternoon, a fire occurred at Mr. John Davis's, undertaker, Wade's-place, Hackney-road. The next night a public-house at Barnes was utterly destroyed by fire. Early on the morning of the 23d of August a most destructive fire broke out at Barnet, in the large tallow manufactory of Mr. Smith, by which many of the adjoining buildings, being the principal in the village, were utterly destroyed.

Aug. 2. This day being the anniversary of the battle of the Nile, their Majesties went in state to Greenwich by water, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities in their magnificent yachts. Their Majesties partook of

a repast provided by the Governor, Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, the friend and companion of Nelson; and, having inspected the Hospital, returned in the afternoon to St. James's.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

ENGLISH OPERA.

Aug. 10. Two new pieces were brought forward, one a Scotch opera, entitled *The Covenanters*, and a farce called *Domestic Arrangements*. The music of the first was selected, and partly composed by Mr. Loder. Both productions were well received.

HAYMARKET.

Aug. 18. A two-act farce, called *My Late Friend*, was produced. It was full of humour and incident, and met with complete success.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Earl of Bandon elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

Earl of Cork and Earl of Howth to be Knights of St. Patrick.

Sir William Gossett to be Serjeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons.

Lieut. T. Drummond, R.N. to be Under Secretary of State at Dublin Castle.

May 6. North Shropshire Yeomanry Cav.—Hon. Thos. Kenyon to be Major.

July 12. G. Birrell, esq. to be Attorney-general of the Bahama Islands.

July 20. John Molecey Twigge, of West Deeping, co. Lincoln, Gent. to take the name of Molecey, in addition to his own, in compliance with the last will of his maternal uncle, John Molecey, Gent.

July 22. Knighted, Alexander Ferrier, esq. K.H. Consul at Rotterdam

July 23. Knighted at Dublin, Lt.-Col. Chas. Routledge O'Donnell.

July 24. Stephenson Villiers Surtees, esq. to be Vice President of the Court of Appeal in the Mauritius.

July 27. Frind Cregoe, esq. of Charlton King's, co. Glouc. and Elizabeth Sarah his wife, at the desire of Caroline Colmore, spinster, to take the name of Colmore after Cregoe.

July 28. Rt. Hon. Sir R. Adair, G.C.B. to a special mission to the Court of Prussia.

July 30. Right Hon. Charles Tennyson, of Bayons Manor and of Usselby House, co. Lincoln, M.P. for Lambeth, to commemmorate his lineal descent from the noble family of D'Eyncourt Barons D'Eyncourt, to take and use the surname and also bear the arms of D'Eyncourt.

July 31. 98th Foot, Major John Brown to be Major.—Knighted, Robt. Chermside, esq. M.D.

Aug. 3. Adm. Lord Amelius Beauclerk to be G.C.B.

Aug. 4. Paynton Pigott, of Archer-lodge, co. Southampton, esq. pursuant to the will of Eliz. Stainsby, formerly of Southampton-row, to take the surnames and bear the arms of Conant and Stainsby.

Aug. 5. Knighted, Capt. Samuel Warren, R.N., K.C.H.

Aug. 7. Scots Fusileer Guards, Lieut. and Capt. P. J. Yorke to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. —72d Foot, Major F. Hope to be Major.—79th Foot, Capt. A. Forbes to be Major.

Aug. 10. Rear-Adm. Charles Adam to be K.C.B.

Aug. 15. Prince George of Cumberland and Prince George of Cambridge elected Knights of the Garter.

The brother and sisters of the Earl of Shrewsbury to rank as if their father J. J. Talbot, esq. had succeeded to the Earldom.

Edward Johnson, M.D. to accept the insignia of a supernumerary Knight of Charles III. of Spain.

Aug. 17. Col. Henry John, C.B. of Hannington House, Wilts, in memory of his maternal uncle the Rev. John Freke, to take the name and arms of Freke only.

Aug. 18. The brothers and sisters of Lord Reay to rank as if their father George Mackay, esq. had succeeded to the dignity of Baron Reay.

Aug. 19. John William Birch, esq. to be Clerk-Assistant of the Parliaments.

Aug. 21. Staff, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Adams Parke, of the Royal Marines, to be Aide-de-Camp to the King.

Edw. Simpson, jun. of the Inner Temple, Gent. in compliance with the last will of the Rev. James Hicks, of Great Wilbraham, to take the name of Hicks only, and bear the arms quarterly with those of Simpson.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Carlow Co.—Thomas Kavanagh, esq. and Henry Bruen, esq. duly elected, *vice* Vigors and Raphael.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. M. B. Beevor, Hopton P.C. Suffolk.
Rev. G. Bellett, St Leonard P. C. Bridgnorth, co. Salop.
Rev. T. Biddulph, St. Matthew's P.C. Kingsdown, co. Somerset.
Rev. A. Briscoe, Enham R. Hants.
Rev. J. G. Bussell, Newark-upon-Trent V. Notts.
Rev. T. Chevalier, Esk P.C. co. Durham
Rev. W. Darby, St. Benedict's P.C. Norwich.
Rev. J. Graham, Cosgrove R. co. Northamp.
Rev. G. Hadley, Milborne St. Andrew V. Dorset.
Rev. W. Hughes, Aghalow R. co. Tyrone.
Rev. A. Langton, Beeston R. Norfolk.
Rev. E. Langton, Bentworth R. Hants.
Rev. W. Leigh, Pulham St. Mary's R. Norfolk.
Rev. W. T. Marychurch, Sudburn R. Norwich.
Rev. D. B. Mellis, Church of Tealing, co. Forfar.
Rev. G. O. Miller, Kilglass V. co. Roscommon.
Rev. E. C. Ogle, Bedlington V. Northumberl.
Rev. J. Pedder, Garstang V. co. Lancaster.
Rev. R. T. Powell, Wiggenhall St. Mary V. Norwich.
Rev. F. Russell, Trinity Church P.C. Halifax.
Rev. W. Smith, St. Peter's V. Worcester.
Rev. L. Stephenson, Souldern R. Oxon.
Rev. E. Tellett, Wenlock R. Salop.
Rev. J. Thorp, Chiselhampton and Stadhampton P.C. Oxon.
Rev. W. Tyndall, Kilmactigue R. co. Tuam.
Rev. T. Watson, Kirmington V. co. Lincoln.
Rev. J. W. Whiteside, Ripon P.C. co. York.
Rev. C. M. Wimberley, Gumphreston R. co. Pembroke.
Rev. T. M. Cooke, Chap. to the Dow. Baroness Le Despenser.
Rev. H. Joseph, Chap. to the Bp. of Chichester.

Civil Preferments.

Geo. Biddell Airy, esq. to be Astronomical Observator in the Observatory at Greenwich.
Rev. G. Maberley, Head Master, and Rev. C. Wordsworth, Second Master, of Winchester School.
Rev. J. Netherwood, Second Master of Ipswich Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

July 5. At Maize Hill, Greenwich Park, the wife of Stacey Grimaldi, esq. a dau.——11. At New-st. Spring-gardens, Hon. Lady Campbell, a dau.——20. At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Faussett, Margaret Professor of Divinity, a son.——25. The wife of the Right Hon. Sir S. Canning, a dau.——At Ely, the wife of Rev. J. H. Sparke, a son.——26. At Ludlow, the wife of A. J. Nightingale, esq. Assistant Commissary General, a dau.——28. At Sledmere, the lady of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. a dau.——At Earl's-court, the lady of Sir John Osborn, Bart. a dau.——At Brickworth, the Right Hon. Countess Nelson, a son.——30. At Cheltenham, the wife of Major North, a dau.——At Blyth Hall, Warw. the wife of W. S. Dugdale, esq. M.P. a son.

Lately. At Carnarvon, the wife of Archdeacon Bevan, a son.

Aug. 1. At Charleville, the seat of the Earl of Rathdowne, Ireland, Lady Frances Isabella Cole, a dau.——2. At Swerford, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. T. T. Roe, a son.——At Burton Agnes, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Lutwidge, a son.——4. The wife of Sir C. C. Pepys, Master of the Rolls, a son.——5. In Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ashworth, a dau.——7. At Horsmonden, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Wm. M. Smith Marriott, a son.——At Denby Grange, the lady of Sir John L. Kaye, Bart. a dau.——9. At Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of W. Ryves, of Ryves Castle, co. Limerick, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 14. At St. James's, Sir W. R. P. Geary, Bart. M.P. of Oxtonheath, Kent, to Louisa, dau. of the late Hon. Chas. A. Bruce.——18. At the Ambassador's Chapel, Paris, Thurston B. Caton, esq. son of the Rev. R. B. Caton, of York-street, Portman-sq. to Marie-Louise Esther, dau. of Col. de St. Rose, late Chief de l'Etat Major à Paris.——21. At Lichfield, the Rev. G. Hamilton, Minister of Christ's Church, Bloomsbury, to Lucy, dau. of H. Chinn, esq. of Lichfield-close.——22. At Bramley, the Hon. Francis Scott to Miss Boultbee.——23. At Pyworthy, the Rev. C. Baring Gould, Rector of Lew Trenchard, to Mary Anne Tanner.——At St. Bride's, Lieut.-Col. J. J. Mackintosh, to Thalia Eliza, widow of Capt. John Mayne.——24. At Seaford, Sussex, C. E. Wylde, Esq. to Jane, widow of the late Col. W. D. Knox, of Edinburgh.——25. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. E. Fanshawe Glanville, to Mary Ann, widow of the Rev. F. Chas. Spencer, and dau. of the late Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart.——At Islington, R. Montagu Hume, esq. of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, to Martha, third dau. of the late H. Moss, esq. of Stockwell.——28. At Chipstead, Surrey, Sir Tho. Buchan Hepburn, Bart. of Smeaton, Haddingtonshire, to Helen, youngest dau. of Arch. Little, esq. of Shobden Park.——At Sudbury, Sidney, son of the late John Billing, esq. of Stoke Newington, to Isabella, 2d dau. of the Rev. J. W. Fowke.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. J. Gurdon, esq. to Lady Ormsby Rebow, widow of the late Sir T. Ormsby, Bart. and only child of Lieut.-Gen. S. Rebow, of Wivenhoe-park.——At Muxton, the Rev. R. Wedgwood, to Catharine Fanny, youngest dau. of the Rev. Offley Crewe.——At East Carlton, Norfolk, Rev. Geo. King, Rector of St. Lawrence, Norwich, to Eliz. dau. of the late J. Steward, esq.——29. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. J. F. Baillie, esq. to Anne, dau. and heiress of the late Col. J. Baillie, esq. to Anne, dau. and heiress of the late Col. J. Baillie, of Leys, M.P.——At Heavitree, the Rev. J. Leyborne Popham, Rector of Chilton Foliot, Wilts, to Frances, eldest dau. of E. L. Sanders, esq. of Stoke Hill, near Exeter.——30. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, H. Newcombe, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, to Cecilia, third dau. of Sir W. Wake, Bart. of Courteen Hall, Northamptonshire.——30. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edw. St. John Mildmay, esq. son of the late Sir H. Mildmay, Bart. to Frances, dau. of the late Edw. Lockwood Percival, esq.——At Clapham, the Rev. S. Hird, of Ringwood, Hants, to Eliz. dau. of P. Bedwell, esq.——At Greenwich, Major J. Wood, to Fanny Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Burney.——31. At Cheltenham, the Rev. Sir Edwin Windsor Bayntun Sandys, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of W. S. Meryweather, esq. of Grovefield.

Aug. 1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Fred. Baron de Parbuk, to Miss H. Colman, dau. of the late Col. E. Colman.——At Shinfield, near Reading, the Rev. H. G. Talbot, to Mary Eliz. 3d dau. of the late Hon. Sir Wm. Ponsonby, K.C.B.——At Fulham, Edw. Villiers, esq. to the Hon. Eliz. Charlotte Liddell, youngest dau. of Lord Ravensworth.——4. At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. D. Jackson, to Margaret, dau. of M. Davis, esq. of Burton, Westmoreland.——4. At Petersham, Capt. G. S. Deverill, 16th Lancers, to Anne Spencer, dau. of G. C. Julius, M.D. of Richmond.——At Bromham, the Rev. Geo. Wells, to Augusta, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Starky, of Spye Park, Wilts.——At Corsham, the Rev. T. H. Applegate, to Eliz. Jemima, second dau. of the late Dr. Bartley, of Bristol.——At Lamerton, Devon, the Rev. Wm. Cowlard, to Sarah Philis Clode, widow of Capt. E. Kelly, late 51st Regt.——5. At Bayfield, Ross-shire, the Rev. J. H. Hughes, to Margaret Sutherland, second dau. of the late Col. Mackenzie, of Royston, and sister of Sir Alex. Mackenzie, Bart.——5. At Marston Sicca, Gloucestershire, the Rev. J. R. Inge, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late J. Ryley, esq. of Hertford House, near Coventry.——At Dorstone, Herefordshire, the Rev. T. Powell, son of Col. Powell, of Hardwick, to Clara, 3d dau. of the Rev. T. Prosser.——6. At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. R. Deedes Wilmot, Vicar of Kennington, Hants, to Jane, dau. of Chas. Turner, esq. A.R.A.——At Measham, the Rev. W. T. Sandys, Vicar of St. Mary's, Beverley, to Cath. Eliz. only dau. of the late W. Wooton Abney, Esq. of Measham Hall, Derbyshire.——11. At Hartley Wespall, Hants, the Rev. J. Chapman, Rector of Dunton, Essex, to Frances, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Keate.——At Marylebone, Oswald Mosley, esq. eldest son of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. M.P. to Maria, eldest dau. of Gen. Bradshaw.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. W. Holmes, Rector of West Newton, Norfolk, to Jemima, youngest dau. of the late Sir Chas. Flower, Bart.——At Leslie House, Martin E. Haworth, esq. 60th Rifles, to the lady Mary E. Leslie, sister of the Earl of Rothes.——13. At All Souls, St. Marylebonn, Chas. Broughton Bowman, esq. to Augusta Josepha, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Kirkman.——At Taplow, Bucks, H. Buckland Lott, esq. of Tracey House, Devon, to Caroline Vansittart, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Neale.

OBITUARY.

MARSHAL MORTIER, DUC DE TREVISO.

July 28. At Paris, shot dead by the discharge of fire-arms aimed at the King, (as described in the Foreign News of our present number,) in his 68th year, Marshal Mortier, Duc de Treviso.

Edward Adolphus Casimir Joseph Mortier was the son of a merchant, who represented the *tiers-etat* of Cambresis at the States-General, in 1789. He was originally brought up in his father's profession, and quitted his station as clerk in a mercantile counting-house at Dunkirk, in 1791, to serve in the first battalion of volunteers of the Department of the North, in which he was at once received with the rank of Captain. Having distinguished himself on various occasions, he was made an Adjutant-general in 1793. His first command as a general officer was at the attack of a fortress of St. Pierre. In 1796, he had the command of the advance-guard of the army of the Sambre-et-Meuse, then under the orders of General Lefevre. On the 31st of May of the same year, he attacked the Austrians, defeated them, and drove them beyond the Archer. During the whole of the war which was closed by the treaty of Campo-Formio, General Mortier was actively engaged, and invariably successful in every enterprise with which he was entrusted. In the campaign of 1799, he had again the command of the advance-guard. His services in that station were, in a great measure, conducive to the success of the French arms, and to the high opinion that Napoleon conceived of his military talents. It was General Mortier whom Napoleon sent, in 1803, at the head of his first expedition to Hanover. The whole of the military operations were, on the part of the French army, directed by General Mortier, and the result was the memorable Convention of Suhlingen, by which the Electorate of Hanover was placed in the hands of the French. On his return to Paris, he was appointed to the command of the artillery of the Guard; and in 1804 he was raised, with other officers of superior merit, to the rank of a Marshal, and decorated with the grand cross of the newly instituted order of the Legion of Honour.

In the campaigns of 1805 and 1806, General Mortier was at the head of one of the divisions of the grand army, commanded in chief by Napoleon in person. The greatest feat of arms ever achieved by any French troops fell, during this war, to the lot of a corps of 4,000 commanded by Mortier. Having fallen in with the whole of the Russian army, led by Kutusoff, and forced to accept battle or lay down his arms, Mortier fought with a valour and superiority of tactics which allowed sufficient time for considerable reinforcements to come to his aid. This affair gave great celebrity to Mortier's name throughout the French army and in France. His fellow-citizens at Cambray wished to raise a public monument in that city in memory of his action with Kutusoff; but Mortier positively refused to allow it.

It was Marshal Mortier who captured Hamburgh, at the close of 1806. On that occasion he displayed a rancorous hostility against every thing that was English, which greatly surprised all who had any knowledge of his early life. In his younger days he had lived a good deal in Scotland; and the counting-house at Dunkirk, where he received his commercial education, was that of an English merchant. His intimacy and intercourse with natives of this country, of which he spoke the language fluently, had been such, that few would believe it was in pursuance of orders issued from himself that the whole of the British residents in Hamburgh were thrown into prison, and every particle of British property was confiscated.

In 1808, he was raised to the imperial dukedom of Treviso, receiving at the same time a 'dotation,' attached to the title, of 100,000 francs (4,000*l.*) per ann., payable out of the crown domains of Hanover. It is hardly necessary to say, that he lost this income at the peace of 1814.

Soon after the opening of the Spanish war, he was sent to Spain, where he co-operated with several successive commanders-in-chief, and fought the battle of Ocana, which he and his countrymen have claimed as having been won by the corps under his immediate command. Subsequently he accompanied Napoleon to Russia; and it was to him that the hazardous undertaking of blowing up the Kremlin at Moscow was intrusted. He took an active part in the whole of this and the subsequent campaigns under Napoleon, up to the peace.

During the earlier part of the reign of Louis XVIII. Marshal Mortier spent his time in Paris, apparently little desirous of figuring in the military or political world. In 1816, however, he was appointed commandant of the 15th military division, the seat of which is Rouen; and soon after he was elected by his

native department of the North, member of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he sat till 1819, when he was raised to the peerage. In 1834, on the resignation of Marshal Soult of the Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of War, the whole ministry being then disjointed, and, much against the wish of the King, on the eve of dissolution, Marshal Mortier was solicited by Louis-Philippe to accept the offices which Marshal Soult had given up, he being the only individual at the moment with whom the other members of the Soult administration were willing to remain in office. The marshal yielded with extreme reluctance to the wishes of the King: he knew that politics were not his element; and soon after, at the ministerial council table, as well as on the ministerial benches in the two legislative chambers, he felt that he was not in his proper place. The remarks and jokes of the press about his silence in the chambers, and his inactivity as a minister, however goodnaturedly expressed, at length drove the Duke de Treviso to the positive resolution of withdrawing for ever from the ministerial career. One morning in the early part of February, therefore, he waited on the King, placed his act of resignation in the royal hands, and gave his Majesty to understand that his resolution to withdraw was not to be changed.

Mortier is among the few of Napoleon's generals whose reputation for integrity and private worth has remained unquestioned through life. Though not very popular, owing to a natural stiffness in his manners, not more habitual among, than agreeable to, the French, he was always spoken of with respect, and to the last day of his existence he has enjoyed the undivided esteem of his countrymen.

At the public funeral of the victims on the 28th of July, his pall was supported by Marshals Grouchy, Gérard, and Molitor, and Admiral Duperré.

THE EARL OF WALDEGRAVE.

July 30. At his seat, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex, aged 50, the Right Hon. John-James Waldegrave, sixth Earl of Waldegrave and Baron Waldegrave of Chewton, co. Somerset (1686), and the tenth Viscount Chewton (1729), seventh Baronet (1643).

His Lordship was born July 30, 1785, the second son of George the fourth Earl, by his cousin-german Lady Elizabeth-Laura Waldegrave, eldest daughter of James the second Earl, and Maria second daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., and afterwards Duchess of Gloucester.

He succeeded to the Peerage, June 29, 1794, on the death of his elder brother George, who was drowned in the Thames, near Eton. Having been educated at Eton, with his brother, he entered the army as Ensign in the 3d foot-guards in 1802, became Lieutenant in March 1804, and immediately exchanged to the 7th dragoons, was promoted to a Company in 1805, the rank of Major in 1808, and a Majority in the 72d foot the same year; exchanged to the 15th dragoons in 1809; was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 54th foot in 1812, and was subsequently on the half-pay of the 98th foot. He served in the Peninsula and in Flanders, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He retired from the army some years ago, and had latterly very ill-health. We believe he was for a short time one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, at the commencement of the present reign.

The Earl of Waldegrave succeeded to Horace Walpole's villa and cabinets of bijouterie, on his mother's death, in Jan. 1816; the Hon. Mrs. Damer, Lord Orford's immediate legatee, having resigned it to her ladyship in 1810. Lord Waldegrave authorized the publication of Memoirs of James Earl Waldegrave (his grandfather), from 1754 to 1758, 4to. 1821; and of Horace Walpole's Memoirs of the last Ten Years of the reign of George the Second, 2 vols. 4to. 1822.

His Lordship married Anne, daughter of Mr. William King, of Hastings; and by her, who survives him, he has left issue his heir, born in 1816, two other sons, and two daughters; his third son, the Hon. William-Arthur Waldegrave, died an infant, in 1821.

DR. ELRINGTON, BISHOP OF FERNS.

July. At Liverpool, on his road from Dublin to London, the Right Reverend Thomas Elrington, D.D. Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, M.R.I.A. &c. &c.

Mr. Elrington obtained a scholarship in the University of Dublin in 1778; and in 1781 was elected Fellow. In 1794 he became the first Donnelan Lecturer, elected on the foundation of Mrs. Anne Donnelan, of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, spinster. That lady had bequeathed to Dublin College the sum of 1,243*l.* for the encouragement of religion, learning, and good manners; the particular mode of application being intrusted to the Provost and Senior Fellows; who by their resolution of 22d Feb. 1794, established a lectureship of six sermons, to be delivered in the college chapel, after morning service on certain Sundays; the lecturer to be elected annually from among

the Fellows of the College: the subject of the lectures to be determined by the Board; one copy of the lectures to be deposited in the library of the College; one in the library of Armagh; one in the library of St. Sepulchre; one to be given to the Chancellor of the University; and one to the Provost of the College. The subject of Dr. Elrington's lectures was, "The proof of Christianity derived from the miracles recorded in the New Tesament." Which lectures were printed in Dublin, in 8vo. 1796, together with the Act Sermon, which he preached Nov. 15, 1795, for the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In 1795 he was chosen Professor of Mathematics; and on the 25th Dec. 1806, he was presented to the rectory of Ardtrea, in the county of Tyrone, and diocese of Armagh.

In 1811, he was raised to the highest rank a literary man can attain in Ireland, by being appointed Provost of Trinity College:—a situation which he filled for several years with the highest credit to himself, and advantage to those whose interest and welfare it was his happy lot to promote. In the year 1820, he was consecrated Bishop of Limerick; and he was translated, in 1822, to the see of Leighlin and Ferns.

Dr. Elrington published an edition of Euclid, enlarged by Notes, which is now the text book in the Dublin University, and throughout Ireland. He also presented the literary world with a valuable edition of Juvenal, illustrated by Notes, critical and explanatory. These publications alone, independent of Doctor Elrington's numerous polemical writings, would be sufficient to hand down his name to posterity as a scholar of the highest order.

His publications of the latter description were, Reflections on the appointment of Dr. Milner as the political agent of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, 1809, 8vo.

The Clergy of the Church of England truly ordained, 1809, 8vo.; and some other pamphlets.

In all the relations of life, Bishop Elrington was a most exemplary man: and if in any capacity he exceeded, it was as a warm patron of struggling merit.

He arrived in Liverpool from Ireland on Wednesday, July , by one of the Dublin steam-packets, on his way to London, on business connected with the Irish Church Bill. On his arrival, he became an inmate of the Waterloo Hotel, where he expired on the Sunday following. His body was conveyed back to Dublin, and deposited in the vaults of Trinity College. On its arrival at the College gate, a procession was ready to receive it, consisting of the Provost, Vice Provost, Senior and Junior Fellows, &c. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Todd, and a Latin eulogium pronounced by the Rev. Mr. M'Donnell, Professor of Oratory. The funeral was attended by the Bishop of Kildare; and a vast body of the clergy and several private gentlemen followed the coffin, anxious to pay this tribute of respect. A portrait of Bishop Elrington was painted in 1820, by Thos. Foster, for his brother, Major Elrington, of the Tower.

According to the Irish Church Temporalities Act, the Bishopric of Ferns is one to which the Bishopric of Ossory, had it become first vacant, was to be united: but Ferns itself being first vacant, the Bishop of Ossory becomes, by virtue of the Act, Bishop of Ferns.

LORD MIDDLETON.

June 10. At his seat, Wollaton House, co. Nottingham, aged 74, the Right Hon. Henry Willoughby, sixth Lord Middleton, of Middleton, co. Warwick (1711), and the seventh baronet (1677), hereditary High Steward of Sutton Coldfield.

His lordship was born April 24, 1761, the only son of Henry the fifth Lord, by Dorothy, daughter and coheiress of George Cartwright, esq., of Ossington, Notts; and succeeded his father June 14, 1800.

Lord Middleton was not a public character, but took a lively interest in rural sports and occupations. A capital print has been recently published representing him in his park, with his favourite pony and ten spaniels before him. It is mezzotinted by William Gillet, from a painting by Charles Hancock, and measures about 30 inches in width by 20 in height. His lordship married, August 21, 1793, Jane, second daughter of Sir Robert Lawley, the fifth Baronet, of Spoonhill, co. Salop, and sister to the late Lord Wenlock and the present Sir Francis Lawley; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue. The title has consequently devolved on his cousin Digby Willoughby, a Commander R. N., grandson of the Hon. Thomas Willoughby, second son of the first Lord Middleton. The present peer was born in 1769, and is unmarried. He has a brother, Francis, also a bachelor; after whom, the next in succession to the title is Henry Willoughby, esq. of Settrington House, Yorkshire.

LORD SUFFIELD.

July 6. At Vernon-house, Park-place, in his 54th year, the Right Hon. Edward

Harbord, third Lord Suffield, of Suffield in Norfolk (1786), and the fourth Baronet (1745-6).

His Lordship was born Nov. 10, 1781, the third and youngest son of Sir Harbord Harbord, the first Lord Suffield, by Mary, daughter and coheiress of Sir Ralph Assheton, of Middleton, co. Lancaster, Bart. and sister to Eleanor Countess of Wilton.

Being a younger son, he was bred to the bar. In early life he moved in the highest circles of fashion, and was distinguished for the polish of his manners, the energy of his character, and his skill in manly exercises: he was the fastest runner among his associates, with the exception perhaps of Lord Frederick Beauclerk. The same courage and enthusiasm which led to the pursuit of such pleasures, was early turned to the service of his country. In 1806 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Great Yarmouth; which borough he represented till 1812. In 1820 he was elected for the borough of Shaftesbury, which he continued to represent until his accession to the peerage.

He went abroad under Lord Castlereagh's administration, on a mission which partook both of a public and private nature, and he executed his task with fidelity and discretion. That Minister offered him his Private Secretaryship; but the appointment did not take place.

In 1819 he first appeared as the advocate of liberal measures, on the occasion of a public meeting held at Norwich, to petition for a parliamentary inquiry into the transactions at Manchester. There was, at that time, a large party of his friends and political connexions, assembled at Blickling, the seat of his brother, including among others the Duke of Wellington and Colonel Wodehouse: but their most earnest entreaties and remonstrances were unavailing; and, as he had previously determined, he made his appearance on the hustings, where he spoke in favour of the inquiry, professing, at the same time, an entire independence of party. A very serious disagreement with his family, and very large pecuniary sacrifices, were the consequences of the decision manifested by him on this occasion: but that decision corresponded with the whole course of his political life; in which he always evinced a determination resolutely and conscientiously to follow in the path in which, according to his clearest convictions, his public duty led him.

While he sat in Parliament, as a Member of the House of Com[illegible] plied himself sedulou[illegible] of the duties of that high trust; and, among other important services, undertook to frame a Bill for the better discipline of Prisons; a subject to which he had given great attention, and on which he published a valuable tract entitled "Remarks respecting the Norfolk County Goal, with some general observations on the subject of Prison Discipline; addressed to the Magistrates of that county," 8vo. pp. 59, 1822.

Lord Suffield was principally instrumental in the enactment of the improved law (4 Geo. IV. c. 64.) for the management of prisons.

To him also the British public is indebted for the abolition of Spring Guns.

He also published "Considerations on the Game Laws," 8vo, pp. 107. 1824. (See Gent. Mag. vol. xciv. part i. p. 352.) This pamphlet, which was written with considerable power, and in a spirit of the most enlightened benevolence, produced a great impression at the time of its publication, and contributed to that amendment of the Laws which shortly afterwards took place on this subject: for there is great reason to believe that His Majesty's Ministers were convinced by the facts and arguments contained in his pamphlet, and stimulated by his urgent application to them, to take up the question, after it had failed in so many other hands.

He was also amongst the most zealous and unwearied friends of the Abolition of Slavery; in the promotion of which great national measure he greatly distinguished himself, as will be hereafter more particularly stated.

In the year 1821, having succeeded his brother, who had died without issue, in the family title and estate, he quitted the House of Commons. On his retiring from the representation of Shaftesbury, his late constituents voted him a gold snuff box, the expense of which was defrayed by a subscription of not more than a guinea from each contributor; and, notwithstanding that he had been introduced to this borough on the Grosvenor interest, which had then the ascendancy, he received this public testimony of his constituents' approbation of his independent and *stainless* conduct in Parliament, at the suggestion of the *opponents* of that interest.

Upon his succession to the peerage, he went to reside in Norfolk; where he applied himself, with characteristic enthusiasm, to the duties of his new station, comprehending those of an extensive landholder. He rebuilt and repaired the farmhouses and cottages on the Suffield estate, adding portions of land to each; and so [illegible]ved the property that there are now

few villages in England which can be compared with those on that estate for neatness and comfort. He enlarged the already spacious family mansion, and its park; into which he, for the first time, introduced deer.

The magistrates of this county having resolved to appoint him their chairman of sessions, he devoted a considerable portion of his time to the business of that anxious and responsible office; in the discharge of which, during that part of the year which he spent in the county, he was courteously accessible to all persons, and rarely declined, when an application was made to him, to render service to any individual to the utmost of his power.

With the view of promoting among the young men of the county, friendship and harmony, by frequent intercourse and personal acquaintance, Lord Suffield instituted the Norfolk Cricket Club, inviting the members of that club annually to play a match in the neighbourhood of Gunton, the place of his Lordship's residence. On those occasions he opened his halls to the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, giving balls and entertainments, and rural sports, to all persons in the vicinity. The coverts of his ample estate also afforded sport for his large acquaintance in the shooting season; and his house was filled with sporting visitors from the months of November till February.

Lord Suffield was peculiarly attentive to his duties as a Christian; his religion, the result of full conviction, being at the same time unaccompanied by superstition or vain ostentation. He indeed officiated as Chaplain in his own family, daily reading prayers to his household, and affording to its members all other necessary means of religious instruction: attentions to the interests of his inferiors in rank, which, together with many private acts of benevolence towards those around him, will occasion his memory to be regarded with lasting veneration and regret.

On the great subject of Colonial Slavery, Lord Suffield's services were of the highest order; he had been one of the best friends of the negro race, and a steady supporter of their cause in its infancy. When he entered the House of Lords, the British slave trade was legally abolished, and in procuring its abolition Mr. Wilberforce had laid a foundation for the ultimate abolition of slavery; nevertheless, had the friends of that cause then abandoned it, many years might have elapsed ere its final triumph; for, Mr. Wilberforce having retired from public life, soon after the final abolition of the trade in 1811, the subject was fast losing its hold upon the attention of the public, on which alone the final success of the cause evidently depended.

Anxious to secure that success, a few of the determined friends of abolition, including Lord Suffield, watched the course of events, and at length, in 1822, resolved to reagitate the question of West India slavery in Parliament, and to demand its extinction, not only as a measure of national justice, but of Christian consistency: slavery having, in their judgment, proved itself to be an evil, inconsistent equally with the principles and forms of our free constitution, and with Christian doctrine; and in fact having shown itself in its true character as a monstrous anomaly and national disgrace.

When the subject came before the House of Lords, Lord Suffield found but few members of that House who were in the least degree accordant with him in his views of it; and, accordingly, when bills came up from the Commons, which were connected with the project of ultimate abolition, they were subjected to strict examination and revision before committees of the Upper House. These committees were, for the most part, composed of peers who had possessions in the West Indies, which connected them with the system; but, as a matter either of policy or courtesy to Lord Suffield, the only known abolitionist, he was admitted on those committees; where consequently he stood alone on every question which was brought under their discussion. He nevertheless availed himself of the opportunity and means which his position afforded him, to collect and elicit such evidence as would throw light on the evils of slavery, and dispel the mist which self-interest had thrown over the whole subject. His situation in these committees, so peculiar and isolated, subjected him to excessive toil, and not unfrequently to painful disappointment and mortification; but his firmness and decision never forsook him. Had it not been for his patience in scrutinizing evidence, the country would again have been deluged with such a flood of *plausible falsehood* and *perjured opinion*, as to have retarded the progress of emancipation, not for another session only, but perhaps for another century; and, even if the cause had triumphed in the Commons, it would have been most difficult, in the teeth of conflicting evidence, and of strong unrefuted, though false, statements before the Lords, to have turned that triumph to practical account.

At length Lord Suffield's health appeared to be sinking under the toil and anxiety of this most arduous service; of

which the true character will be better estimated when it is known that, not having a single ally in the parliamentary committees, it was left to himself, alone, to take rapid notes of all that passed;—to prepare himself from them for the further cross-examination of witnesses; and thus to check all the irregularities and to expose the many inconsistencies of the friends and advocates of slavery. For three hours together he would be required to persevere in this irksome task, in the face and in defiance of even the taunts, gibes, and sneers, as well as of the frequent interruptions, by which it was attempted to force him out of the path of duty; and this laborious service devolved on him almost daily: the hours of night being often the only portion of his time left to him, which he could devote to the examination of the evidence received, and to a preparation for further encounters.

But the anti-slavery cause finally triumphed; a victory was obtained; and the labours of Lord Suffield and the other friends of the cause were crowned with complete success: and those who were most intimately acquainted with the details of the conflict, are now most ready to acknowledge the important assistance which his Lordship gave to the great cause, and to confess that its ultimate success in the Upper House of Parliament proves how much may be accomplished, under circumstances even of the greatest difficulty, by the resolute and consistent exertions of a single man. It was there emphatically a triumph of principle over custom and prejudice; of a sound policy over that which was sordid and indefencible; of truth over error; and of benevolence and humanity over insupportable cruelty and oppression.

Towards the close of this important discussion, a schism arose among the friends of the anti slavery cause; the one party expressing a desire to limit their exertions to conciliatory measures alone, the other inclining to the agitation of the public mind. Lord Suffield, in the sincerity which marked his character, expressed his strong inclination to favour agitation within all constitutional limits; but he frequently attended the Committees of both parties, in order that he might, if possible, heal the breach, and prevent a collision between them, which could not but have proved a cause of triumph to their enemies. In this he was happily successful.

His Lordship was not distinguished as a public speaker; nor was it his ambition to be so distinguished: his aim appears to have been to render, by means equally powerful although with less of observation, efficient service in the promotion of good objects. To these he gave not only all the weight of his influence and example as a man of rank, but his personal exertions, and the energies of his strong mind. The measures in which he more particularly employed himself were such as promised relief and benefit to the *poor*: and exactly in proportion as the objects of his attention were *poor* and *friendless*, in exactly that proportion were his exertions in their behalf persevering and indefatigable. It was this predilection which connected him with prison discipline, secondary punishments, general education, and last, though not least in importance, with *Negro Slavery*: on which he had, at one time, all but exhausted the powers of an athletic frame, and the energies of a strong mind.

Lord Suffield was twice married; first Sept. 19, 1809, to the Hon. Georgiana Venables-Vernon, only daughter and heiress of George 2d Lord Vernon, and niece to the Archbishop of York; by her Ladyship who died Sept. 30. 1824, he had two sons and one daughter. His Lordship married secondly, Sept. 12, 1826, Emily, daughter of the late Evelyn Shirley, Esq. of Eatington Hall, Warwickshire, by whom he has left a daughter and five sons, and who was, at the time of his decease, in expectation of a still further increase of family.

His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Edward Vernon Harbord, now Lord Suffield, born in 1813.

Lord Suffield's death ensued from an accident which occurred some days before. As he was riding down Constitution-hill, on his way to the House of Lords, his horse stumbled and fell, threw his Lordship, and rolled over him. On examination, it was found that the injury his Lordship had received was confined to the fracture of one rib only, and strong hopes were entertained of his speedy recovery; but after a long confinement it terminated fatally. His body was taken for interment to the family vault at Gunton in Norfolk.

It has been observed that a horse seems to be fatal to the family; for that an ancestor of Lord Suffield, John Harbord, when returning from shooting, in his 80th year, was killed on the spot, by his poney setting his foot into a rabbit-burrow, and falling, within a few hundred paces of the house. T. F.

CAPT. HON. GEORGE BARRINGTON, R.N.

June 2. In Addison Road, Kensington, aged 40, the Hon. George Barrington, Captain R N.; Cursitor and Steward of

the Halmotes, of the County Palatine of Durham; next brother to Lord Viscount Barrington, and son-in-law to Earl Grey.

He was born, November 20, 1794, the second son of the Right-Hon. and Rev. George fifth Viscount Barrington, Prebendary of Durham, (and nephew to the late munificent Bishop of that see,) by Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Adair, Esq., and grandaughter of William second Earl of Albemarle.

He was made a Lieutenant May 16, 1814; appointed to the Slaney sloop, September 16th following, and to the Liverpool, 50, in 1818. He was promoted to the rank of Commander Dec. 7, in the latter year, and appointed to the Parthian sloop, Feb. 15, 1823. He attained post rank March 27, 1826.

On the 15th Jan. 1827, Capt. Barrington married Lady Caroline Grey, third daughter of Earl Grey; on whose accession to the ministry, in 1830, he was nominated a Lord of the Admiralty.

At the first election for the new borough of Sunderland, in Dec. 1832, Capt. Barrington was returned one of the Members, by the following poll:

Sir William Chaytor, Bart.	669
Capt. Barrington	493
David Barclay, Esq.	383
William Thompson, Esq.	363

The fatigue and excitement of that election had a fatal effect on his health. After a very short time he was obliged to retire, and his family and political connexions had the mortification to see Alderman Thompson, his lately defeated opponent, returned in his room.

By Lady Caroline, Capt. Barrington has left two children, the survivors of five: 1. Charles-George, born in 1827; 2. Augustus, died 1831; 3. George-William, died 1833; 4. a daughter, died an infant; and 5. Mary, born 1833.

ADMIRAL SIR R. MOORSOM, K.C.B.

May 14. At his seat, Cosgrave Priory, near Northampton, in his 75th year, Sir Robert Moorsom, K.C.B. Admiral of the Blue.

He was the second son of Richard Moorsom, Esq. of Airy-Hall, near Whitby, an extensive shipowner, and a magistrate for Yorkshire. Having received an excellent education under the Rev. Mr. Holmes, at Scorton, in that county, he spent some time on board one of his father's ships; and, about the age of seventeen, entered the royal navy. He served as a midshipman under Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, in the Ardent and Courageous; and in the latter ship bore part in the battle off Ushant, the relief of Gibraltar, and other important services.

After passing his examination for a lieutenancy, he went with Commodore Sir John Linzee to the Mediterranean, and was appointed first to the Sphinx, and afterwards to the Thetis, which, having been employed in the Grecian Archipelago, and at Athens, returned to England, and was paid off in 1786.

In the following year, Lieutenant Moorsom joined the Ariel sloop, intended for the East Indies, to examine the Bengal coast, and report on the practicability of refitting ships there. He was specially employed in several surveys on the coast of Pegu and Sumatra, and the neighbouring islands, and manifested a peculiar fitness for the employment. Having at length resigned his command, from ill-health, he returned to England in May, 1791, and found he had been made a post-Captain in the preceding November.

When the war of 1793 broke out, Captain Moorsom was appointed to the Niger frigate, and sent to ascertain the enemy's force at Brest, which he satisfactorily accomplished. Shortly after he was appointed to the Astrea frigate, in which he proceeded to Elsineur, and brought home the Baltic convoy.

In 1804, he was appointed to the Majestic, 74, and joined Admiral Russell, off the Texel. In April 1805, he was appointed to the Revenge, 74, and was attached to the Channel fleet, under Admiral Cornwallis; by whom he was sent, in Sir R. Calder's squadron, to re-inforce Lord Collingwood off Cadiz, where they were joined shortly afterwards by Nelson: then came the ever memorable day of Trafalgar.

In order to give every scope to individual exertion, Nelson made the signal for each ship to close her opponent in the line as quickly as possible. Captain Moorsom's plan was decided in a moment. Instead of following in the team, he instantly hauled out of the line of battle, and, marking his antagonist, steered directly for her, pouring a tremendous raking fire into each of the enemy's ships as he cut their line, to grapple with his opponents muzzle to muzzle.

The Prince of Asturias, of 112 guns, bearing an admiral's flag, and four other ships, appeared to form a corps de reserve to leeward; and for two hours Captain Moorsom was engaged with these ships; Gravina, in the three-decker, on one side, a French 74 on the other, and the remaining three firing at him, how and when they could. The Africa, which, being in Nelson's division, had run the gauntlet along the enemy's line, now approached to his

support, and the rear of Collingwood's line being at hand, Gravina and his squadron at length bore round up out of the fight, without having been actually engaged with any other ship but the Revenge. The science and seamanship evinced by Captain Moorsom in the mode of carrying his ship into action, were no less conspicuous on this occasion than the cool resolution with which he attacked so superior a force; and it has been truly observed, that in this decisive victory Captain Moorsom bore a most distinguished and active part.

At the funeral of Nelson, Capt. Moorsom bore the great banner. In 1806, he resigned the command of the Revenge, and in 1807 was nominated private-secretary to Lord Mulgrave (brother to his former commander), who was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. Captain Moorsom's scientific acquirements peculiarly fitted him for this situation. In 1809, he was appointed Colonel of Marines, and nominated one of the Lords of the Admiralty; soon after which, Lord Mulgrave becoming Master-general of the Ordnance, Captain Moorsom was appointed to the office of Surveyor-general of that board, accompanied with a seat in Parliament for Queenborough.

The life of a man holding office in a department of the executive government, seldom affords an incident for the pen of the biographer. Those reforms and improvements which administrative talent and straight-forward honesty of purpose will effect, are known only to those concerned in the circuit of the office duties. Such improvements were effected by Sir Robert Moorsom in the several offices he filled, and in none of them were his benevolence and humanity more conspicuous than in the change from the old mode of grinding gun-barrels, to which many lives were sacrificed. At his suggestion, the turning-lathe was substituted for the grindstone. He was succeeded as Master-general by the present Lord Downes, in March 1820.

In 1810, he was appointed a Rear-Admiral, and in 1814 a Vice-Admiral. At the enlargement of the order of the Bath, in 1815, he was nominated a Knight-Commander, and from 1824 to 1827, was Commander-in-chief at Chatham. In 1830 he attained the full rank of Admiral. His latter years were spent at Cosgrave Priory, in Northamptonshire, a seat which he rented of J. C. Mansel, Esq., and which had previously been the residence of Lord Lynedoch.

Sir Robert Moorsom married, in 1791, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Scarth, Esq. of Stakesby, near Whitby, and by that lady, who died April 12, 1828, in her 63d year, and was buried at Cosgrave, he had several children, of whom Captain Robert Moorsom, R.N. died in 1826 in command of the Jasper; Constantine-Richard, post-Captain 1818, commanded the Fury bomb at the battle of Algiers; and Maria Margaret was married Aug. 8, 1815, to the Rev. Henry Longueville Mansel, Rector of Cosgrave, who died in the spring of the present year (see vol. iii. p. 441), leaving seven children.

[This memoir has been principally abridged from a longer article in the *United Service Journal* for June]

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR A. MACDOWALL.

May 15. Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Macdowall, K.C.B., of the East India Company's Madras establishment.

He entered that service in 1783, and in the same year was at the siege and capture of Palicaudcherry, and the reduction of many of Tippoo Sultaun's forts. In 1789 he served with one of two corps sent to Travancore, to defend the Rajah's line; and also with the grand army under Sir W. Medows and Lord Cornwallis in 1790-92. In 1799 he was at the battle of Malavilly and the capture of Seringapatam. From 1801 to 1803 he served under Major-Gen. Dugald Campbell, in settling the country ceded to the Company.

In 1817 he again took the field under Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Hislop; Commander-in-chief of the Madras army, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Mehidpore. In 1818 he was selected to command a detachment to act against Bajee Row's hill forts, in the provinces of Gungtory and Candeish; and after taking Unki-Tunki, Rajdair, Trimbuck, and Mulligaum, twenty-five other forts surrendered, and both provinces were subdued.

Sir Andrew Macdowall, having been some years a companion of the Bath, was nominated a knight commander Sept. 26, 1831.

LIEUT.-GEN. P. POWELL.

May 7. At Weymouth, aged 80, Lt.-General Peregrine Powell, of the Bengal establishment.

He entered the Company's service as a cadet in 1770, and rose to the rank of Captain, and the command of a battalion of sepoys, in 1781, when he marched with the Bengal detachment under Col. Pearse, to the relief of the Presidency of Fort St. George; and, after a series of actions with Hyder Ali in the Carnatic and adjoining provinces, he had the honour of leading the first battalion of the 15th regiment of sepoys in bat-

tle of Cuddalore, in June 1783, against the French army under Mons. Bussy. He returned with the detachment to Bengal in 1784.

In May 1794 he became Major; in 1798 Lieut.-Colonel; and in 1799 was employed for some months on very harassing duty in the Gurrackpore country, in pursuit of Vizier Ali. He subsequently held the command of that province after its cession to the Company, and commanded a division of the army in Bundelcund at the commencement of the Mahratta war. For his services in the field, and in the reduction of several forts, he received the thanks of the Commander-in-chief, Lord Lake; and his conduct was ever distinguished by gallantry and energy. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1803, Major-General in 1810, and Lieut.-General in 1814.

LIEUT.-GEN. LE COUTEUR.

April 23. Aged 74, Lieut.-Gen. John Le Couteur.

He was descended from a highly respectable family settled in Jersey, and at an early age was appointed Captain and Adjutant in the militia of that island: but, his predilection being for the regular army, in 1780 his parents bought an Ensigncy for him in the 95th foot. He had not, however, left his native island before the descent made upon it in Jan. 1781, when he had the happiness of first unsheathing his sword in its successful defence, under the lamented Major Pierson.

In the same month he was promoted to an Ensigncy in the 100th regiment, which he joined at Portsmouth, being under orders for the East Indies. On the 16th April he was present in the naval action between Adm. Suffrein and Commodore Johnstone, off St. Jago. In Dec. 1782 he commenced his campaigns in India, in the war with Tippoo Saib, and had the honour to lead a forlorn hope on two occasions, the latter of which procured him the appointment of Major of Brigade to Col. Humberstone.

In April 1783 he was attached to the force of General Mathews, then Commander-in-chief in Mysore, who threw himself with 600 British and 1000 Sepoys into Nagur, to defend that important town from Tippoo Saib, then at the head of an army of 2000 French and 100,000 natives. On the 26th, having lost 500 men in killed and wounded, Gen. Mathews capitulated, and on the 28th marched out with all the honours of war; but the day following they were arrested by their treacherous enemy, loaded with chains, and after some days carried prisoners many miles up the country. A party consisting of the General, the Major, and eighteen of the Captains, were all poisoned by a few drops of milkbush in a cup of liquid; and another party of thirty-four, consisting of subalterns, in which number was the subject of this memoir, were kept in a confined prison, frequently threatened with the same fate, and sustained the greatest privations and hardships, for eleven months, until the conclusion of peace in March 1784. On his release, Capt. Le Couteur received promotion as a Captain-Lieutenant, and in 1785 obtained his company. He then returned to England, where he was placed on half-pay.

In 1790 Captain Le Couteur published "Letters, chiefly from India, containing an account of the military transactions on the coast of Malabar, during the late War; together with a short description of the religion, manners, and customs of the inhabitants of Hindostan," 1790, 8vo. The letters were originally written in French, but were translated for publication.

In 1793 he was appointed Major of Brigade to the Jersey militia. In 1797 he received the rank of Major in the 16th regiment of the line; but obtained permission to remain on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. A. Gordon, the Lieut.-Governor of Jersey. In 1798 he joined the 16th in Scotland, being then a brevet Lieut.-Colonel.

In 1799, on being appointed Inspector of the Militia, he resumed his residence in Jersey, and performed, in addition, the duties of Quartermaster-general to the large garrison then in the island, including a Russian force of 6000 men; and conducted the whole secret correspondence with France, to the entire satisfaction of his Majesty's government.

In 1811 Colonel Le Couteur was promoted to the rank of Major-General; the same year he was placed on the staff in Ireland; and shortly after was ordered to Jamaica, where he commanded a brigade for two years and a half. In 1815 he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Dutch islands of Curaçoa, Aruba, and Bonaie, then in our possession, and which he retained until their restoration to Holland, when he received addresses of thanks from the several public bodies and other inhabitants.

From that time he remained unemployed. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1821. By his death, his country has lost a true and devoted patriot, his King a tried, faithful, and unwearied servant; and the poor a benevolent friend.

[A more extended memoir of Lt.-Gen. Le Couteur will be found in the United

Service Journal for July, from whence the above has been derived.]

R. G. Long, Esq.

July 1. At Rood Ashton, Wiltshire, after a lingering and distressing illness, aged 73, Richard Godolphin Long, esq.

Mr. Long was the son and heir of Richard Long, esq. of Rood Ashton, who died in 1787, by Meliora, daughter of — Lambe, and widow of Jos. Polden, esq.

At the general election in 1806, he was returned to Parliament as one of the knights for Wiltshire; he was re-elected in 1807 and 1812, and retired at the dissolution in 1818.

Mr. Long married, March 28, 1786, Florentina, third daughter of Sir Bourchier Wrey, the fifth Bart. of Tawstock, co. Devon, and aunt to the present baronet of that name. By this lady, who died about six weeks before him, he had issue his son and heir, Walter Long, esq., now M.P. for North Wiltshire, who married a daughter of the Right Hon. Archibald Colquhoun, Lord Register of Scotland, and has a son, Walter.

The remains of Mr. Long, were deposited in the family vault at Steeple Ashton. The funeral was, by positive injunction, strictly private, the immediate relatives of the family and the tenantry alone attending.

Baron Humboldt.

April 7. At his country seat, Tegel, near Berlin, aged 67, Baron William Von Humboldt, Minister of State to the King of Prussia.

His career of Ambassador and Minister, secured him the friendship of his Sovereign, and his learning the consideration of civilized Europe. His vigorous mind was principally directed, not only to a colloquial knowledge of languages, but to the philosophy of all tongues of which he could obtain certain information. Not only were European and Oriental languages familiar to him, but he comprehended those of North and South America, and he was incessantly seeking for data concerning those of which there are but obscure traces.

The following particulars of his last moments are from a letter, written by his brother, Baron Alexander Von Humboldt, the celebrated traveller, to M. Arago. "His weakness had been much increased for several weeks previous, and incessant trembling was manifested in every limb; still his mind preserved all its energy, and he never ceased his labours. He leaves two works nearly finished; the one on those languages of the Indian Archipelago which proceeded from the Sanscrit, and the other on the origin and philosophy of languages in general; both of which will be published. My brother has left all the MSS. of these works, and his precious collection of books, to the public library. He died of an inflamation on the lungs, and from the beginning, traced the progress of the malady with an afflicting certainty. His was a mind of the highest order, and he had a noble and elevated soul. I remain sadly isolated."

The Baron's funeral took place on the 12th April, at Tegel. Prince William, the King's brother, a great many generals and high officers of state, and many men of learning, and artists, friends of the deceased, had met at his seat, and joined the funeral to the beautiful monument which the Baron erected for his lady, who died many years ago, and by whose side he desired to be laid. The hearse was followed by the brother, the children, and grandchildren of the deceased; and the coffin was deposited, according to his own wish, in the ground, and not in a vault of brick or stone. Baroness Bulow, wife of the Prussian Minister at the Court of St. James's, is the eldest daughter of the deceased Baron. An early-formed and lasting friendship exists between her Majesty Queen Adelaide and the Baroness.

Capt. Kater, F.R.S.

April 26. At his house, York Gate, Regent's Park, aged 58, Captain Henry Kater, F.R.S.

He was born at Bristol, April 16, 1777; his father was of a German family; his mother, the daughter of an eminent architect: both were distinguished for their scientific attainments, and united in inspiring him, from his earliest years, with a taste for physical investigations. After some time his father, who designed Henry for the profession of the law, began to discourage his exclusive devotion to abstract science, and he parted from mathematics as reluctantly as Blackstone from his poetry. During the two years that Mr. Kater was in a pleader's office, he acquired a considerable portion of legal knowledge, on which he valued himself through life; but the death of his father, in 1794, permitting him to resume his favourite studies, he bade adieu to the law, and obtained a commission in the 12th Regt. of Foot, then stationed in India. During the following year he was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of India, under Colonel Lambton, and contributed greatly to the success of that stupendous undertaking. About the same time he constructed a peculiarly [illegible] ble hygrometer, [illegible] ed a [illegible]

tion of it in the 'Asiatic Researches.' His unremitted study during seven years in a hot climate, greatly injured his constitution, and was the cause of the ill state of health under which he suffered to the close of his life. After his return to England, he qualified himself to serve on the general staff. He went on half-pay in 1814, from which period his life was wholly devoted to science. His trigonometrical operations, his experiments for determining the length of a pendulum beating seconds, and his labours for constructing standards of weights and measures, are well known; they combined patient industry, minute observation, and mechanical skill, with high powers of reasoning. Most of the learned societies in Great Britain and on the Continent, testified their sense of the value of Capt. Kater's services, by enrolling him amongst their members. The Emperor of Russia employed him to construct standards for the weights and measures of his dominions, and was so pleased with the execution of them, that he presented him with the order of St. Anne, and a diamond snuff-box.

The even tenor of Capt. Kater's life was rarely interrupted. The loss of his daughter, who fell a victim to her ardour for science in 1827, was the severest affliction by which he was visited. She died in her seventeenth year, after having displayed mathematical powers of a high order, and a love of science that even increasing physical weakness could not destroy. Most of Capt. Kater's publications appeared in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' to which he was a very constant contributor. (*Athenæum.*)

Mr. H. D. Inglis.

March 20. At Bayham Terrace, Regent's Park, in his 40th year, Mr. Henry David Inglis.

Mr. Inglis was a native of Scotland, the only son of a barrister; his maternal grandmother was the daughter of the celebrated Col. Gardiner, who fell at the battle of Preston Pans, and was herself the authoress of an heroic poem. The earlier part of Mr. Inglis's life was devoted to commercial pursuits; but an ardent love of literature, and an equally ardent desire to visit foreign countries, rendered him impatient of the trammels of business, and he resolved to indulge both propensities by visiting the continent and recording his observations. His first published work was 'The Tales of Ardennes,' which appeared with the *nom de guerre* of Derwent Conway. The success of this work soon induced him to publish 'Solitary Walks through many Lands,' which more than maintained the fame of the preceding. Next appeared his 'Travels in Norway and Sweden;' which, as well as his 'Tour through Switzerland, France, and, the Pyrennees,' appeared in Constable's Miscellany. While these volumes were in the course of publication, Mr. Inglis was editor of a paper at Chesterfield, but he soon grew wearied of stationary life, and, returning to the continent, visited the Tyrol and Spain. His travels in both countries were both published; those through Spain ('Spain in 1830') were, deservedly, the most successful; and this induced the author to produce a novel descriptive of Spanish life, entitled 'The New Gil Blas,' which he always regarded as the best of his works, for it was in the regions of pure imagination that his genius most delighted to range.

After his return from Spain, Mr. Inglis became editor of a paper in Jersey, which he gave up to make a tour through Ireland. The result was his 'Ireland in 1834;' a work which, for its information and impartiality, has received the approbation of all parties, and the importance attached to his views on the condition of that country, during the debates in parliament of the present session, is an unequivocal recognition of its merits.

Mr. Inglis, after his return from Ireland, began to prepare for publication his 'Travels in the footsteps of Don Quixote,' and he had made some progress in other works of a more imaginative character, when his constitution sunk under his literary exertions, and he was seized with a disease of the brain, which proved fatal.

Henry Parke, Esq.

May 5. Mr. Henry Parke, architect.

Mr. Henry Parke was originally intended for the bar, and for some time studied under an eminent special pleader. His sound discrimination and accurate judgment soon evinced themselves; but an unfortunate impediment in his speech seemed to preclude his success in that branch of the profession to which he aspired to belong, and he abandoned the law. Perhaps, the pursuit did not altogether coincide with a taste for the fine arts, which he had been led to cultivate from the constant opportunity of seeing fine pictures, in the possession of his father. He then chose architecture as his profession, and pursued his studies under Sir John Soane. He brought to the study a hand already well versed in drawing, and a deep acquaintance with mathematics,—preliminary qualifications, which enabled him to master at once the technical elements of the art.

Some of the finest drawings exhibited at the lectures of the professor, were from his pencil, and attracted great attention. Mr. Parke subsequently went abroad to complete his studies in Italy and Sicily; and after measuring and drawing the noblest monuments of ancient and modern times, proceeded to Egypt, where he passed nine months with Messrs. Scoles and Catherwood, delineating every thing most worthy attention, from the Delta to the Second Cataract. The fruits of his travels were apparent in some exquisite drawings of Egyptian buildings, remarkable for depth of tone, transparency of tint, brilliancy of effect, and truth of colour.

Diffident and retiring, he was ill fitted for the jarring warfare of life, and consequently was little known beyond the immediate circle of his friends. The last professional occupation in which he took part, was in the tribute of respect paid by the architects of Great Britain to his old master. To him was chiefly confided the the composition of the Soane medal, and the taste with which he has succeeded, is acknowledged by all who have seen it. (*Athenæum.*)

MR. EGERTON.

July 23. At Chelsea, aged 63, Mr. Daniel Egerton, formerly of Covent Garden Theatre.

Mr. Egerton was born in London on the 14th of April, 1772. His paternal name was Bradstock; and he was originally a clerk in the court of requests at Whitechapel, which he abandoned to join the Royalty Theatre after Palmer retired from its direction. He made his début at Birmingham, on the 4th of June, 1799, as Captain Absolute in The Rivals, on which occasion the celebrated Quick sustained the part of Acres. His success induced the manager, Mr. Macready, the father of our eminent tragedian, to retain his services; and he continued there in consequence for the two following summers, passing the intermediate winters with Mr. Stephen Kemble in Edinburgh, who transferred him to the boards of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he first appeared in November, 1801. Two years after, he was offered an engagement at Bath, where he made his first bow for the benefit of Mrs. Edwin, in May, 1803, as Frederick Bramble, in Colman's comedy of the Poor Gentleman.

On Elliston's final secession from the Bath Theatre, the field was left open to Mr. Egerton, who led the business of that establishment for the next six years, until, in 1809, he was engaged at Covent-garden Theatre, and made his appearance there in October, as Lord Avonmore, in Morton's comedy of the School of Reform. Here he distinguished himself by great assiduity, and became favourably established for many years, and in the summer season rented and superintended the performances at Sadler's Wells. About three years ago he withdrew himself from Covent garden; and embarked with Mr. Abbott, formerly of the same theatre, in the management of the Cobourg, which, after expending considerable sums upon its re-embellishment, and engaging a numerous company, they opened, rather auspiciously, under its present cognomen of The Victoria. By the introduction of novelties of a character superior to the former performances, and a recurrence to the legitimate drama, they for a while succeeded in attracting good houses and a better description of audience than had previously resorted to that theatre. The speculation, however, eventually failed, and by it he not only sacrificed the hard earnings of a long career, but, to extricate himself from the difficulties in which it involved him, he was compelled but a few weeks ago to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, which, it is supposed, helped to accelerate the melancholy event now recorded. His only dependance at his decease was a pension of 75*l.* from the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, of which he was for many years Secretary.

As an actor, though not of the highest eminence, Mr. Egerton will be long remembered for his general utility, and for the support of an extensive range of characters of a secondary class, of which his King Henry the Eighth, Tullus Aufidius, Clytus, Syphax, and other parts of a like description, may be enumerated as successful instances. His portrait occurs as King Henry, in Harlow's excellent picture of the Trial of Queen Catharine.

In private life Mr. Egerton possessed the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and his death is sincerely regretted by his friends and the profession. His health had been for some time past on the decline, and his death is supposed to have been hastened by his refusal to submit to a surgical operation. He has left a widow, to whom he had been many years united, and who has exhibited her talents as a tragic actress both at Covent Garden and Sadler's Wells.

ROBERT LEMON, ESQ. F.S.A.

July 29. At his apartments in the new State-Paper Office, St. James's Park, in his 57th year, Robert Lemon, Esq., F.S.A. Deputy Keeper of His Majesty's State Papers.

This worthy man, and excellent public

servant, was the son of Mr. Robert Lemon, forty-seven years Chief Clerk of the Record Office in the Tower of London, who died Dec. 19, 1813, at the age of 84. It is remarkable that the latter gentleman and the late Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, were midshipmen together, on board the old Liverpool frigate, and passed together for Lieutenants; but were not commissioned, both quitting the service at the peace of 1762, and adopting pursuits very different from their original profession, but in which they both arrived at considerable eminence, and both attained to an honoured old age. There is a portrait of Mr. Lemon, senior, etched by Daniell, after a sketch by Lawrence.

The gentleman now deceased was born in London, and received the chief part of his education at the grammar school of Norwich, under the Rev. George Wm. Lemon, compiler of the 'Etymological Dictionary.' He was first employed in the business of his profession at the Tower, by his father, and their names are united in the title-pages of the Calendars of the Charter Rolls and Inquisitions ad Quod Damnum, and of the Inquisitions post Mortem, published by the Record Commission. Some time, however, before those volumes were printed, and after he had been engaged at the Tower for about eighteen months, he was, on the 24th June, 1795, transferred as an extra clerk to the State Paper Office. About the same time, and before he was eighteen, he married.

His principal in the office was the late John Bruce, Esq. who was appointed Keeper of State Papers in 1792, and retained the situation until his death, in 1826, when he was succeeded by the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, the present Keeper. Mr. Lemon's talents and aptitude for business were soon conspicuous, and he became a valuable auxiliary of Mr. Bruce. So early as 1798 he rendered considerable service in the compilation of the valuable historical Appendix to the Report on Internal Defence, chiefly relating to the preparations made against the threatened invasion of 1588.

On the establishment of the State Paper Office being re-modelled, in 1800, he was retained there; and in Feb. 1801, was promoted to the office of Second Clerk, which in fact is the first clerk, under the Deputy Keeper.

He was also materially assistant to Mr. Bruce at the East India House, where the latter held the office of Historiographer, in collating and arranging the materials of the Annals of the Company, published in 1810. Some time after he received a very flattering invitation from the late Duke of Northumberland to undertake the arrangement and custody of his family records; but this offer was broken off in consequence of the fatal illness of His Grace. Shortly after, on the retirement of Mr. Bruce from the service of the East India Company, Mr. Lemon had the offer of his appointment, on condition that he confined himself exclusively to the business of the Company, with a salary of 250*l.*, rising progressively to 400*l.* per annum. This was a very tempting offer, as in the State Paper Office he had only a salary of 200*l.*; and, after a negociation had been carried on for some time, on the 19th April 1817, he sent in a resignation of his situation, having then served twenty-two years in the office. Mr. Bruce, to whom the services of Mr. Lemon were essential, implored Lord Sidmouth not to accept this resignation; and the result was, that on the 7th June 1817, an additional allowance of 200*l.* a year was made to Mr. Lemon, and a promise that he should succeed to the office of Deputy Keeper on the retirement or death of Mr. Browne, who then held that appointment. Within six months after, that gentleman died; and on the 23d Jan. 1818, Mr. Lemon was appointed Deputy Keeper.

Having now the control in his own hands, he for several years sedulously and perseveringly employed himself in perfecting the arrangement of large masses of papers. The Royal Letters, the Irish Correspondence, the Scotish Correspondence, the Royalist Composition Papers, and, above all, the Papers relating to the Gunpowder Plot, and other very valuable series, consisting of many hundred volumes, are convincing proofs of his labours. The papers were deposited in two separate buildings, the office formerly in Scotland Yard and lately in Great George Street, and a long gallery over the Treasury passage. In this gallery, a vast quantity of papers, of the highest value, was in the utmost confusion, and buried under accumulated dust and cobwebs. To cleanse this Augean stable, Mr. Lemon set earnestly to work, at the latter end of the year 1823; and it was in this receptacle that the manuscript was discovered of Milton's long-lost work "De Doctrina Christiana," which, having been presented to King George the Fourth, was entrusted to the Rev. C. Sumner, now Bishop of Winchester, for publication. Mr. Lemon received a copy, by command of his Majesty, in testimony of the royal approbation.

The attention of Sir Robert (then Mr. Secretary) Peel was attracted by this cir-

cumstance to the too-long neglected value of the State Papers, and he was induced to recommend to his Majesty the formation of a Commission for printing and publishing such portions of them as would throw light on the history of the country. Accordingly, a Commission was issued on the 10th June 1825, and renewed on the 11th Sept. 1830, and Mr Lemon was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners. The documents in the State Paper Office, belonging to the reign of Henry VIII., never having been perfectly arranged, that laborious work was undertaken by Mr. Lemon, and when perfected it was determined to publish them in seven classes or divisions; two of which were edited by the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse in 1831, in a large quarto volume, and a third in two other volumes, last year; and we understand that the materials of two more such volumes are very nearly prepared for the press.

In the duties of his office Mr. Lemon ever evinced the greatest zeal and enthusiasm, and his acquaintance with the principal events of English history was very extensive. Nearly every recently published historical work bears a testimony to his exertions; and his name is mentioned with a well-deserved compliment by Sir Walter Scott, in a postscript appended in Nov. 1829, to the cabinet edition of Rob Roy, noticing some documents in the State Paper Office relating to that extraordinary person. It may be added that Mr. Lemon was induced by this circumstance to pursue the illustration of his own copy of Scott's novels with copies of historical documents.

It must have been a source of the highest satisfaction to Mr. Lemon, after having sedulously attended on the State Papers in their inadequate and ruined receptacles in Scotland Yard and Great George Street, to see them at length safely deposited in the commodious and secure house lately built for them in St. James's Park, and in which he had private apartments assigned to him.

Mr. Lemon was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in May 1824; he was almost an invariable attendant at its meetings, and he was the Treasurer of a private club formed exclusively of its members, of the meetings of which, by his historical anecdotes and conversational talents, he formed the life and soul. We believe his only communication to the Society of Antiquaries was in 1824, of the warrant of indemnity to Lord Treasurer Middlesex, for the jewels sent to Charles Prince of Wales in Spain, (printed in the Archæologia, vol. xxi. pp. 148—157.) He would doubtless have been a much more extensive contributor, from the large store of highly curious and interesting documents under his care, but that he was not at liberty to make public any of the State Papers without the special leave of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Lemon was a much respected member of the brotherhood of Freemasons, and had passed through all the offices, and attained all the honours of his lodge. In his younger days he excelled in athletic exercises; was fond of rowing, and an excellent skaiter. In private life he was one of the most amiable and benevolent, and in society one of the most agreeable and intelligent of men.

Within the last eighteen months Mr. Lemon's health had been seriously interrupted by violent bilious attacks, which, in spite of his active habits, frequently confined him to his room. About twenty days before his death he slipped down some stairs, and violently sprained his knee. The sprain was reduced; but the confinement brought on a recurrence of his former disorder, accompanied with intermittent fever; no danger, however, was apprehended until, on the morning of the 27th July, a sudden change came over him, and in about five and twenty minutes he ceased to breathe. On a post-mortem examination, his liver was found seriously diseased, and his heart extensively ossified. His body was interred, with that of his late wife, in Kennington churchyard.

He became a widower Aug. 20, 1826; and has left one son, who has a numerous family; and a widowed daughter, who has one son. He is succeeded in his office of Deputy Keeper of State Papers by Mr. Charles Lechmere, late a clerk in the office.

MAJOR-GEN. B. YOUNG.

May 19. At Bath, aged 75, Major-General Brooke Young, R.A.

This officer went to Canada in 1776, and joined General Burgoyne's army; he served that campaign as a volunteer with the artillery, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Saratoga. In 1779 he was exchanged, and returned to England. In 1780 he was appointed 2d Lieut. of Artillery, and went to the West Indies to join his company at St. Lucie. He was at the taking of St. Eustatius the same year, and obtained his Lieutenancy in 1783. In 1784 he returned to England, and in 1787 embarked for Gibraltar. In 1790 he was ordered to the West Indies, and was at the taking of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucie in 1794. He had the honour of commanding the brigade of guns attached to his Royal Highness the Duke

of Kent, and at the storming of the Fleur d'Epée took with his own sword an ensign, which he presented to his Royal Highness. He obtained his Captain-Lieutenancy the same year, and returned to England in 1795.

He remained at Woolwich until 1798, when he obtained his company at Plymouth Dock. In 1802 he embarked for Gibraltar, in 1803 proceeded to Malta; in 1804 he obtained his Majority; he returned to England in 1805, and was immediately appointed to the command of the artillery under orders for Bremen, where he went and joined General Don. The same year he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and returned with the expedition under Lord Cathcart, to England in 1806. He was then appointed to the Sussex district, and in 1807 removed to Cork; where he remained in the command of the Artillery in the South-West district of Ireland until 1814; he then received orders to take the command of the Artillery in Ceylon, where he arrived on the 20th Jan. 1815. He was made Colonel in the army 1813, in the Royal Artillery in 1814, and a Major-General in 1819.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 80, the Rev. *J. Godwin*, of Wolverhampton.

At Southwell, aged 83, the Rev. *Godfrey Heathcote.*

The Rev. *J. D. Latouche*, Curate of St. Anne's, Dublin.

The Rev. *Edward Wilson*, thirty-four years Perpetual Curate of Chapel Allerton, in the patronage of the Vicar of Leeds.

Aged 73, the Rev. *R. Wynne*, Rector of Belturbet, co. Cavan.

April 19. At Torpoint, Devonshire the Rev. *John Nolan*, for the last fourteen years Minister of the Episcopal Chapel at that place.

June 1. In Ballina, (where he had resided fifty years,) aged 87, the Rev. *James Nelligan*.

At Bushey, Herts, aged 67, the Rev. *Joseph Rosdew*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1793, B.D. 1804, and by which society he was presented to Bushey in 1827.

June 2. At Whittingham, Northumberland, aged 87, the Rev. *Edmund Law*, B.A. Vicar of that place, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. He was formerly Rector of Musgrave in Westmoreland, for 32 years Curate to Archdeacon Paley, and a Magistrate for Cumberland.

June 5. At Torquay, aged 32, the Rev. *M. G. Butcher*, B.A. Minister of Trinity Church, Newington Butts, son of R. Butcher, esq. of the Grange, Bungay, Suffolk.

June 11. Aged 30, of rapid consumption, the Rev. *George Gray Stuart*, Vicar of Milbourn St. Andrew with Dewlish, Dorset, and Domestic Chaplain to Lord Gray; nephew to the Earl of Moray, K.T. He was the seventh and youngest son of the late Hon. Archibald Stuart, of Balmerino and Cupar Angus, N.B. and of Blandford, co. Dorset, by Cornelia, youngest daughter of E. M. Pleydell, esq. He was lately Curate of Heckmonwike, in Yorkshire.

June 12. At Cleasby, Yorkshire, aged 76, the Rev. *Richard Waistell*, for upwards of thirty years Curate of that parish.

June 29. At Martock, Somersetshire, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Henry Bennett*, B.A., Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1798 by the Treasurer of the Cathedral church of Wells.

June 24. At Crowle, co. Worcester, aged 59, the Rev. *Richard Harrison*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1803 on his own presentation.

July 2. At Elford, Staffordshire, in his 70th year, the Rev. *John Sneyd*, Rector of that parish and Bramshall. He was the fifth son of the late Ralph Sneyd, esq. of Keel Hall, by Barbara, sister to William first Lord Bagot. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1788, and was presented to Bramshall in 1788 by Lord Willoughby de Broke, and to Elford in 1792 by Mr. Greville.

July 3. At Whiteparish, Wiltshire, in his 80th year, the Rev. *John Wane*, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Sherfield English, Hants, to both of which churches he was presented in 1804 by R. Bristow, esq. Among other legacies he has left to the Salisbury Infirmary, 50*l.*; to Winton Hospital, 50*l.*; 10*l.* to the parish of Whiteparish; and 10*l.* to the parish of Sherfield English, to be distributed in bread amongst the poor on the day of his burial.

July 6. At Reigate, the Rev. *Thomas Harvey*, Rector of Cowden, Kent, to which he was instituted in 1804 on his own petition.

July 9. At Tarporley, Cheshire, aged 85, the Rev. *Thomas Okell*, for 54 years Curate and Master of the endowed school at Tarporley.

July 14. At Hull, aged 88, the Rev. *Edward Hankin*, M.A. and M.D. formerly Rector of West Chiltington, Sussex, (in the patronage of the Earl of Abergavenny) which he resigned in 1820.

July 21. At Bourton on the Water,

co. Glouc. the Rev. *John Courtenay Campbell*, Curate of Halling, and Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Argyll. He was of University College, Oxford, M.A. 1829.

Aged 65, the Rev. *John Smith*, M.A. Vicar of Bicester, Oxfordshire, and Head Master of Dilhorne Grammar-school, Staffordshire. He was presented to Bicester in 1800 by Sir G. P. Turner, Bart.

July 23. Aged 31, the Rev. *Thomas Charles Chevalier*, B.A. of Pembroke college, Cambridge, Curate of Knoddishall, near Aldborough, Suffolk.

July 24. At his son's house in Stourbridge, aged 73, the Rev. *Richard Hughes*, Rector of Shelsley Walsh, Worcestershire, to which he was presented in 1816 by Lord Foley.

July 25. At Hingham, Norfolk, aged 67, the Rev. *Newman John Stubbin*, Perpetual Curate of Heigham, near Hadleigh, Suffolk. He was of Trinity coll. Oxf. M.A. 1792, and was recently collated to Heigham, by the Bishop of Norwich.

July 26. Aged 94, the Rev. *John Owsley*, Perpetual Curate of Blaston, Leicestershire, for the very extraordinary period of sixty-seven years, having been presented by John Owsley, esq. in 1768.

July 28. By being thrown from a jaunting car, the Rev. *Arthur Herbert*, of Carnane, Rector of Castle Island, co. Kerry, in which valuable rectory he succeeded the late Lord Brandon.

July 30. At Runton, Norfolk, aged 76, the Rev. *Paul Johnson*, late Rector of Beeston Regis and Ingworth, in that county. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1780, was presented to the latter church in 1788, and to the former in 1800 by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

July 31. At Chiandola, near Nice, the Rev. *Walter St. John Mildmay*, Rector of Dogmersfield, Hants, brother to Sir Henry Carew St. John Mildmay, Bart. the Countess of Radnor, Viscountess Bolingbroke, &c. He was the ninth son of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, the third Baronet, of Farley, Hants, by Jane, eldest dau. and coh. of Carew Mildmay, esq.; was presented by his mother in 1824 to the rectories of Mottesston and Shorewell, Hants; and to Dogmersfield in 1829 by the same patron.

Aug. 4. At Elland, Yorkshire, the Rev. *G. Ashworth*, formerly Assistant Curate to the late Rev. Robert Webster, of Ripponden.

At Oldberrow, Worcestershire, aged 74, the Rev. *Samuel Peshall*, formerly Rector of that parish. He was of Pembroke coll. Oxf. M.A. 1787; was presented to that living in 1799; and resigned it to his son the Rev. S. D. Peshall, in 1820. His youngest son died in Nov. 1829.

At the Deanery, Winchester, of a decline, the Rev. *William Blackstone Rennell*, Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, son of the Dean of Winchester. He graduated B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823.

Aug. 5. At Canterbury, aged 84, the Rev. *Theophilus Jones*, B.A. Rector of St Mary's, in Romney Marsh. He was a member of Pembroke college, Oxford; and was collated to his living in 1802 by Archbishop Moore.

Aug. 6. At an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. *Wilson*, Curate of Kirkby Malhamdale, Yorkshire.

Aug. 7. At Oswaldkirk, Yorkshire, aged 71, the Rev. *Thomas Comber*, Rector of that parish. He was of Jesus college, Camb. B.A. 1787; and was formerly Vicar of Creech St. Michael, Somerset, which he exchanged in 1813 for Oswaldkirk, which was in his own presentation.

Aug. 17. Aged 76, the Rev. *John Armstrong*, B.D. for forty years Minister of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead-road. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1797.

At Penzance, the Rev. *William Nunn*, youngest son of the late William Nunn, esq. of Upper Tooting. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817.

Aug. 21. At Rochester, aged 76, the Rev. *Richard Jordan*, Vicar of Mountfield, Sussex, and of Hoo St. Werburgh, in Kent, and senior Minor Canon of Rochester cathedral. He obtained the first preferment in 1791, the Minor Canonry in 1801, and was presented to Hoo in 1802 by the Dean and Chapter.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 6. Aged 31, Mr. Edward Fell, of High Holborn, eldest son of Mr. Edward Fell, herald painter, who died Dec. 18, 1834, whose father was a natural son of the Dundas family. He was exceedingly well versed in heraldic matters, and a zealous lover of all those interesting pursuits connected with the study; and in theatricals. He was occasionally a correspondent to the Gent. Mag. (under the signature of E.F.J.) the Mirror, and Allen's History of London. He was a dutiful son, and a warm friend, and in his death his family have experienced the loss of a second parent.

July 1. In Wyndham-place, William Charsley, esq.

July 2. At Lambeth, aged 71, Anne, wife of Edward L. Leach, esq. and third daughter of the late Rev. Arnold Carter, M.A. Vicar of St. Margaret's, Rochester.

July 8. In Great Stanhope-street, the Rt. Hon. Anne dowager Lady Ashburton. She was a dau. of William Cunningham, of Lainshaw, esq. by Margaret Nicholson, dau. of the Hon. George Cranstoun; was married Sept. 17, 1805, to Richard-Barré 2d and last Lord Ashburton of the family of Dunning, and left his widow, without issue, in 1823. Her Ladyship's remains were interred in the cemetery at Kensall-green. Lord Cranstoun succeeds to her property, and to the estates of the late Lord Ashburton.

July 9. T. N. Halifax, esq. solicitor, only son of the Rev. R. Halifax, Vicar of Standish, Glouc.

July. 13. In Upper Berkeley-st. the Baroness de Montesquieu, a lady as venerable for her charities as for her years.

July 18. At the house of his old friend Joshua Walker, esq. in Grove-end-road, Lewis Allsopp Lowdham, esq. solicitor to his Majesty's Duchy of Cornwall, and Secretary of Lunatics to the Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal.

July 21. At the residence of John Routh, esq. Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 77, Richard Bowsher, esq. many years an eminent solicitor in Bath.

In West-square, aged 65, Charles Ward, esq. Accountant of By and Cross road Letters, in which office he had served nearly 50 years.

July 23. At Brewer-street, aged 23, D.D. Davies, esq. of Werndrevy, Caermarthenshire.

July 24. In the Hackney-road, aged 68, Mr. Benjamin Marshall, the celebrated artist: he resided some years in Newmarket.

July 25. Anna-Guilhermina, wife of Sir Peter Pole, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Richard Buller, esq. was married Dec. 24, 1798, and has left a numerous family, of whom the youngest is the Countess of Winterton.

July 26. At Abingdon-st. Ann-Maria, widow of John Kempson, esq. of Blackheath.

July 27. At Thavies Inn, aged 86, Catharine, widow of R. Bruce, esq.

In Joiner-st. Westminster-road, Signor Paulo. His wife and family are totally unprovided for.

July 28. Aged 26, the Hon. Frances, wife of the Rev. Chas. Leslie, son of the Lord Bishop of Elphin, the fourth and youngest surviving daughter of Viscount Lorton. She was married April 8, 1834.

July 29. At Brompton, aged 40, T. Ives, esq. formerly of Chobham.

July 31. Anne, youngest dau. of the late Richard Little, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

Lately. Aged 39, Walter Blackburn, esq. of Leamington.

At Shepherd's Bush, Mr. Samuel Bagster, jun. printer, eldest son of Mr. Bagster, of Paternoster-row, bookseller. He lately published a Treatise on Bees, reviewed in our March number, p. 290.

Aug. 2. At the house of her son-in-law, C. F. Barnwell, esq. Woburn-place, aged 90, Susannah, relict of the Rev. J. Lowry, formerly Rector of Clogherny, co. Tyrone, Ireland.

Aug. 3. By the upsetting of a boat at Blackfriars-bridge, George F. third son of William Langmore, M.D. of Finsbury Square.

Aged 55, Henry Hugh Holbech, esq. of Alveston, co. Warw.

Aug. 4, Aged 87, Mrs. Mary Rivington, of Guildford-street, last surviving daughter of John Rivington, esq. and sister of the late Francis and Charles Rivington, esqrs. of St. Paul's Churchyard.

At Manor-house, Deptford, Capt. Hillman, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

Aug. 5. At Courland, Wandsworth-road, aged 85, Jonathan Sparrow, esq.

Aug. 6. At the house of her brother, in Devonshire place, Caroline, wife of John Kenyon, esq.

Aug. 8. At Pimlico, the wife of John Ide Cozens, esq.

Aged 74, John Danvers, esq. of Burton-street.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Montagu Cribb, daughter of Lady Jane Courtenay, and relict of Major Cribb, of the 79th Foot, who died in the West Indies, in early manhood.

William Cattley, esq. late of Barnet.

Aug. 9. Suddenly, in Hyde Park, William King, esq. of Lower Eaton-st.

Aug. 10. At Brompton-park, aged 50, George Hammersley, esq.

Jane, second dau. of the late Sir John Perring, Bart.

Aug. 11. Aged 73, T. Bignold, esq. late of Norwich, and Philippines, Kent.

At Gower-st. North, aged 82, John Boys, esq. late of Maidstone.

Aged 46, Elizabeth-Sarah, wife of F. C. Colmore, esq.

In Bridge-st. Westminster, John M'Cance, esq. M.P. for Belfast.

Aug. 13. Aged 46, Capt. Charles Knatchbull, on half-pay of the 20th Light Dragoons; half-brother to the Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Knatchbull, Bart. He was the fourth son of Sir Edward the eighth Baronet, and the second by his 2d wife, Frances 2d dau. of Governor Graham.

At the Bank of England, having just completed his 75th year, Thomas Rippon,

esq. chief cashier, after devoting his unremitted exertions to that Establishment, during upwards of half a century.

At Chelsea, Capt T. M. Carter, late of 101st regiment.

Aged 72, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Biggar, Aldersgate-st. and sister of the late Adm. B. Douglas.

Aug. 15. At 78, Joseph Staines, esq. of Charlotte st. Fitzroy-sq.

Aug 16. Aged 17, Anne, eldest dau. of Wadham Wyndham, esq. of Dorset-place, and Beech Lodge, Marlow.

Aug. 18. In Seymour-st. Portman-sq. aged 28, Mary Armstrong, the wife of Octavius Hanbury, esq.

At Camberwell, at the residence of her son-in-law, R. H. Pigeon, esq. aged 75, Ellen, relict of William Toulmin, esq. of Croydon.

Beds.—*July* 25. Suddenly, at Bedford, aged 42, Thomas Wells, esq. only son of the late S. Wells, esq. banker, of Biggleswade.

Berks.—*Aug.* 12. At Marcham Park, aged 43, Frances-Emily, wife of Thomas Duffield, esq. M.P. for Abingdon.

Bucks.—At Wycomb, Mrs. Ann Hillersden Faulder, widow of the Rev. J. Faulder, of West Wycomb, Kent, second dau. of the late D. F. Hillersden, esq. of Elstow, Beds.

Aug. 4. At Denham, aged 61, Frances Fountain, wife of R. Whitfield, esq. late of St. Thomas's, Southwark.

Cambridge.—*July* 15. At Wisbech, in her 58th year, Harriet, relict of William Watson, esq.

At Cambridge, when attending her mother Mrs. Torriano, Maria Margaret, wife of John Stow, esq. of Greenwich.

July 23. At Cambridge, aged 73, Sophia, widow of the Rev. Thos. Kerrich, F.S.A. principal librarian to the University. She was the fourth dau. of Richard Hayles, esq. surgeon, in Cambridge, and was left a widow May 10, 1828.

Cornwall.—*June* 30. At Falmouth, Captain Andrew King, C. B. Superintendent of Packets at that port. He was a son of the late William King, of Southampton, esq. and brother to Capt. Edward Durnford King, R. N. Having entered the naval service at an early age, he served as Midshipman on board the Bellerophon, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Pasley, in the glorious battle of the 1st of June, 1794. Being made Lieutenant in the Andromeda frigate, and afterwards first of La Desirée, he was wounded in that ship during the attack on Copenhagen by Lord Nelson in 1801 He was fourth Lieutenant of the Victory, in the memorable battle of Trafalgar, 21st Oct. 1805, and made Commander on the 22d Jan. 1806. During the capture of Copenhagen, in 1807, he commanded the Hebe, hired armed ship, and brought home the Waldemar, 80; he was made Post for this service in Oct. of that year. He was next appointed Acting in the Venerable 74, and assisted at the reduction of Flushing, in August 1809. He passed thence to the Hannibal, 74, and Royal George, 100, flag-ships; and subsequently obtained command of the Rainbow, 26, and Iphigenia, frigate, in the Mediterranean. In the latter ship he assisted at capture of Genoa, in 1814, and sailed shortly afterwards with a fleet of transports under his convoy from Gibraltar to Bermuda. In October 1815 he proceeded to India, from whence he brought home the Cornwallis, 74. He was next appointed, December 28, 1821, to the Active, 46, which ship he commanded until Sept. 1824. His last appointment was that of Superintendent of Packets at Falmouth, which took place in May 1834.

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At Heavitree, Amelia, widow of Capt. R. J. Neve, R.N.

Aug. 6. At Ilfracombe, aged 80, Catherine, widow of the Rev. J. Roget, and sister to the late Sir Samuel Romilly.

Aug 20. Aged 78, Capt. Rich. Weeks, of Woodhayne, near Honiton, and late of Bath.

Dorset.—*July* 20. At Sherborne, aged 80, Louisa Morris, dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Shuttleworth, Rector of Weymouth, widow of Thos. Morris, esq. and formerly of Rev. H. F. Yeatman, B.D. Prebendary of Wells, and Vicar of East Brent.

At Blandford, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Baskett, Rector of Dunsby, Lincoln.

July 21. At Blandford, aged 70 Dale, esq. of Glanville's Wootton

At Shaftesbury, aged 40, Louisa, eldest surviving dau. of Chas. Lush, of Charles-square, London, one of His Majesty's Deputy Lieuts. for the Tower Hamlets.

July 27. At Leweston, in her 15th year, Jane, only dau. of the Rev. J. Ward, Rector of Compton Greenfield, Glouc.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. — *July* 3. At Berkeley, aged 59, Lieut. Adam Robertson, R.N.

July 6. At Cheltenham, aged 64, William Edwards, esq. of Chester, and formerly for many years a respectable medical practitioner at Fairford.

July 20. At Wootton-under-Edge, aged 70, Henry Winchcombe Dyer, esq. for many years a deputy-lieutenant and acting magistrate for the county.

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July 25. At Portsmouth, aged 47, Frances Emily, only dau. of the late Sir F. Milman, Bart.

Aug. 12. At Southampton, aged 29, Eliab Harvey Breton, esq. of Harewood, Surrey.

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Aug. 5. At Upton Bishop, aged 62, the Hon. Anna Maria Yorke, half-sister to Earl Somers. She was the 4th daughter of Charles first Lord Somers, and the eldest child of his second wife, Anne, dau. of Reginald Pole, esq. She was married in 1797 to the Rev. Philip Yorke, 4th son of the late Bishop of Ely, and cousin to the Earl of Hardwicke; and was left a widow in 1817, with three sons and six daughters. She was killed by being thrown from a car, the horse having been frightened by a beggar.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26, to August 25, 1835, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	70	75	58	30, 14	fair	11	75	86	67	30, 00	fair, cloudy
27	71	80	61	, 05	do.	12	70	81	66	29, 90	cloudy
28	74	84	59	, 05	do. cloudy	13	62	70	58	30, 06	do. fair
29	65	77	62	, 20	do. rain	14	60	71	67	, 20	fair
30	72	81	67	, 11	do.	15	65	74	64	, 15	do.
31	65	73	59	, 10	do.	16	66	78	68	, 14	cloudy
A. 1	65	76	60	, 08	do.	17	68	73	62	, 20	fair
2	67	75	57	29, 96	do. cloudy	18	65	75	60	, 26	do.
3	65	70	54	30, 00	do. do.	19	64	74	62	, 10	do.
4	66	73	59	, 00	do. do.	20	66	78	65	29, 85	do.
5	68	79	63	, 00	do. do.	21	68	80	67	, 59	do. rain
6	68	79	67	, 00	do. do.	22	68	76	60	, 70	cloudy
7	67	72	55	29, 96	cloudy, rain	23	65	70	63	, 76	do. rain
8	58	71	51	30, 21	fair	24	66	72	59	, 56	fair, do.
9	62	75	59	, 30	fine	25	60	71	59	, 57	do. cloudy
10	69	82	67	, 26	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 28, to August 27, 1835, both inclusive.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.		3 per Cent. Consols.		3½ per Cent. Reduced.		3½ per Cent. New		Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	New S. Sea Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	215	90¼	¼	90	¼	—	99	98	¼	16½	—	—	—	8 10 pm.	29 26 pm.
29	—	90¼	¼	90	89¾	—	98¾	98¾	7¾	17	—	—	—	10 8 pm.	26 28 pm.
30	214½	90	¼	89¾	¼	—	99	97¾	8¼	16¾	—	—	255	8 6 pm.	26 24 pm.
31	214½	90¼	¼	89½	¼	98¼	99	97¾	8¼	16¾	—	—	255½	7 pm.	25 23 pm.
1	—	90¼	¼	90	¼	—	99¼	98¼	¼	16¾	—	—	255	7 5 pm.	23 17 pm.
3	215	91	90½	90	89½	—	99¼	98¼	¼	16¾	—	—	—	5 7 pm.	18 20 pm.
4	215½	90¼	¼	89¾	90	99½	99¼	98¼	¼	16¾	—	—	—	5 8 pm.	18 24 pm.
5	216	90½	1¼	90¼	¼	—	99¼	98¼	9	16½	—	88½	255½	8 6 pm.	23 25 pm.
6	215	91	90½	90¼	¼	—	99½	98¼	¼	16¾	—	—	254½	6 9 pm.	23 25 pm.
7	214½	90½	¼	90	89½	—	99	98¼	¼	16½	—	—	254½	8 pm.	24 21 pm.
8	215	90¼	¼	90½	90	—	99½	98¼	¼	16¾	—	—	255	6 8 pm.	23 21 pm.
10	215	90¼	¼	89½	¼	—	99	98¼	8	16¾	101¼	—	254½	6 8 pm.	21 23 pm.
11	215	90	¼	89¾	¼	—	99	97¾	8¼	16¾	—	87¾	255	6 8 pm.	23 24 pm.
12		90½	89½	89½	¼	98¼	98¼	98	7¾	16¾	—	—	—	8 6 pm.	24 21 pm.
13	215	89½	90½	89¾	¼	98¼	98¼	97¾	8	16¾	—	—	—	6 5 pm.	23 20 pm.
14	215½	90	¼	89¾	90	—	99	97¾	8¼	16½	101¼	—	—	5 pm.	22 20 pm.
15	215	90½	¼	89½	90	—	98¾	98	¼	16½	—	—	255	7 5 pm.	20 22 pm.
17	215	90¼	¼	90	89½	—	99	98¼	¼	16½	100¼	—	—	5 7 pm	22 20 pm.
18	215	90¼	¼	89½	¼	99	99	98½	¼	16½	—	—	255	7 pm.	22 20 pm.
19	215	90½	89½	89¾	¼	99	98½	98½	¼	16¾	—	—	254½	7 4 pm.	19 20 pm.
20	—	89½	90½	89¾	¼	98¼	98½	98	¼	16¾	—	—	254½	4 6 pm.	18 20 pm.
21	216	90¼	¼	89½	90	99½	99½	98½	¼	16½	100¼	—	254	6 4 pm.	18 20 pm.
22	214½	90	¼	89¾	¼	98¼	98¾	98¼	¼	16¾	—	—	254	6 pm.	18 21 pm.
24	214½	89½	90	89½	¼	—	98½	98	¼	16	—	—	—	—	20 22 pm.
25	215	89½	90	89½	¼	98¼	99	98	¼	16½	—	—	255	5 7 pm.	20 22 pm.
26	215	90½	89½	89¾	¼	99½	99½	98½	¼	16½	—	—	255	7 4 pm.	22 20 pm.
27	214½	90	¼	89¾	¼	99½	99½	98½	¼	16½	—	—	255½	4 6 pm.	20 22 pm.

Old South Sea Annuities, Aug. 5 88¼.—21. 88¾.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill
late Ramsbottom, Gresham, &c.

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KINGSTON SEYMOUR MANOR HOUSE, *SOMERSETSHIRE*.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1835.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

G. requests any of your Correspondents to inform him, 1. whether a chartulary of Elstow or Elnestow Priory any where exists. 2. Whether, except in Cole's MSS., any collections of Bedfordshire Church Notes are to be met with; and particularly whether such Church Notes give entire the inscription in Elstow Church of Margery Argentine; and whether they describe the brasses in Thurleigh Church, of the 15th century, relating to Nernuyt or Harvey. 3. Whether the probate or any early copy is to be seen of the will of Sir George Harvey of Thurleigh, dated 8 April, 1520, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 8 May, 1522, the original will being wanting at Doctors Commons. 4. Whether any evidence can be given of the age of Sir George Harvey, of Thurleigh, who died 13 March 1521-2. 5. In the 14 Edw. IV. a John Harvey, Esq. died seised of the manors of Wooton and Felmersham, and lands in Radwell and Bletshoe, in Bedfordshire, and also of lands in Buckinghamshire, leaving George Harvey, his son and heir, half a year old. Can this George be identified with Sir George Hervey, of Thurleigh, before mentioned? or were there two George Herveys of Bedfordshire?—The object of this inquiry is purely historical.

Rushworth, in his Historical Collections, gives the following account of a circumstance that occurred at the execution of Charles I.:—"Then the King took off his cloak and his George, giving his George to Dr. Juxton, saying, *remember* (it is thought for the Prince), and some other small ceremonies past." S. inquires respecting the subsequent history of this relique. There is a well authenticated account that the George, *or some other memorial of the unfortunate Charles*, given to Juxon on the scaffold, was in the possession of Martha, the widow of Thos. Hesketh, Esq. of Rufford, in the county of Lancaster, and only daughter of James St. Amand, Esq. (who married a sister of Sir Wm. Juxon, Bart. a nephew to the Archbishop, and who died in 1742) but it is not positively known what became afterwards of the remembrance so presented.

W. H. remarks:—"At the north end of the transept of Ripon Minster is an ancient altar tomb, the effigies whereon are said by Gent, in his History of Ripon, to be William Markenfield, Steward to the Archbishop of York; whilst a modern publication assigns them to Thomas Norton and his wife. On the west end and south side are the arms of Stafford, Neville, a cross flory, Conyers, and Markenfield. In a filletting above is an inscription nearly obliterated. I should feel greatly obliged to any of your Correspondents if they could furnish me with the inscription, or to whom the tomb really belongs."—J. G. N. is extremely happy to be able to furnish this Correspondent with a copy of the inscription, having with considerable difficulty deciphered it in the year 1830, notwithstanding Mr. Gough (Sepulchral Monuments, vol. I. p. 142) had pronounced it illegible. It is in fact more obscure from the bad style of the carver, than obliterated by time. However, here it is, nearly complete:—✝ [Hic jacent] tomas de m'knefeld et elenor uxor ejus [ille obiit....]mo mensis Maij anno d'ni mccccl xxxiiij q' fuit seneschallus istius ville et kurkbi malise'de. et Elenor obiit .... mensis Maii a° d'ni mccccl xxx^iij. W. H. will observe that Gent is wrong in ascribing it to William Markenfield, but that it belongs to Thomas de Markenfield, steward of Ripon and Kirkby Malzeard, who died in 1484, and Eleanor his wife, who died in 1483.

C. F. remarks, that the character of Lady Austin, attributed to Bishop Jebb, in our June number, p. 564, should be referred to Mr. Knox.

LL.B. inquires for accurate information respecting the distinction between the degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. at the present day. As the matter stands, the degree of LL.D. is conferred by the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin; that of D.C.L. by that of Oxford. LL.D. is interpreted to be Doctor of Civil *and Canon* Law. Yet in the admission to LL.B. and LL.D. at Cambridge, the admission is IN JURE CIVILI only. And is there not a statute of Henry VIII. whereby it is enacted that henceforth no degrees be conferred on *Canon Law*, i. e. Canon Law simply? In foreign universities (at least the German) we find the degree of J.U.D. (Juris Utriusq. Doctor.) And this same expression is not altogether unknown in England, particularly in Latin epitaphs and institutions to livings.

S. S. will probably find part of what he asks in a Life of Lord Chancellor Jefferies, published a few years since. He further inquires, for the *origin* and law of vote by proxy in the House of Peers? Query also as to the *political* privileges of Peeresses in their own right?

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

COWPER'S LIFE AND WORKS,

VOL. III. AND IV. BY THE REV. T. S. GRIMSHAWE.

WE give all praise to the manner in which these volumes have been printed and embellished by the publishers; but we still think them not very fortunate in their editor. Of Mr. Grimshawe's piety and worth no one could doubt, and he appears also to feel much interested in the character of his author; but he is clearly not a person conversant with literature; and consequently his critical remarks and observations are not always to the purpose. We shall enumerate a few out of the mass.

In vol. iii. p. 86, Cowper mentions, "It is now shrewdly suspected that Homer did not compose the poems for which he has been so long applauded; and it is even asserted, by a certain Robert Heron, Esq. that Virgil never wrote a line worth reading." Now, if it were necessary to write any note at all on the above passage, Mr. Grimshawe ought to have specified the names of the critics who suspected that the Homeric poems were written by different persons, at different times, and the reasons assigned; and he ought to have mentioned that Robert Heron, Esq. was a *nom-de-guerre*, under which the well-known Mr. *Pinkerton* pleased to write his "Letters on Literature," in the year 1785, and hurl his paradoxical javelins, as he supposed, undetected; but, instead of such a note, Mr. Grimshawe gives us the following:—"A few years afterwards a question was agitated whether the war of Troy itself was not a poetical fiction. Dr. Clarke, in his Travels, shows the absurdity of these incredulous speculations, and *satisfactorily establishes the fact.* In the same spirit Lord Orford endeavoured to prove that Falstaff was no coward. But the boldest act of literary presumption was the assertion of Father Hardouin, that all the classic writings of antiquity were the production of the monks of the middle ages." To this we have to observe, that Dr. Edward Clarke must have had access to some most ancient and long-hidden archives, probably concealed in the old barbaric cities of Asia, by which he could *satisfactorily prove the fact of the war of Troy.* He endeavoured to prove that the topography of the Homeric poems, agreed with the present appearance of the spot where tradition had long fixed the site of the events recorded; how far he has even succeeded in that, we leave others to judge: but to *prove satisfactorily* the war between the Greeks and Trojans, even the fancy of Dr. Clarke did not reach. Secondly, we know nothing of Lord Orford's attempt on Falstaff; but we know that Mr. *Morgan* wrote a most elegant and instructive critique on the same character, well worthy of perusal. Lastly, Father Hardouin did *not* assert that *all* the classic writers of antiquity were forgeries, for he excepted *some* and parts of others. His work (with some answers) is now on our table, and we know well what we are writing about; having perused many of his works, all of which we possess, with instruction and delight.

P. 142. In speaking of Pope's Translation of Homer, Mr. Grimshawe says, 'the original manuscript is *said* to be in the British Museum.' Does not everybody know it is there? has not every one seen and handled it? observed the blots, interlineations, scraps of paper and letter covers on

which it is written? does not every one know it was given by Mallet's widow? Mercy upon us, what ignorance are we coming to, with our Penny Magazines! Mr. Grimshawe in the same page says, "Dr. Cyril Jackson, the well-known Dean of Christ Church, concurred in this opinion, *i. e.* that Pope's Homer was Homer in a modern dress," &c. Why did not Mr. Grimshawe give the Dean's words?—"Pope, sir, was a d—d fool!" —Voila les mots véritables!

P. 217. "I do not wonder at the judgment that you form of a —— foreigner; but you may assure yourself that, foreigner as he is, he has an excellent taste in English verse. The man is all fire, and an enthusiast in the highest degree on the subject of Homer," &c. Why did not Mr. Grimshawe condescend to inform his readers that the anonymous person above described was the late Mr. *Fuseli*, the painter, the critic, the what not?

P. 250. The account of *Burns* is such, as we leave to Professor Wilson, or rather to the Ettrick Shepherd, to revenge on his insulted countryman. What would Scott or Leyden have said to it? "He (Burns) rose from the plough to take his part in the *polished* and intellectual society of Edinburgh, where he *was admitted to* the intercourse of Robertson, Blair (Burns *admitted to* the intercourse of Blair! oh Lord!), Lord Monboddo, Stewart, Alison and Mackenzie, *and found a patron in the Earl of Glencairn.*" Alas! poor Burns! is thy fame at Biddenham in Bedfordshire, no more than this? But to proceed—"It is to be lamented that, owing to the dialect in which his poems are for the most part written, they are not sufficiently intelligible to English readers." True! and the same must unfortunately be said of many other poets besides Burns, that they are not very intelligible to *English* readers: but, fortunately for Burns, Mr. Grimshawe is kind enough to add, 'that his popular songs have given him much celebrity in his own country.' Mr. Grimshawe thinks that if a selection could be made from his works, an acceptable service might be rendered to the British public; we, for our part, hope soon to see not a selection, but an *addition* made to the productions of one of the noblest children of song that ever breathed mortal air. We believe Mr. Pickering, the spirited and accurate publisher, has it in his power to indulge our wishes.

Mr. Grimshawe, at length, bows himself out of the room, with this appropriate apostrophe—"How often is genius, like a comet, eccentric in its course, which, after astonishing the world by its splendour, suddenly expires and vanishes!" Meaning of course to say, that the said Mister Burns's fame has expired and vanished! Alas! poor Burns!

P. 272. "A few days since I received a second very obliging letter from Mr. M—. He tells me that his own papers (in the Lounger), which are by far the most numerous (he is sorry to say it) are marked V. I. Z." Why could not Mr. Grimshawe have had the politeness to inform his country readers, that Mr. M—— is no less than that delightful writer *Mackenzie*, the author of the Man of Feeling?

P. 280, line 8. In the next edition, we venture to say, that a little account of Mr. *Merry*, alluded to by Cowper, will be agreeable to Mr. Grimshawe's readers. Perhaps he will consult Mr. Gifford and the Florence Miscellany.

In vol. iv. the title page has a vignette of Benet College, with the following *amorphous* line under it, by whom composed we are ignorant:—

——— 'I had a brother once,
He grac'd a college, and was honour'd, lov'd, a-

P. 11. We have a long disquisition on the sla

proper place, but sadly out of joint in a pocket edition of Cowper. We are very happy to hear, "That *forty tons cubic measure of New Testaments* were destined to Jamaica alone, and that the government packets were found too small to hold them. The account of this occupies fifteen pages of as heavy writing as we ever remember to have got through; nathless, we are decided friends of emancipation: but we would rather have it in Cowper's verse than in Mr. Grimshawe's prose.

P. 22. We are got back to our unlucky ground, Homer. Cowper justly extolled the notes of Dr. Clarke, and calls him learned, judicious, and of fine taste, as undoubtedly he is. Now hear his editor: "Dr. Samuel Clarke. His *version* is not now in much estimation, though his notes are useful in the interpretation of the text of his author." Lord bless the man! Why his version is nothing but old *Barnes's*, with slight alterations and improvements; and for his notes being 'useful,' they are highly philosophical, grammatical, and recondite. So much for the great Samuel Clarke!

P. 95. "Sir John Hawkins," saith Mr. Grimshawe, "is known as the author of four quarto volumes on the general History of Music, and by a Life of Johnson. The former is now superseded by Burney's, and the latter by Boswell's." Now, Hawkins's History of Music is not superseded by Burney's, though simply as regards the *science of music*, Burney's is superior; but Hawkins's is a most learned, curious, and instructive work, that will not easily be superseded in these days of cheap books. Whether his Life of Johnson is superseded by Boswell's, Mr. Croker's last and very admirable edition will inform Mr. Grimshawe.

P. 120. Cowper remarks,—"I would that every fastidious judge of authors were himself obliged to write; there goes more to the composition of a volume than many critics imagine." Now we should have thought that it was not very easy to mistake the meaning of this sentence; and that Cowper alluded to the thought, the taste, the knowledge, the mental exertion required by a work. Not so Mr. Grimshawe: he alludes to the *cubic tons*—the work done per annum:—"It cost Lord Lyttleton twenty years to write the Life and History of Henry the Second. The historian Gibbon was twelve years in completing his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire; and Adam Smith occupied ten years in producing his Wealth of Nations." Mr. Grimshawe may add, if he pleases, that a late historian was employed more than *thirty years* in his History of Greece; and we have heard that a late eminent and popular book on Cookery, engrossed still a greater portion of human existence.

P. 131. We suppose that every scholar knows, loves, and venerates that fine indefatigable scholar, poor old Villoison, who used to read Greek when he was too poor to have a fire; and when not sufficiently *warmed* by a sentence, would run into his little kitchen to warm his fingers. Every scholar possesses his edition of the Iliad; and knows what learning and industry he brought to bear on that very curious point (on which Mr. Grimshawe, begging his pardon, seems profoundly ignorant), the TEXT of Homer, and on which we beg to refer him to the lucubrations of Messrs. Wolff, Herman, Raske, and Co., and to his compatriot Richard Payne Knight, or, as the foreign scholars call him, Ricardus Paine, Kt. It is then on Villoison's criticisms on the Homeric text that Mr. Grimshawe has the following note, (useful, no doubt, to Messrs. Saunders and Ottley's printers, but to whom else we cannot conjecture:)—"The *reveries* of learned men are amusing, but injurious to true taste and sound literature. Bishop Warburton's [illegible]oured attempt to prove that the descent of Æneas into Hell, in the 6th [illegible]k of the Æneid, is intended to convey a representation of the Eleu-

sinian mysteries, is of this description, when it is obviously an imitation of a similar event recorded of Ulysses. Genius should guard against a fondness for speculative discussion, which often leads from the simplicity of truth to the establishment of dangerous errors. *We* consider speculative inquiries to form one of the features of the present times, against which we have need to be vigilantly on our guard."

P. 149. "My dear friend, should Heyne's Homer appear before mine, which I hope is not probable, and should he adopt in it the opinion of Bentley, that the whole of the last Odyssey is spurious, I will dare to contradict both him and the doctor."—Note of the editor. "A German critic, well known for his *classical taste*," &c. Heyne was a most diligent scholar, a good grammarian, and learned archæologist; but for *taste*—credo cras, non hodie! Mr. Elmsley justly called him, after an older brother of the same order—Χαλκέττερος—or brazen-bowelled. Why is not Mr. Grimshawe ever right by chance? It is lucky for him that old Parr is not alive. How his wig would have bristled! his pipe fulgurated!

P. 150. "If you happen to fall into company with Dr. Warton again, you will not fail, I dare say, to make my respectful compliments," &c. Note. "Dr. Warton, distinguished for his History of English Poetry," &c. Not so, Mr. Grimshawe. Brother Joe never wrote such a work—but brother Tom did: but then brother Tom was no Doctor: see the title page to the history.

P. 153. "You must know that two odes composed by Horace have been lately discovered at Rome: I wanted them transcribed into the blank leaves of a little Horace of mine," &c.—No note by the learned editor; so we, per force, must write one. These two odes are clumsy forgeries. They were said to be discovered in the Palatine library, and communicated by Gasper Pallavicini the sub-librarian. We will give one. Carm. Lib. I. Od. 39. ad Salium Florum:

Discolor grandem gravat uva ramum;
Instat Autumnus; glacialis anno
Mox hyems volvente adiret, capillis
Horrida canis.

Jam licet Nymphas trepidè fugaces
Insequi, lento pede detinendas,
Et labris captæ, simulantis iram,
Oscula figi.

Jam licet vino madidos vetusto
De die lætum recinare carmen;
Flore, si te des hilarum, licebit
Sumere noctem.

Jam vide curas Aquilone sparsas
Mens viri fortis sibi constat, utrum
Serius lethi citiusve tristis
Advolat hora.

The *false quantity* in this ode, we shall leave Mr. Grimshawe to detect. The other ode possesses a similar one.

P. 203. "If you have Donne's Poems, bring them with you; for I have not seen them many years, and should like to look them over." Note. "Dr. Donne was the author of some beautiful sonnets and hymns; a few of which are inserted in Iz. Walton's Life of him." And these we believe to be all that Mr. Grimshawe knows of him. If he had said, that amid the unconquerable ruggedness and quaintness of Donne's v there were some strong massive thoughts, and ingenious allusions, a unexpected turns, it had been well; but the epit spriate. Mr. Dyce could find but one sonn lection.

P. 323. Mr. Grimshawe calls Mr. Park "the editor of that *splendid* work, Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors."—Did Mr. Grimshawe ever see it? did he ever behold the plates?—In what respect is it splendid?

We have now gone through this new edition of Cowper's Letters, with the exception of the *fifth* volume, which is not yet published; and, as will be acknowledged, we have leniently glided over the errors of the editor. Mr. Grimshawe, we repeat, is, from all we hear, a most excellent clergyman, and a most worthy man; but he is one of the worst editors we ever met with.

We shall conclude with presenting to our readers the very curious communication of Cowper's manuscript notes on passages in Dr. Johnson's Life of Milton; they extend, unfortunately, only through the biography, and do not touch the criticism; for he seems to have relinquished his critical labours in disgust. Though short, they are worthy of attention, and will be doubtless acceptable to all who love the Poet's memory, and respect his poetical taste and feeling.

Johnson.—'But the products of his vernal fertility have been surpassed by many, and particularly by his contemporary, Cowley. Of the powers of the mind, it is difficult to form an estimate Many have excelled Milton in their first essays, who never rose to works like Paradise Lost.' *Cowper.* 'Nego.'

Johnson.—'I am ashamed to relate what I fear is true, that Milton was one of the last students in either university that suffered the public indignity of corporal correction.' *Cowper.* 'Why?'

Johnson.—'Plays were therefore only criminal when they were acted by academicks.' *Cowper.* 'Yes.'

Johnson.—'I know not any of the articles which seem to thwart his opinions; but the thoughts of obedience, whether canonical or civil, roused his indignation.' *Cowper.* 'Candid!'

Johnson.—'Of his praise, he was very frugal; as he set its value high, and considered his mention of a name, as a security against the waste of time, and a certain preservation from oblivion.' *Cowper.* 'Gratis dictum.'

Johnson.—Of these Italian testimonies, poor as they are, he was proud enough to publish them before his Poems: though, he says, he cannot be suspected but to have known that they were said, Non tam de se, quam supra se.' *Cowper.* 'He did well.'

Johnson.—'At his return, he heard of the death of his friend Charles Diodati; a man whom it is reasonable to suppose of great merit, since he was thought by Milton worthy of a poem, entitled, 'Epitaphium Damonis,' written with the common but childish imitation of Pastoral Life.' *Cowper.* 'Is that all?'

Johnson.—'Let not our veneration for Milton forbid us to look with some degree of merriment on great promises and small performances: on the man who hastens home because his countrymen are contending for their liberty, and when he reaches the scene of action vapours away his patriotism in a private boarding-school.' *Cowper.* 'O spite!'

Johnson.—'His father was alive; his allowance was not ample, and he supplied its deficiences by an honest and useful employment.' *Cowper.* 'Self-refutation.'

Johnson.—'Those who tell or receive these stories, should consider that nobody can be taught faster than he can learn.' *Cowper.* 'Do not teachers differ as much as learners?'

Johnson.—'I have transcribed this title to show, by his contemptuous ntion of Usher, that he had now adopted a puritanical savageness of

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DIES, SEALS, BOOK-PLATES &c.

thoughts were once adjusted, the words would come at his command.' *Cowper.* 'Did you ever write blank-verse?'

Johnson.—'This darkness, had his eyes been better employed, had undoubtedly deserved compassion.' *Cowper.* 'Brute!'

Johnson.—'But of evil tongues for Milton to complain, required impudence at least equal to his other powers.' *Cowper.* 'Impudence is the vice of fools, and therefore could not be one of his.'

Johnson.—'His last poetical offspring was his favourite. He could not, as Elwood relates, endure to hear Paradise Lost preferred to Paradise Regained * * Milton had this prejudice, and had it to himself.' *Cowper.* 'They were not proper objects of comparison. In their respective kinds perhaps they are equal.'

Johnson.—'He added some academical exercises, which perhaps he perused with pleasure, as they recalled to his memory the days of his youth, but for which nothing but veneration for his name could now procure a reader.' *Cowper.* 'Yet they deserve many.'

Johnson.—'His eyes are said never to have been bright, but if he was a dexterous fencer they must have been once quick.' *Cowper.* 'That'sno t necessary, the eye is in the wrist.'

Johnson.—'Visitors, of whom Milton is represented to have had great numbers, will come and stay unseasonably; business, of which every man has some, must be done when others will do it.' *Cowper.* 'Yet might it not be his general practice?'

Johnson.—'Milton's republicanism was, *I am afraid*, founded in an erroneous hatred of greatness and a sullen desire of independence.' *Cowper.* 'Good Doctor, 'tis a delicate and tender fear!'

Johnson.—'That his own daughters might not break the ranks, he suffered them to be depressed by a mean and penurious education. He thought women made only for obedience, and man only for rebellion.' *Cowper.* 'And could you write this without blushing? Os hominis!'

Johnson.—'It is not likely that Milton required any passage to be so much repeated as that his daughter could learn it; nor likely that he desired the initial lines to be read at all; nor that the daughter, weary of the drudgery of pronouncing unideal sounds, would voluntarily commit them to memory.' *Cowper.* 'Yet, after all this fine reasoning, the story perhaps was true. And whether true or false what does it signify?

Johnson.—'She knew little of her grandfather, and that little was not good.' *Cowper.* 'You are glad of that.'

We have nothing more at present to say on the subject of Cowper; but when Mr. Grimshawe's fifth volume appears, if we find it necessary, we shall make our remarks upon it.

OPERATION OF THE OLD AND NEW POOR LAWS; SURPLUS POPULATION; ALLOTMENTS OF LAND; COLONIZATION.

I. *An Address to the Paupers of Bledlow, in the county of Bucks, explanatory of the Situation of United Parishes under the Act for the Amendment of the Poor Laws, 4th and 5th William IV. cap. 76. By* Mr. George Stephen. *12mo, pp.* 41.

II. *The Malthusian Boon unmasked. With Remarks upon "the Poor Law Amendment Bill," as connected with it, and in which the real cause of the oppressive Burden of our Poor Rates is fully developed. By* a Friend to the Poor. *8vo. pp.* 16.

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III. *Prospects of Industry; being a brief Exposition of the past and present Conditions of the Labouring Classes. With Remarks on the Operation of the Poor Law Bill, Workhouses, &c. Containing the Influence of Machinery upon Labour, Hand-loom Weavers, Factory System, Change in the industrial Character of England from Agriculture to Manufactures, Effects of the Change, Poor Law Bill, Extinction of Out-door Relief, Allowance System, Workhouses, Home Colonization, Emigration, Waste Lands, Cottage Plots, &c.* By P. Gaskell, Esq. 8vo, *pp.* 44.

IV. *The Labourers' Friend; a Selection from the Publications of the Labourers' Friend Society, showing the Utility and National Advantage of allotting Land for Cottage Husbandry.* 8vo. *pp.* 300.

V. *Useful Hints for the Labourer.* 8vo. *Nos.* 1 *to* 38.

VI. *The Labourers' Friend Society, for bettering the Condition of the Labouring Classes, particularly in allotting to them small Portions of Land. Established at Wallington, in Surrey, in the month of July,* 1835. *By* Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. K.H. F.R.S. 4*to, pp.* 25.

1. *An Address to the Paupers of Bledlow, &c.*

MR. George Stephen was the person selected by the Bledlow paupers, as their agent to represent their case to the Poor Law Commissioners, and he obtained for them immediate and satisfactory attention to their representations. His very sensible address comprehends not only his report of the result of his application on their behalf, but some wholesome counsel which he offers them, and which, as it may be found useful to other persons similarly circumstanced, has been printed in a cheap edition, in order that it may be gratuitously distributed by the friends of the poor in the several parts of the country.

"I am enabled," Mr. Stephen observes on pp. 8 and 9 of his address, "to inform you in a general way, what will be your situation; and feeling as I do, that, as regards the sober and industrious among you, it will eventually be an improvement of your present one, I have great pleasure in giving you the information."

He then proceeds to point out the advantage of some of the provisions of the new law; even of some of those which have been most loudly objected to by the poor, as well as by a few of their professed partizans; such as the union of parishes; the distribution among real paupers of wholesome provisions in proportion to the numbers and ages of the persons in their several families, *instead of money;* the classification, according to character, age, and sex in the receptacles for the poor, or workhouses, and the provision ordered to be made for the education of the young, together with the absolute prohibition of intemperance, and the privation of all means of indulging it. There will not, we apprehend, be found, among those who denominate themselves the friends of the poor, many individuals who would object to these enactments of the new Poor Law. As local regulations, the greater part of them existed in some of the best managed districts in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, before the passing of the present law; but the *obligation* to grant relief in money rendered their enforcement nearly impracticable, and the industrious housekeeper was, in several districts, compelled to see beer shops, and even *gin palaces,* arise and flourish around him, and deriving no inconsiderable share of their prosperity from a fund designed originally for the relief of virtuous poverty.

Mr. Stephen, while he acknowledges that he does not concur in opinion with the framers of the bastardy clauses in the new Poor Bill, very properly points the attention of his constituents to those clauses, as imposing upon them additional obligation to prudence and forecast in all their intercourses, and especially in those of the more delicate and intimate description.

In reasoning the several important points on which the labouring classes have been at a sort of issue with landholders and farmers, Mr. Stephen particularly calls the attention of the working poor to the actual condition of their immediate employers, the farmers, whose case he represents as worse than their own; inasmuch as *they,* the farmers, are, in a great many cases, exhausting their capital on farms

held on lease at immoderate rents, and while they allow themselves and their families only a bare subsistence, are actually losing their all, and verging by sure steps to pauperism and beggary.

He has subjoined, in a note, authenticated statements of the outgoings and produce of four farms, of different magnitudes, in Essex and Surrey; the cultivation of which is attended with an annual loss to the farmer of a sum nearly equal to one-fourth of the rent, and a consequent diminution of *his* capital to that amount. There are, no doubt, great numbers of similar cases in the agricultural districts: some have fallen within our own knowledge; and while we admit the force of the argument which Mr. Stephen draws from these cases, in favour of that submission and feeling of contentment which he recommends his constituents to cultivate among themselves, we cannot admit that the evil has not an appropriate remedy, to which the attention of those who have it in their power to apply it, ought to be immediately called. That remedy is *such a reduction of the rents of farms still held under old and impracticable leases, as shall enable the farmer to cultivate his farm and adequately to remunerate the labourers employed on it, without precipitating the ruin of himself and family.* In the cases quoted by Mr. Stephen, the reduction of one-third in the rent would have been a great relief, both to the farmers and the labourers on the farms. We quote the following as an instance in point:—

On a farm which costs the farmer, per annum . . .	£1722
—and returns him only .	1612
—he loses annually . .	110

For this farm he pays, rent	£560
Labour	400
Poor rates . . .	80

—with other necessary expenses.

Now, if 200*l.* were deducted from the rent which he at present pays, he would not only be borne harmless, but have 90*l.* per annum to disburse in wages and poor rates, and the farm would still yield to the proprietor a rent of 360*l.* per annum, which is the utmost that it is worth, according to the present relative value of money and produce; and to which reduced rent, and perhaps lower, it must in a few years be brought, whether the proprietor like it or not. Well, therefore, would it become those who have the disposal of this question to consider it in time, and determine it rightly on *sound* principles of political economy, viz. of justice as between man and man, and in accordance with the dictates of the sacred Scriptures. By continuing their present course, and adhering to impracticable rents, landlords not only oppress the poor, and inflict ruin on a worthy race of farmers, whose places may hereafter be filled by much worse men, but also deceive themselves by an appearance of wealth which is unreal; and, in addition to all this, they are in perpetual danger of such a crisis as would be pregnant with calamity to all parties.

We all know on what authority the declaration rests, that "the labourer is worthy of his hire;" which hire, we presume, should never be less than a *subsistence;* and who it was that said "the poor ye have always with ye;" and we have little reason to doubt that those who oppress the poor and virtuous labourer, are in the sure road to the Divine displeasure.

Mr. Stephen has referred to colonization as providing one most efficient remedy for an excess of population in the agricultural districts. In this suggestion, upon which we shall hereafter remark more fully, we concur with him; but it is evident that colonization does not furnish a complete and fitting remedy, under all its circumstances, for the case of the Bledlow paupers. Their case involves the claim of him who tilleth the soil, to live, together with his family, by the fruits of the soil which he tills; and we presume that the owner of that soil has no more moral right to starve those who labour upon it, than the Jews of old had to muzzle the mouth of the ox that trod out the corn.

II. *The Malthusian Boon unmasked.*

"The system of Mr. Malthus," this writer observes, "in its naked detail, as presented to us in his original or first edition, *ascribes and traces the most part of human misery to laws of nature.* As a novel and hypothetical fancy, it struck; but soon finding that upon examination it had subjected him to

universal execration, in need of an apology, of a retreat from the *merciless* abyss into which he had plunged both himself and his fellow-mortals, he adopted the so less irrelevant than ineffectual remedy of 'moral restraint.'

"The system," it is added in a subsequent page, "amounts exactly to *this*, that marriage and having a family are luxuries, and therefore, like all other luxuries, should be confined to, and indulged in, by those persons *only* who are able to pay for them."

We do not defend the doctrines of Mr. Malthus, but think that his work justly merited that severity of criticism which it experienced; and we fully admit that to "increase and multiply, and replenish the earth," is a divine command, and that it cannot suffer violation, without entailing on those by whom it is violated, many and serious evils; whereas its conscientious fulfilment is connected with all the charities of human life, and even in the worst imaginable states of society, will ensure some cheering emotions to countervail the severest inflictions to which human nature is exposed.

But having made these concessions, we cannot accompany the author of the "Malthusian Boon Unmasked" any further. We cannot concur with him in imputing to the new Poor Law any accordance with the doctrines of Malthus, in violation of the Divine command: on the contrary, we think this author, in his observations, has himself scarcely touched the question of the Poor Laws; an examination of which must have involved facts too numerous, and details too minute, for anything like a satisfactory discussion of them in so small a space as he had allotted to himself. He merely glances at one or two anomalies which seem to arise out of the new system; forgetting that anomalies did also arise out of that which preceded it.

It is well known to have been one of the faults of the old system, that provision, designed originally for the meritorious poor and really necessitous, was often converted into a more than necessary provision for the criminal spungers on society, and sometimes into an encouragement to crime.

There were other evils in the existing system which called loudly for correction: and we presume it will not be denied, that the concurrent voice of the country had long been in favour of some attempt to remedy these evils, and that the new Poor Law was designed as a remedy for them.

The crying evil of the old system was the *compulsory* relief of the most immoral vagrants, in large towns, under the orders of magistrates, which orders those magistrates had not the power to withhold. This law, and the fact is within our knowledge, did often compel the overseers of large parishes in the vicinity of London, daily, at the close of each day, to distribute from 50 to 100 sixpences, out of the hard earnings of laborious and painstaking shopkeepers, to 50 or 100 of the most worthless of the vagrant tribe, who had been infesting the streets through the day, and at its close resorted to this fund for their support through the night in lewdness and *vice*, that they might on the following morning again travel in the beaten track of shameless vagrancy; out of which, so long as they could go forward in it with impunity, they felt no disposition to deviate into that of honest exertion of any kind. This, it will surely be admitted, was an abuse of the legal provision for paupers, which called loudly for correction.

Not much less to be deprecated was the abuse in agricultural districts, although arising out of quite different causes, of paying part of the labourers' wages out of the poor rates.

The new Poor Law aimed at correcting both these great abuses, by drawing a stronger line of demarcation than had previously existed between the rate payer and rate consumer; and so far its object was unquestionably laudable. Its efficiency for the accomplishment of its object, needed, of course, to be brought to the test of experiment; and we have heard or read nothing to induce us to believe that its operation has been so disastrous as some writers anticipated. It could not, on its first promulgation, fail to give a severe shock to many previously existing habits, customs, and interests; still, if we are rightly informed, it is even now so [illegible] problem, whether all those [illegible] nefits which its framers [illegible] see arise out of [illegible] already been

tion,' will not eventually be fully realized.

It is well known that those clauses of the new Poor Law which gave most offence to a large portion of the community, were the "bastardy clauses:" and that those clauses were designed to protect respectable members of society from formidable evils (such as domestic strife and public odium) which every *wanton*, who might find her way as a servant into a large family, had it in her power to inflict on the head of that family, by *swearing falsely*. Such of our readers as have taken the pains to examine the evidence submitted to parliament, will be aware of the strong cases which were brought before the legislature, when the bastardy clauses were discussed; and to such persons, especially if they happen to have had any experience as overseers of the poor in populous districts, the necessity for some attempt to devise a remedy for the evil will be quite evident, even though they should be led to question the fitness of the remedy adopted.

We scarcely need repeat, that we are as much opposed, as this writer can be, to the antisocial doctrines of Malthus; but there are, in our opinion, connected with the obligations of mankind to propagate their species, questions of civil polity, which it is the imperative duty of each individual seriously to examine, with a view both to the better regulation of his conduct as a member of society, and to the interests of his eventual offspring. Among these are the means of *education*, or of the *training of human beings, with reference both to their intellectual developement, and to the claims which society justly makes upon all its members for service*.

Without attention to these important subjects, a mere augmentation of the numbers of the human race, by the *reckless* procreation of children, will not prove a benefit but a bane both to the individuals and to society, and will, in no sober sense of the words, be a fulfilment of the Divine injunction to "replenish the earth;" ess it is to be contended that the of great numbers of graves with lies of *diseased* and *disowned* or of persons of more ma- ose vices, the fruits or its of want of instruction, have hurried them prematurely out of life, is a fulfilment of that command.

In the further prosecution of his argument this writer, after expressing doubts respecting the tendency of population, in free countries, to increase beyond the means of subsistence, offers some observations on the best means of disposing of any possible surplus of labouring hands, either by an extension of cultivation at home, or by colonization abroad. These points we shall notice, after we have considered the next article before us; which is,

III. *Mr. Gaskell's Prospects of Industry.*

Mr. Gaskell, in his preface, states, that he is "not amongst those who have joined the hue and cry against the new Poor Law, for," says he, "I am fully aware of the evils which have arisen from a mal-administration of parochial relief, and from a departure from the only legitimate grounds on which poor rates should rest." Yet on his concluding page he asserts "it has been said to the poor, 'you are in distress; to support you is ruinous to the rest of the community; profits are eaten up by poor rates; you are wrong, you ought not to be paupers, and you shall not be paupers; or if you will, you shall go to prison. A man who is a pauper is not worthy of being considered on equality with the rest of his species; what right have you to cherish a wife and family when you cannot support them? Overseers are as much to blame as you. Such a state of things can no longer be borne.' This is the language of the framers of the Poor Law Bill. It is a language at variance with religion, with humanity, and with sound and enlightened policy."

After perusing a paragraph so declamatory as that last quoted, against a measure which was unquestionably the result of much painful and anxious deliberation, and which, we have reason to believe, has done, and is still doing great service to the country, by overturning vicious systems, and ruinous practices, and by substituting for them less exceptionable means of administering relief to the poor, we might have been justified, notwithstanding the attention which Mr. Gaskell ap-

pears to have given to the subject, had we laid his pamphlet aside, and taken up the work of some more candid writer: but lest this gentleman, and those who incline to his views, should imagine that he has not received due attention from us, we will lay before our readers the few notes we have penned as we turned over his pages.

He begins by repeating the often-refuted objections to *machinery*, which we do not feel ourselves called upon again to rebut by rehearsing at any length the arguments in its defence. It has never been denied by the defenders of machinery, that it has a tendency, temporarily, to diminish the call for labour in certain channels, and thereby to create, for a time, a surplus of labour in the market: but, on the other hand, machinery has opened for that surplus, so created, new and in many respects better channels; while it has furnished improved means of supplying the wants both of the employed and unemployed, as well as of much higher social enjoyment to every member of the community, and of greater national advancement. Improvements in machinery have likewise been, in an eminent degree, favourable to the moral and intellectual advancement of the human race.

Nor should it ever be forgotten that, were the arguments which are brought against improved machinery carried out to their full length, they would lead to the rejection of the plough, the spade, and the trowel, because these are machines the use of which does necessarily diminish the demand for labour, and consequently of labourers.

But if the use of machinery be not altogether rejected, we see not how it is possible to fix any other limit to it than its capabilities. It does not appear to us practicable to draw any line of demarcation which will satisfy all the claims and prejudices of the various classes of society who have an interest in the question.

Mr. Gaskell refers to the excessive employment of children in factories as one of the evil consequences of the use of machinery. An evil it unquestionably is, and connected with the factory system, though not necessarily with machinery. It is an evil the removal or prevention of which may require, in addition to religious and moral inculcation on the parents and others who have charge of children, some stronger legal restraint. We have no doubt that a wholesome law is required in order to protect weak and defenceless infancy, both from the oppressive exactions of sordid commercial speculators, and the cupidity or supineness of unnatural and improvident parents; and surely, if there were wanting an argument in favour of deferred marriages among the poor, the evils which arise out of the cruel though (through the poverty of the parents) necessary introduction of children into factories at too early an age, to the prejudice of their physical constitutions, and always to the neglect and sometimes to the complete contamination of their minds, would furnish one. Greatly as the existence of such an evil is to be regretted, it is quite evident that it is a consequence, not of the introduction of machinery into factories, but of the demoralized state of the labouring classes; because the same neglect of the true interests of the rising generation, and the same disposition to oppress them as is found in factories, may be found in the cottages of many mechanics, even of the cotton spinners.

With respect to the domestic economy of the labouring classes, Mr. Gaskell knows little of the state of large towns, if he does not know that great numbers of parents who are raising families, or at least producing great numbers of children, and who could, were their habits domestic and industrious, earn as much per week as the cotton spinners could in their cottages, and some of them a great deal more, and who might thus enable themselves to raise their families in cleanliness and health, and give them a virtuous edution, do actually, by wasting the larger portion of their incomes in intemperance, in beer-shops and gin-palaces, deprive both themselves and their offspring of all real comfort and domestic enjoyment, and when sickness, or temporary want of employment, or any other misfortune comes upon them, have no resource, either in savings' banks, friendly societies, or any other depository, but fly to [illegible] support [illegible] of th [illegible] an a [illegible]

they apply for relief, to go into the workhouse.

On page 13, Mr. Gaskell quotes a statement by Mr. Babbage, which shows that a cotton spinner who, in 1810, earned 1*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* by spinning 400lbs. of cotton, at 1*s.* 3½*d.* per score, could, in 1832, by means of improved machinery spin 1200lbs. at 6*d.* per score, and earn 1*l.* 10*s.* But the circumstance of *one* cotton spinner having been able to do this, leads Mr. Gaskell, looking at that fact alone, and not at the greatly increased demand consequent upon the reduction of price, to infer that mechanism "*dams up the outlets of labour.*" To this inference, as far as we understand his terms, we object; and will refer him to page 26 of his own pamphlet, in which he has stated that between 1701, when there was no machinery, and 1833, when machinery had attained to its present height, the value of the British cotton trade for one year had increased from the inconsiderable amount of 20,000*l.* to the immense sum of 18,486,000*l.*, and ask him whether this great increase could have taken place had it not been for the introduction and improvement of machinery? We believe not. We also believe that, at the latter period, notwithstanding the use of machinery, the cotton manufacture employed beyond comparison the greater number of hands. It is well known, and has often been adduced in argument, that facilities for culture and manufacture, which depend more or less on machinery, by promoting consumption in proportion as they reduce the prices of the articles consumed, do in fact increase the demand for labour.

In advocating the claims of the hand-loom weavers, more particularly, whose earnings are stated to have declined from 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per week to 4*s.* 1½*d.*, in consequence of the competition with machinery, but who have nevertheless perseveringly adhered to the practice of their art, and refused to abandon it for more profitable employment when offered to them, Mr. Gaskell forgets that the hand-loom is itself a machine, and that the question at issue is not as to the introduction of machinery, but as to the abridgment of labour and reduction of expense by improvements in machinery. Mr. Baines, the member for Leeds, has, it appears, advocated the former on the sound principles to which we have adverted above; and we are surprised at finding his argument opposed by so untenable a doctrine as that improvements should not be allowed to progress, even though their advancement favour the general interests of society, when their progress offends the tenacity, to use a mild term, of any valuable class of society—the hand-loom weavers for instance—in favour of their own particular craft.

It is a curious fact, noted by Mr. Gaskell (p. 25), and one which tells strongly against the opposers of machinery, that, in 1700, the agriculturists were in this country in the proportion of 2 to 1 of the manufacturers; and that in 1830 the case was completely reversed, and the manufacturers were then in the proportion of 2 to 1 of the agriculturists. To those who consider how much moral, literary, political, and we would fain add religious improvement, are connected with the latter period, this change will not be an occasion of regret.

On page 16 Mr. Gaskell gives a comparative census of the population of Lancashire and Norfolk, the former a manufacturing and the latter an agricultural county, between the years 1700 and 1831, which represents the former as having in that period increased *ninefold*, and the latter at the rate of only one and three-quarters. It is also stated that, on a comparison of the entire population of England, the manufacturing and agricultural counties had increased in the proportion of 140 in the former to 50 in the latter. This calculation, if correct, proves that the less active habits of manufacturers are not unfavourable to a rapid increase of population, and we admit that it may be used, as Mr. Gaskell uses it, as an argument in favour of manual husbandry. It may also be used as an argument in favour of emigration, or of any other measure which may be calculated to place a part at least of an overflowing population in circumstances which will render greater physical exertion necessary for the procurement of subsistence.

Adverting to this fact, we deplore, as much as Mr. Gaskell can do, any diminution of agricultural cottages (page

13), in which poor families formerly maintained themselves in a desirable state of independence: this is, however, an evil, which the new Poor Law did not create, and which it does not, in our opinion, in the least aggravate, and cannot prevent. The remedy for this evil is the restoration of cottage husbandry, to which we shall now call the attention of our readers in a very few observations on,

IV. *The Labourers' Friend, &c.*
V. *Useful Hints, &c.*
VI. *The Labourers' Friend Society, &c.*

There are some aged persons who recollect those uninclosed plots of ground, of which there was formerly one in every parish, called the *common*, because upon it the resident agriculturalists possessed a common right of pasturage, and round it erected cottages, each inclosing and cultivating a small piece of garden ground. It will also be recollected that, about sixty years since, a great many acts of parliament were passed for the inclosure of these commons, and the allotment of them to the inhabitants, in quantities proportioned to their existing landed interests in the several parishes, and that there was at the time considerable discussion respecting the wisdom or expediency of this proceeding.

Its advocates could see no objection to it. It was in their judgment not only feasible but expedient. They regarded and defended it, as being merely the equitable division of a common property among the proprietors, assigning to each individual his just proportion.

Its opponents, on the other hand, augured from it consequences unfriendly to the interests of the poor. And it now appears that *time*, that great solver of doubts and rectifyer of opinions, by casting the light of truth on this question, has fully confirmed the doubts of those by whom the measure was opposed.

It now appears to have been one of its most fatal consequences, that it enabled the improvident fathers of families to alienate, for small sums of money which were soon dissipated, their portions of the common property, whereby the allotments of land have been severed from the cottages, and absorbed by the large farms; and as a necessary consequence, the families of many small cottagers have been thrown for support on the respective parishes.

Hence has arisen, in several agricultural parishes, a much more extended pauperism, and the introduction of pauperism into other parishes where it had previously been unknown. Thus, also, has it become an ascertained truth (for the documents contained in the works before us, and particularly in No. IV., demonstrate it) that under the old system of commonage the labouring agriculturists provided for their families more easily and with less expense than their richer neighbours can now provide for them by the operation of poor laws.

It has, under these circumstances, been proposed to return, so far as may be practicable, to the old system, by the assignment of small pieces of land and cottages on very moderate terms, with facilities for the cultivation of the land, to such labourers in husbandry as have families: thus enabling them to subsist, and train up their families, without parrochial aid.

The publications of the Labourers' Friend Society exhibit the system of cottage husbandry in its details, displaying its advantages, its successes, its effects in reducing or preventing pauperism, and its consequent claims to patronage as a means of elevating the virtuous and industrious poor, who inhabit the agricultural districts, above the contingency of pauperism. Its claims are so powerful, that we cannot withhold from them our suffrage, but wish the experiment all imaginable success.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that, among the regulations for the management of cottage husbandry, domestic habits, temperance, and religion occupy an important place. It is also laid down, as the result of much experience, that, in order to secure the desired benefits to the husbandman and his family, the land and the cottage should be contiguous. It is by redeeming small portions of time, with the aid of a wife and children, and the use of the spade, that the cottage husbandman renders the system subservient to his and his family's real advantage; and this he cannot do if his cottage and land are detached from each other. His garden and do[illegible] [illegible]re the obj[illegible] [illegible]ng

before he quits his home to labour for hire, and after he returns to it in the evening; and in the summer season he leaves not a little light work to be performed every day during his absence, by his family; but of this aid he would necessarily be deprived were his residence and land detached.

Colonization and *Emigration* are other topics embraced in some of these pamphlets, which we shall very briefly notice. The author of the Malthusian Boon, &c. as already remarked, contends that population does not increase in any country at anything like the rate assumed by the hypothesis of Malthus, and that the British Islands are by no means now full of people; and that certain economical arrangements, such as the cultivation of waste lands and substitution of steam or water conveyance for the services of draft cattle, would render our country, for ages yet to come, capable of containing and feeding more inhabitants by several millions than it now supports. Mr. Gaskell takes nearly the same ground, calling upon us to wait till it has been *proved* that we are overpeopled, before we begin to prepare for colonization. The fact of a great increase in our population has been long since proved to our satisfaction, by parliamentary returns; we are therefore somewhat surprised at the course of argument which these gentlemen have taken; and recollecting how much, with them, the want of adequate employment for the labouring classes had been a subject of complaint, we feel surprised at their demurring to the present discussion of plans of beneficial colonization, which would unquestionably, by diminishing the disposable surplus of labourers, raise their value in the labour market.

If we consider that the boundaries of our country are fixed by the immutable laws of Providence; that population swarms around us in all directions, and that manual labour is, as we all know, at a discount, what need have we of further evidence?

The existence of a surplus of able-bodied unemployed labourers is the only fact which we need consider; and being satisfied as to this fact, colonization, whereby a man who was a virtuous pauper in England, may in a few years become the proprietor of a farm in one of the colonies, offers itself for our relief.

Happily for us, our present state of international peace, affords both the means and the opportunity for extending colonization; and we trust that it will be so wisely conducted as not only to extend our connexions, but add to our influence in all other parts of the world, with which our common language and literature, as well as many natural ties, will be a permanent bond of union.

On the subject of *Education*, the only other point noticed in these tracts, we must for the present postpone our remarks; merely observing that, although it was not one of the professed objects of the new Poor Law to provide for general education, we have seen nothing in that law which is unfriendly to it: but that, the more the subject is examined, a strictly national education is found to be a question of considerable difficulty. T. F.

THE NEW RECORD COMMISSION.—No. III.

*The Pipe Roll of 31st Henry I.**

THE Pipe Rolls are the most important fiscal Records of the Court of Exchequer. They contain the accounts rendered from year to year by the sheriffs, farmers, and custodes of the territorial revenues of the Crown; by persons bound to pay to the Crown fines assessed by the King's Justices, either as punishments for offences, or as compositions for matters of special grace and favour; and also by the collectors of danegeld, censuses, aids, and other payments in the nature of taxes. The series of these Records commences with the second year of Henry II. and is complete from that period down to the present time with only two exceptions. Besides this long

* Magnum Rotulum Scaccarii, vel Magnum Rotulum Pipæ, de Anno Tricesimo-primo regni Henrici Primi, (ut videtur) quem plurimi hactenus laudarunt pro Rotulo Quinti Anni Stephani Regis, nunc primum edidit Josephus Hunter, S.A.S. 8vo. Lond. 1833. pp. 161.

series there also exists one incomplete Roll belonging to some anterior year. That Roll is the one here published.

The custom of entering these accounts upon Rolls, or parchment membranes, fastened together at the top, after the manner of judicial records, is supposed to have been coeval with the existence of the Court of Exchequer. The author of the ancient *Dialogus de Scaccario*, refers to the Pipe Rolls of Henry I. as records existing in his time, and the compiler of the *Liber Rubeus*, or Red Book of the Exchequer, states that he had seen several Pipe Rolls of that reign. All these Rolls, however, as well as those of the succeeding reign of Stephen, have disappeared, leaving behind them the present document as a solitary token that they once existed.

There being nothing in the document itself which directly fixes the year to which it belongs, its date has been a subject of conjecture and discussion amongst the comparatively few persons in every generation who interest themselves about such inquiries. An indorsement upon the Roll itself, written in an ancient hand, assigns it to the first year of Henry II.; and Spelman, in his Glossary (voce Achata), quotes it as a record of that date. This was probably the blunder of some superficial inquirer, who having found a series going back to the 2d Henry II. and one Roll besides, set that one Roll down to the preceding year, without any sufficient investigation. Attached to the Roll is a slip of parchment, upon which is written, in a modern hand, a refutation of this date, and an assignment of the Roll to another date. Prynne states that he had heard that this document was attached by Sir Symonds D'Ewes. It proves that the old opinion had no shadow of probability, first, because the unsatisfied balances in this Roll are not carried on in the Roll of 2d Henry II., which would certainly have been the case if that had been the Roll of the year immediately subsequent; and, secondly, because the Sheriffs, mentioned as accountants in the Roll in question, are not the Sheriffs of the 1st Henry II. as set forth in the Liber Rubeus.

The new date to which Sir Symonds D'Ewes referred the Roll, was the fifth of Stephen, and by that date it was quoted by Dugdale in his Baronage, in no less than forty-six places, and has generally passed current amongst antiquaries. Several membranes of the Roll are referred to by Sir Symonds D'Ewes, as containing authorities in support of this opinion; but the passages themselves are not quoted, and we are therefore left to conjecture upon what grounds, and upon what particular entries, he relied.* The probability seems to be that he understood the phrases 'tercii anni,' 'quarti anni,' which occur in several parts of the Roll, to mean the third or fourth year 'of the reign,' instead of the third or fourth year 'last past,' which was evidently the sense in which those phrases were here employed. Building upon the foundation of this mistake, Sir Symonds D'Ewes argued that the Roll belonged to the fifth year of some king's reign, and as the 5th Henry I. was too early for many of the persons named in the Record, and the Roll of the 5th Henry II. was in existence,

* Sir Symonds D'Ewes referred to Roll 14°. m. 2, Roll 5°. m. 1, Roll 12°. m. 1, as containing entries which, 'taken together,' established his opinion. Madox drew his conclusion as to the meaning of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, from two passages on the 14th Roll, one on the 5th, and one on the 4th, without any instance derived from the 12th Roll. He was probably not able to find one. The distinction between the membranes, which ought to have been pointed out, is not noticed in this volume, and it is difficult, therefore, if not impossible, for any one who has not access to the original, to form a judgment as to what passage upon the 12th Roll was referred to by Sir Symonds D'Ewes. As his date was established upon the comparison of passages from three Rolls, it is clear that a refutation founded upon a comparison of passages from only two of them, cannot be said to be entirely conclusive, and might lead to a supposition that the real meaning of Sir S. D'Ewes had not been discovered. Without, however, taking the trouble to unravel his mistake, the positive testimony as to the year to which the Roll belongs is quite sufficient to overturn his conclusion.

he set it down as having relation to the fifth year of the intermediate reign. It is quite evident from various historical circumstances brought forward by Mr. Hunter (pref. p. xi.), that the statements in the Roll are at variance with the condition of affairs in the 5th Stephen, and no doubt whatever can exist that Sir Symonds D'Ewes's date is equally erroneous with that of 1st Henry II.

Prynne, who entertained odd opinions upon antiquarian as well as other subjects, determined that this Roll belonged to the 18th Henry I. for no better reason than that it contains an allowance to the Sheriffs of London for oil to burn before the sepulchre of the Queen, and also for cloth to put over the Queen's sepulchre. The only Queen to whom these items can apply, is Maud, the first Queen of Henry I. who died A. D. 1118, in the 18th year of the King's reign. But it does not by any means follow that these expenses were incurred in the very year in which the Queen died; and indeed Mr. Hunter remarks (pref. p. xiii.), that these payments occur in several others of the early Rolls, in the same form and to the same amount, a fact which Prynne himself had elsewhere observed. Many other reasons, quite conclusive against Prynne's opinion, might be adduced, but one which Mr. Hunter has brought forward is sufficient, namely, that Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, who was not raised to the episcopal dignity until the 25th Henry I. is twice mentioned on the Roll.

Madox, whose labours upon this as upon every other subject, have been of signal use to all subsequent inquirers, addressed a Latin dissertation upon the date of this Record to Lord Somers. He sufficiently refuted all the previous opinions, but with peculiar diffidence declined assigning the Roll to any particular year. He declared it to belong to the reign of Henry I. but left 'the skilful' to decide more closely. Rather than set up an opinion upon his own authority, he even continued, throughout his History of the Exchequer, to refer to it as the Roll of the 5th Stephen; and in his list of the Barons of the Exchequer, has inserted no less than eight names, in the reign of Stephen, solely upon the authority of this Record.

Mr. Hunter, the editor of the present volume, appears to have approached the subject with scarcely less diffidence than Madox. He has qualified the date of 31st Hen. I. which he has placed upon the title page, with '*ut videtur*,' and has thought it necessary to apologize to the public for having 'ventured to advance a step farther' than his diffident and unobtrusive predecessor. So true is it that excellence in every thing is far removed from arrogance and presumption;—the superficial alone are to be found

'Amongst the rude, the boisterous, the loud.'

Mr. Hunter's opinion is partly derived from facts pointed out by Madox, and partly from particulars which have occurred to himself upon editing. Taken together, they appear to us to establish his proposition satisfactorily, and to prove, beyond all manner of doubt, 'that these are the accounts of the year ending in 1130, Sept. 29. This day falling within the 31st year of the reign of Henry I. the Roll would, according to the usual practice, be called the Roll of that year, although the affairs treated of in it would occur for the most part in the 30th year of that king's reign, his reign commencing on or about the 5th day of August.'—(Pref. p. xv.)

The grounds upon which this date is established are so numerous, that we cannot find space for them all, but we will shortly notice a few of the circumstances stated by Mr. Hunter, which we think sufficient to render the fact quite undeniable.

I. The Bishop of Winchester is referred to as holding the Abbey of Glastonbury, together with his Bishoprick. This can only allude to Henry of Blois, who was appointed to the Bishoprick of Winchester, A.D. 1129, and was consecrated on the 17th November in that year. The Roll cannot belong therefore to an earlier year than 1129.

II. Herveius the first Bishop of Ely, is an accountant upon this Roll. His death is placed by the better authorities on the 30th August 1131, but one Chronicler stat that it occurred A.D. 1133. Thus the Roll cannot belong to a later year than 11

III. Geoffrey Escolland accounts for the firm of the Bishoprick of Durham for the two years immediately preceding the conclusion of the account, and also for a balance of the firm remaining due at the death of the Bishop, upon whose death the Bishoprick was committed to this accountant. Ralph Flambard, the Bishop referred to, died on the 5th September, 1128. The first year of Escolland's account ended in September 1129, the second in September 1130. That is the year of the account.

IV. An old debt is charged in the account against Vincentius Abbot of Abingdon, and afterwards discharged, in consequence of his death. He died on the 4th of the kalends of April, 1130.

These facts seem to us sufficient to identify the Roll with the year ending on the 29th September, 1130. If any person however thinks them inconclusive, let him not upon that account determine that the matter is doubtful. Whoever will turn to the volume and Mr. Hunter's preface, will, upon a close investigation, find ample reason for concluding that Mr. Hunter is entitled to the credit of having determined this long pending literary question, and fixed the date of the Roll upon grounds which cannot be shaken. Henceforth it will be a mark of ignorance to denote the Roll by any other date than the 31st Henry I.

The Record itself is worthy of the pains which have been bestowed upon it. It stands next in antiquity to Domesday Book, and belongs to a period which is singularly devoid of authentic documentary evidence. In its pages we trace the immediate descendants of the men whose swords assisted the Conqueror, and who shared the spoils of conquest with him,—the great tenants *in capite* of Domesday. Genealogically, this little volume has considerable value, and of course in that respect its value is greatly increased by the certainty with which its date is now fixed. The number of entries in it relating to the descents of families, some of whom are of high importance, exceeds two hundred. Nor is it less worthy of the consideration of the topographer. The government of the cities and burghs, the possession and transfer of lands in particular counties, and occasionally in particular places, may here be often traced with great certainty. But it is to the legal antiquary, to the inquirer into the state of manners, to him who studies the progress of institutions and of civilization, that this document, however meagre and uninviting in appearance, is most valuable. Here, in the language of Warton's noble vindication of antiquarian studies, may

'The piercing eye explore
New manners, and the pomp of elder days.'

It presents as it were a picture of a great part of the kingdom 'in little;' and as the comparative anatomist, from the inspection of a small portion of the frame of an animal, can determine its size, its form, and its character, so, from the information contained in this volume, may be determined the moral standing of England at the period to which it refers, its comparative civilization, and the efficiency of its laws towards the attainment of the great ends of civil government. It is in this point of view that the series of the Pipe Rolls is most important. The descent of noble families, and the transfer of estates, however interesting as distinct subjects of inquiry, sink into insignificance when compared with that nobler study, the object of which is to develope the progressive influences of religion and laws upon mankind.

We will give a general description of the form and nature of the Record, and also exemplify its utility, by a selection of some of the passages which tend to illustrate the then existing condition of society.

The Roll consists of sixteen smaller Rolls, each of which is composed of two membranes, and contains the accounts of one or more counties. Thirty-one counties are mentioned as accounted for, besides various honours, burghs, and other peculiar and exclusive jurisdictions. The shires of Somerset, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, and Chester, are altogether wanting; those of Lancaster, Westmoreland, and Durham,

seem imperfectly accounted for, although it is probable that much of the apparent imperfection arises from our ignorance of the boundaries of those counties at the time to which the Roll belongs. With some trifling exceptions, arising from carelessness or exposure, all the existing membranes are complete; one of those relating to Hampshire has been lost, and it is not improbable that those belonging to the counties which are unnoticed, once existed, but have perished in the lapse of time.

The accounts are divided into two parts; one unentitled, except by the name of the county to which it belongs, and the other designated 'Nova Placita & Nove conventiones.' The first contains entries relating to the old accounts remaining unpaid upon former Rolls, and also entries of all continuous accounts, or accounts which occurred, as of course, from year to year. The second division, as its title imports, contains all the accounts arising out of the 'new pleas and new agreements' which had accrued during the past year. If when a fine was assessed it remained altogether unpaid, it was entered amongst the *nova placita* as a debt, thus:

'Ralph Fitz Godric owes one horse of the value of sixty shillings, that he should not be impleaded for his land.'—p. 118.

'Ralph Hauoc [Hawk] owes two girfalcons and two Norway Hawks, that he may have the same acquittance which his father had.'—p. 148.

'Agnes the wife of Geoffrey Talebot owes two marks of gold for her dower and marriage.'—p. 67.

The account thus entered, or as it was termed 'put in charge,' was passed as of course to the next year's Roll. The accountant was summoned to the Exchequer, to answer for the sum that was in charge against him, and upon his appearance the account was either discharged in whole, or in part, or permitted to stand over to the next Roll. If partly paid the entry was as follows:—

'Robert Fitz Payne renders account of seven marks of silver for the land of Ebrard his uncle. Paid into the Exchequer four marks of silver. And he owes forty shillings.'—p. 27.

'Robert Fitz Seward renders account of fifteen marks of silver for the office and wife of Hugh Chivill. Paid into the Exchequer four pounds. And he owes six pounds.'—p. 53.

'Robert de Cundet renders account of thirty marks of silver and two war horses, that the king would make peace between him and the Bishop of Lincoln. Paid into the Exchequer 100 shillings. And he owes 15 pounds and two war horses.'—p. 67.

If altogether discharged it runs thus:—

'William de Hocton renders account of 10 marks of gold, that he may have the wife of Geoffrey de Fauarc in marriage, with her land, and may have her son in custody until he is of age to become a knight; and, after that, that the said son may hold the said land under him the said William. He paid into the Exchequer 60*l.* for 10 marks of gold. And he is discharged.'*—p. 94.

'Hugh Fitz Ansger renders account of 20 shillings for certain false testimony. He paid it into the Exchequer. And he is discharged.'—p. 97.

'The weavers of Winchester render account of one mark of gold for their guild. Paid into the Exchequer 6*l.* for one mark of gold. And they are discharged.'—p. 37.

If for any reason the debt was permitted to stand over until the next year, the entry was merely a repetition of that made when the account was first entered amongst the '*nova placita*:' thus:—

'And the said Richard [Fitz Gilbert] owes 200 marks of silver for the aid which the king gave him against the Jews with respect to his debt.'—p. 53.

'Odo Fitz Chetelbert owes two hawks and two girfalcons for his father's land.'—p. 113.

'Robert Greuesac owes 20 marks of silver for a grant of the land which he took with his wife.'—p. 123.

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* The words are, 'Et quietus est!' He is acquitted; he has his 'quietus.'

The debt was thus carried on from year to year, until it was either paid or became desperate. Entries of the following kind frequently occur:—

'Robert Fitz Suein renders account of 29*s.* 2*d.* for a plea of treasure. By a pardon to the same Robert, 29*s.* 2*d.* because he is in ill health and has nothing. And he is discharged.'—p. 19.

'Robert and Alwold de Lectou render account of five marks of silver of a plea of Geoffrey de Clinton. By a pardon to the same five marks of silver on account of their poverty.'—p. 47.

'Hubert, the clerk of William Fitz Otho, owed two marks of silver, but because he is dead it is discharged.'—p. 145.

In these instances the discharge appears to have proceeded from the barons of the Exchequer, but occasions frequently occur, in which the pardon proceeded directly from the king; thus:—

'Roger Fitz Elyon, shieldmaker, renders account of seven marks of silver on account of the thief whom he concealed. By a pardon, by the king's writ to the said Roger, five marks of silver on account of his poverty. And he owes two marks of silver.'—p. 73.

'The men of Erleia render account of ten marks of silver for essarts.* By a pardon by the king's writ to the said men, ten marks of silver on account of their poverty. And they are discharged.'—p. 74.

'And the said sheriff renders account of 25*s.* of the aid of the burgh of Tameword [Tamworth]. By a pardon, by the king's writ, to the burgesses of Tameword 25*s.* on account of their poverty. And he is discharged.'—p. 75.

Accounts were often discharged by the king's writ, procured through the intercession of powerful individuals, thus:—

'Robert Adelelm renders account of one palfrey and one hawk on account of a plea of essart. It appears by the king's writ that he has delivered to the king one palfrey. And by a pardon by the king's writ to the said Robert Adelelm, one hawk, out of affection to William de Albini, of Brittany.'—p. 59.

'Fulk Fitz Theobald renders account of 14*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* for a plea of falsification. Paid into the Exchequer 106*s.* 8*d.* And by a pardon by the king's writ to the said Fulk, 10 marks of silver, out of affection for the King of Scotland. And he owes 54*s.* 8*d.*'—p. 61.

'Geoffrey Mauduit renders account of 7 marks of silver for a relief for his father's land. Paid into the Exchequer 5 marks of silver. And by a pardon by the king's writ to the same Geoffrey, 2 marks of silver, out of affection to the Earl de Warrenne. And he is discharged.'—p. 55.

So also accounts were often discharged by the king's writ, without any reason being stated in the writ. These discharges seem to have been of two kinds; one general, which exempted the person to whom it was granted from all payments of danegeld, or some other imposition; the other granted upon some particular occasion, and intended only to exempt the grantee from some one individual payment. Entries of both these kinds of writs are very numerous; they are all in this form:—

'By a pardon by the king's writ to the King of Scotland, 108*s.*'—p. 115.

Accounts often stood over for several years, being transferred annually from Roll to Roll, and sometimes without any payment being made on account. In this Roll there are some accounts of five years standing, and probably many beyond that date, although there is nothing in the entry to show the fact. The following entry refers to a debt at any event four years old:—'The Bishop of Chichester owes 44*l.* 15*s.* on account of the old firm of the Abbey of Glastonbury.'—p. 68. Sigfrid, Abbot of Glastonbury, became Bishop of Chichester, A.D. 1126. 3 Gale, 334.

The accountants whose names appear upon these Rolls, are either private persons or public officers. The various occasions upon which private individuals became liable to pay fines to the crown, will be remarked upon hereafter, at present we shall

* 'Essarts' were encroachments upon forests.

confine our attention to the accounts rendered by those who may be considered as public officers. The most important of this class of accountants was that ancient officer the sheriff, or *vicecomes*. The accounts rendered by sheriffs occupy considerable space in the volume before us, and throw much light upon the duties which anciently belonged to their office. Their appointments were derived from the crown, to whom they paid large fines on that account, thus:—

'The same Robert owes 400 marks of silver of his fine for having the county [Oxfordshire].'—p. 2.

'Baldwin Fitz Clare owes 28*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of his fine for the county [Berks.]' p. 122.

'Fulchered Fitz Walter owes 120 marks of silver of his fine for the shrievalty of London.'—p. 144.

All these are amongst the old accounts and are balances of larger fines. The sheriffs were probably appointed for one year, but occasionally purchased a longer tenure of office. Thus:—

'Robert de Stanlega owes 20 marks of silver for having the county [Staffordshire] for five years.'—p. 73.

'Hugh de Warelville renders account of 200 marks of silver of his fine to have the counties [Northamptonshire and Leicestershire] for five years. Paid into the Exchequer 20 marks of silver. And by a pardon to the same Hugh one hundred and four score marks of silver, because he only held it half a year.'—p. 85.

'Maenfinin owes 10 marks of silver for his fine, for having the counties [Bucks and Bedfordshire] for four years.'—p. 100.

Although it appears from these entries that the office was occasionally granted for a term of years, we imagine it was notwithstanding dependent upon the good behaviour of the grantee. Whether the instance of Hugh de Warelville was one of voluntary secession or of discharge, does not appear. The following entry shows that the office could not be given up without the king's consent, and its usual accompaniment, a fine:

'William Lelutre and Geoffrey Bucherelle, and Ralph Fitz Herlewin render account of six marks of gold, that they may be discharged from the shrievalty of London. Paid into the Exchequer 3 [marks of gold] and they owe 3 marks of gold.'—p. 149.

'William de Balio owes 2 marks of gold that he may be discharged from the shrievalty of London.'—p. 149.

In the account for Oxfordshire is a curious statement of the amerciaments to which a late sheriff was subjected in consequence of misconduct in his office. We have not room to quote the entries, but they intimate that Restoldus, the late sheriff, accounted for several large sums in which he was indebted, on account of certain deficiencies in various enumerated articles; also for waste done in the royal forests; for moneys unjustly taken from the villeins and 'burgesses' of the king's demesne manors, for certain lands which he had held without paying any firm for them, and for 'the forfeitures of the county.' It would seem that, upon a change of sheriff, a sort of survey was made of the condition of the lands committed to him to farm, and in the present instance Restoldus was charged with the value of various deficiencies upon this survey.

One sheriff for each county was the ancient number, but there are upon this Roll many instances of two persons exercising the office jointly, and in London the account was rendered by 'the four sheriffs.' This number in London was of recent date and of short continuance. Fulchered Fitz Walter accounted alone for the balance of the previous year, and according to the entry we have before quoted above, fined for the office. The four sheriffs fined, it will be remarked, to be permitted to relinquish their office, and in this year also 'the men of London' paid the king 100 marks of silver that they might have a sheriff of their own electing (p. 148).

We have quoted one instance of a sheriff holding two counties, and the Roll affords several others. Osbert Sylvanus held Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (p. 7); Warinus, Dorsetshire and Wiltshire (p. 12); Bertram de Bulemer, Yorkshire and Northumberland (p. 24); William de Pontearch, Hampshire and Berkshire (p. 36);

Milo of Gloucester, Staffordshire and Gloucestershire (p. 72); and Geoffrey de Furnell, Devonshire and Cornwall (p. 152, 158). But the most singular instance of monopoly of office which the Roll exhibits, is that of Richard Basset and Alberic de Ver, who were joint sheriffs and farmers of no less than eleven counties at one time. The former of these gentlemen was Chief Justicier and the latter High Chamberlain to Henry I. It is evident that the emoluments rather than the duties of the office were considered in their appointments, which may be regarded as marks of personal favour from the king, inasmuch as we do not find that they paid any fines for their numerous offices.

At the time to which this Roll belongs, all the counties were let to farm to the sheriffs, at a certain annual rent or 'firm,' the account for which and its arrears, generally stands first upon the Roll. The arrears were accounted for under the title of 'vetus firma,' and the firm of the year of the account under that of 'firma,' or more generally 'nova firma.' Out of the firm the sheriffs were permitted to deduct all payments made by them on account of the king, either in salaries to his officers, for repairs of his houses, goods furnished for his household, or the support of state prisoners in their custody. After the settlement of that account, the sheriff accounted in like manner for the firm of all lands let to him by the king, and this, it may be remarked, was the usual mode of disposing of lands forfeited to the crown, until they were either restored to their former owners or granted out to other persons. Cities and burghs were also occasionally committed to the sheriff, but there are not many instances upon this Roll. The practice of committing the burghs to the townsmen to firm, had then commenced, and we find the burgesses of Lincoln paying a large fine that they might hold of the king in capite (p. 114). Canterbury and Dover are mentioned as let to the sheriff in firm (p. 63); and Malmesbury as held by its burgesses. The firm of the latter was paid by Hugo, the bailiff (p. 16).

The sheriff was also the collector for the crown for all fines assessed upon hundreds for murders, and accounted for them in two forms. In the first part of his account he accounted for fines and balances which had been either entered as debts, or partly paid at the time of his last accounting; and amongst the 'nova placita,' he accounts in like manner for the fines for murders assessed during the past year. We shall have occasion hereafter to remark upon the light which this portion of the account throws upon the state of crime in England.

The sheriff also accounted, amongst the *nova placita*, for danegeld, which was still maintained as an annual impost, and produced a considerable sum from every county. He was also the collector of the 'aids' levied upon the cities and burghs within his jurisdiction, with, as far as we have noticed, only one exception, which is York. That city was accounted for by Turgis, who is termed 'the collector for York.'—(p. 31, 34.)

The sheriff was not the only person who held lands in firm. Grants were occasionally made to other persons, who all consequently became public accountants, and appear in that character upon the Pipe Rolls. Burghs also were committed in firm to private persons, of which there are the instances of Northampton (p. 135); and 'the city' of Colchester (p. 138). Manors, which formed part of the royal demesnes, were sometimes granted in firm to the 'king's men,' that is, 'his tenants,' within the manor (p. 6). The royal forests were not granted in firm, but a census was collected from them, which is accounted for in these Rolls; and it is worthy of remark, that from the census of the forests there was always deducted one-tenth under the head of 'customary tithes,' an allowance which does not appear to have prevailed in any other account.

We must reserve our notice of the accounts rendered by private persons, and also the extracts we had selected in order to exhibit the manner in which the Pipe Rolls are calculated to illustrate the general state of society, until our next paper.

ON SHAKSPEARE'S SONNETS, THEIR POETICAL MERITS, AND ON THE QUESTION TO WHOM THEY ARE ADDRESSED, BY D. L. RICHARDSON.

(*Concluded from p.* 257.)

IT has been erroneously asserted by many writers on Shakspeare, that he was not conscious of his mighty faculties, and had no anticipation of his future fame. The following extract we think may settle this question:

"Nor shall Death brag thou wanderest in his shade,
When in eternal line to time thou growest:
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee."

The following magnificent sonnet, which also bears unanswerably on this point, we shall give entire. The dignity of the thoughts, the vigorous and appropriate expression, and the majestic force, freedom, and harmony of the verse, are beyond all praise.

"Not marble nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme;
But you shall shine more bright in these contents, [time.
Than unswept stone besmeared with sluttish
When wasteful wars shall statues overturn,
And broils root out the works of masonry,
Nor Mars's sword, nor war's quick fire shall burn
The living record of your memory.

"Gainst Death and all oblivious enmity
Shall you pace forth; your praise shall still find room,
Even in the eyes of all posterity,
That wear this world out to the ending doom.
So till the judgment that yourself arise,
You live in this, and dwell in lovers' eyes."

Some of the Sonnets, however, that appear to have been written in his youth, and before he had gained his reputation, are as full of graceful humility and a reverent regard for others, as his later productions are of a just and noble confidence in his own pretensions.

"If thou survive my well-contented day,
When that churl Death my bones with dust shall cover,
And shalt by fortune once more re-survey
These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover,
Compare them with the bettering of the time;
And though they be outstripped by every pen,
Reserve them for my love, not for their rhyme,
Exceeded by the height of happier men."

"Oh! how I faint when I of you do write,
Knowing a better spirit doth use your name."

This "better spirit" is supposed by some to be Spenser; but though Spenser is also alluded to by name in the Passionate Pilgrim, and with great praise, "the better spirit" is thought by other critics, and with some reason, to be Daniel, who had then a great reputation.

Leigh Hunt thinks that we may gather from the Sonnets that Shakspeare was lame. I suppose he alludes to the following passage, but it is perhaps doubtful whether it should be interpreted literally or not:

"As a decrepit father takes delight
To see his active child do deeds of youth,
So I, made lame by Fortune's dearest spite,
Take all my comfort of thy worth and truth;
For whether beauty, birth, or wealth, or wit,
Or any of these all, or all, or more,
Entitled in thy parts do crowned sit,
I make my love engrafted to this store;
So then I am not lame, poor, nor despised."

There is a line in another sonnet, of a similar description to the one above marked in italics.

"Say that thou didst forsake me for some fault,
And I will comment upon that offence;
Speak of my lameness, and I straight will halt,
Against thy reasons making no defence."

The fortieth Sonnet shows that he was accustomed to travel on horseback, and that, when vexed by his steed's dulness, notwithstanding his own sweetness and gentleness of nature, he could not help "provoking him on" with "the bloody spur,"

"That sometimes anger thrust into his side."

These Sonnets also prove that he was a warm friend and a passionate lover. Indeed, considering that he was a married man and a father, it must be confessed that his extravagant love for a notoriously low and licentious woman (Campbell calls her a married woman, though I recollect no passage in the Sonnets that exactly justifies him in so describing her,) certainly throws a shade upon his moral character; his thinking it necessary to publish and immortalize the matter, makes it a thousand times worse.

Shakspeare married at eighteen: his wife was eight years older. It is supposed that she did not contribute to his domestic happiness. One of his biographers imagines that he was jealous, but this is scarcely probable, I think, considering that he did not take her with him to London, but lived at a distance from her for many years.

It is certain that he neglected her in his will, in which her name was at first wholly omitted, and subsequently inserted with the bequest of "his second best bed." That he was unfaithful to her, is, I fear, pretty clearly proved by some of these "Confessional Sonnets," which seem to correspond in their character with a scandalous anecdote lately discovered by Mr. Payne Collier.

Burbidge, the actor, while playing Richard the Third, struck the fancy of a fair citizen, who appointed him to call upon her under the name of Richard the Third. Shakspeare overheard the assignation, and forestalled poor Burbidge. When the latter arrived and sent in his name, Shakspeare sent word back that William the Conqueror was before Richard the Third. Such gossiping and doubtful anecdotes as these, are perhaps scarcely worth repeating; but such is our eager interest in the slightest details connected with Shakspeare, that one cannot help treating them with more consideration than they really merit.

Various other glimpses into the poet's feelings and circumstances are scattered over the Sonnets, that I should like well enough to bring to the notice of my readers, but I have not room at present to pursue this portion of our subject any further.

I now come to the consideration of the question of, to whom are these Sonnets addressed? a mystery which has puzzled the critics as much as that of the authorship of Junius. Dr. Drake, though he afterwards urges, with considerable confidence, an hypothesis of his own, observes that, "an almost impenetrable darkness rests on the question, and no effort has hitherto, in the smallest degree, tended to disperse the gloom." Hazlitt acknowledges, in his occasionally familiar way, that of the "ultimate drift" of the Sonnets he can make neither head nor tail. Thomas Campbell is also puzzled, and remarks, "that it seems almost impossible to make out to whom they are addressed. Even the Schlegels have not attended, I believe, to this point, though so indignant at the contemptuous neglect with which the Sonnets have been treated by the poet's various biographers. The question might seem of less importance, if it were not for the very character of several of these little poems, which from the want of some positive information in this respect are perfectly riddles. It is well known that the smaller collection of Sonnets and other short lyrical pieces, which first appeared in 1599, was published by an ignorant and unprincipled bookseller of the name of Jaggard, without the author's sanction. In a published letter of Thomas Heywood's, to his own bookseller, Mr. Nicholas Okes, he alludes to this surreptitious publication, and observes, "the author, I know, is much offended with Mr. Jaggard, that (altogether unknown to him) presumes to make so bold with his name."

Now, though we have no direct evidence that the larger collection of Sonnets, respecting the object of which there has been so much conjectural criticism, was also published in defiance or without the knowledge of the author, I cannot help thinking there is every reason for supposing this to have been the case, when we consider the imperfect and unsatisfactory manner in which the work has been edited. The poems of Venus and Adonis ("the first heir of his invention"), published in 1593, and the Rape of Lucrece, published in 1594, were evidently superintended by the author, who dedicated both of them to his celebrated patron, the Earl of Southampton; but it is difficult to imagine that Shakspeare himself had anything to do with the first edition of the larger collection of Sonnets, which are dedicated with singular inelegance and ambiguity by the publisher to no one knows whom. It is strange that no critic (at least none with whom I am acquainted) has looked upon the publication in this point of view; for though this hypothesis does not enable us to reconcile or explain the many contradictions and mysteries with which the collection abounds as it now stands, yet it is reasonable in itself, and suggests the justice and propriety of our attributing much that is confused or objectionable in the selection and arrangement of the contents to a want of judgment in the publisher. The dedication, to which we have already alluded, is printed as follows, in the first edition:

" To · The · Only · begetter · of ·
These · ensuing · Sonnets ·
Mr. W. H. All · Happinesse ·
And · that · eternitie ·
Promised ·
By ·
Our · ever-living · poet ·
Wisheth ·
The · Well-wishing ·
Adventurer · in
Setting ·
Forth.

T. T."

The commentators have taxed their utmost ingenuity to discover who this W. H. can be. Dr. Farmer supposes that the Sonnets are addressed to William Harte, the poet's nephew; but this has since been discovered to be impossible, as he was not born before the year 1600, and the Sonnets were published in 1609, and some of them are known to have been written and circulated amongst the author's private friends eleven years before. Meres praises these "sugred Sonnets" in his "Wit's Treasury," published in 1598. The first seventeen were written to persuade the object of them to marry, and it is absurd to suppose they were addressed to a little child, as Harte must then have been. Besides which, he was of humble birth and pretensions, whereas there are innumerable passages in the Sonnets that plainly allude to a patron and friend of distinguished rank and influence. Mr. Tyrwhitt once pointed out to Mr. Malone a line in the 20th sonnet, which induced the latter to believe that W. H. stands for William Hughes.

" A man in hew, all hews in his controlling."

The name of Hughes was formerly written Hews. To this person Mr. Malone says, that it is probable the first 126 sonnets are addressed, and the remaining 28 to a lady. The play upon the author's own Christian name, in the 135th and 143d sonnets, seems in accordance with this notion :—

" Let no unkind, no fair beseeches kill,
Think all but one, and me in that one Will."

" So will I pray that thou may'st have thy Will."

It may be observed by the way, that these truly contemptible puns and equivoques, in a species of composition that was not addressed to a fixed circle, like the author's dramas, of which the occasional bad taste has hitherto been thought an unwilling sacrifice to the "groundlings," seem to prove an early and innate propensity to sins of this description. But no poet is perfect. The 20th sonnet, in which the word Hews occurs, is the most puzzling and inexplicable of the whole series. I would extract it entire, if it did not appear objectionable on the score of decency. If I understand it rightly, of which I am very far from being certain, it is in every respect a disgrace to the name of Shakspeare. (And yet how can we know that it is really his?)

The Reverend Mr. Dyce, the editor of a new edition of these poems, praises Mr. Tyrwhitt's "ingenuity" in the conjectures concerning Mr. Hughes, but without much cause. It is not certain that Shakspeare in this case intends to commit a pun on a name, because the word HEW, in Shakspeare's time, as Dr. Drake observes, meant mien and appearance, as well as tint. And it is possible that the poet is playing on the different meanings. Who is W. Hughes? "A Mr. Hughes," as Mr. Dyce calls him; he seems created for the occasion. He is a name and nothing else. Is it likely that such a person, of whom no one has heard, was the great patrician patron of our immortal Bard? And is it possible that he should have been addressed by Shakspeare in such lines as the following?

" Thou, that art now the world's fresh ornament,
And only herald to the gaudy spring."

" Against that time, if ever that time come,
When I shall see thee frown on my defects,
When as thy love hath cast his utmost sum,
Called to that audit by advised respects;
Against that time, when thou shalt strangely pass,
And scarcely greet me with that sun, thine eye;
When love converted from the thing it was,
Shall reasons find of settled gravity."

The following passages evidently allude to one "who was the observed of all observers," the object of more than one complimentary muse, and the patron of the learned.

" So oft have I invoked thee for my muse,
And found such fair assistance in my verse,
As every alien pen hath got by use,
And under thee their poetry disperse.
Thine eyes, that taught the dumb on high to sing,
And heavy ignorance aloft to fly,
Have added feathers to the learned's wing,
And given grace a double majesty."

" And having thee, of all men's pride I boast."

It is, I think, pretty clear that "a Mr. Hughes" is not the person who was "all men's pride," and who gave "grace a double majesty." But if Tyrwhitt and Malone fell into the error of giving Shakspeare a patron and a subject somewhat too humble and obscure, Mr. George Chalmers has made a very opposite mistake, and in his anxiety to find a sufficiently dignified object for the Poet's praise and gratitude, has fixed upon royalty itself. He insists upon it that the whole series of Sonnets (154) is addressed to Queen Elizabeth. To those who are familiar with the Sonnets, and the palpable indications that many of them are addressed to a male object, this opinion seems too ridiculous to be received with any other answer than a laugh. I have gone through the Sonnets several times with great attention, to satisfy myself as to the sex of the object or objects of them, and the following are some of the many passages glaringly opposed to the notion of Mr. Chalmers:—

"Look in thy glass, and tell the face thou viewest,
Now is the time that face should form another;
Whose fresh repair if now thou not renewest,
Thou dost beguile the world, unbless some mother." Son. 3.

"Is it for fear to wet a widow's eye
That thou consum'st thyself in single life?
Son. 9.

——————"Dear my love, you know,
You had a father; let your son say so."
Son. 13.

"Now stand you on the top of happy hours;
And many maiden gardens yet unset,
With virtuous wish would bear you living flowers." Son. 16.

"O carve not with thine hours my love's fair brow,
And draw no lines there with thy antique pen;
Him in thy course untainted do allow,
For beauty's pattern to succeeding men."
Son. 19.

"Lord of my love, to whom in vassalage."
Son. 26.

"The region cloud hath masked him from me now;
Yet him for this my love no whit disdaineth."
Son. 33.

"Gentle thou art, and therefore to be won;
Beauteous thou art, therefore to be assailed;
And when a woman wooes, that woman's son
Will sourly leave her till she have prevailed?

Ah me! but yet thou might'st, my sweet, forbear,
And chide thy beauty and thy straying youth,
Who lead thee in their riot even there
Where thou art forced to break a twofold truth,
Her's, by thy beauty tempting her to thee,
Thine, by thy beauty, being false to me."
Son. 41.

"Beauteous and lovely youth,
When that shall fade, my verse distils your truth." Son. 54.

"His beauty shall in these black lines be seen." Son. 63.

"Ah! wherefore with imperfection should he live,
And with his presence grace impiety,
That sin by him advantage should atchieve,
And lace itself with his society?" Son. 67.

"Thus is his cheek the map of days outworn."
Son. 68.

"Nothing, sweet boy," &c. Son. 108.

"O thou, my lovely boy, who in thy power."
Son. 126.

Queen Elizabeth must have been an old woman (about 64) when she was thus addressed by Shakspeare, according to Mr. George Chalmers, as his "sweet boy." The W. H. of the dedication, and the perpetual allusions to a male object, are no obstacles to our critic, who does not even hesitate to unsex the queen for the sake of his ingenious speculation. He supposes that the masculine phrases were addressed to her in her character of a sovereign? Some of the Sonnets that have a female object, are every thing but complimentary; and if they be really addressed to Elizabeth, either prove her majesty to have been a base and licentious woman, or William Shakspeare to have been guilty of a gross and malicious libel on a "virgin queen."

"In nothing art thou black, save in thy deeds."

"For I have sworn thee fair, and thought thee bright,
Who art as black as hell, as dark as night."

"O, though I love what others do abhor."

He calls her also, in different sonnets, "his false plauge," his "femal evil," his "coloured ill," and accuses her of "seducing his friend." Absurd as is the conjecture of Mr. George Chalmers, there has been no want of mad or careless critics to keep him in countenance. The early editors, Gildon and Sewell, both maintained that the whole collection is addressed to a female?

Some of the commentators have been puzzled by the amatory character of the expressions unequivocally applied in many instances to a male object. But it should be remembered, that in the age of Shakspeare there was very little distinction between the ordinary expressions of love and friendship. The latter frequently borrowed the strongest language of the former.

Warton observes, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth there were published entire sets of sonnets, devoted to the record of a species of tender attachment between male friends, which, though wholly free from any direct impurity of expression, or open immodesty of sentiment, would not be tolerated in these days. He alludes, as an instance, to the "Affectionate Shepherde," of Richard Barnfielde, printed in 1595, in a series of twenty "not inelegant" sonnets, which were exceedingly popular. The poet bewails his unsuccessful love for a beautiful youth, in "a strain of the most tender passion, yet with professions of the chastest affection." The meaning attached to the ardent phrases that are now confined to the intercourse of sexual passion, is not to be given by the modern reader to the same expressions in some of our elder writers. It will be generally admitted, however, that the revolution in our language in this respect is a very pleasant and proper one; and it cannot be denied, that in too much of the poetry of the 15th and 16th centuries, the effect of great originality, force, and beauty of the imagery and thought, is often injured by the disagreeable feeling, bordering on disgust, with which we encounter expressions that, however customary and decorous in the olden time, have acquired an air of indelicacy, in consequence of the great change that has since occurred in their meaning and their mode of application.

Dr. Drake has entered into a very elaborate and certainly a very ingenious and plausible disquisition, to prove that the first one hundred and twenty-six of the sonnets are addressed to Lord Southampton. I think, however, that I have discovered various reasonable objections to this hypothesis. The first seventeen sonnets, which so strongly urge the Poet's friend to marry, could scarcely have been addressed to Lord Southampton, because that nobleman, then not quite 22 years of age, assiduously courted Mrs. Vernon in 1595 (about 14 years before the Sonnets were published, and three years before they were alluded to by Meres* as being in private circulation amongst the poet's friends), and he married her (his marriage having been delayed by the interference of Queen Elizabeth) in 1599. In the next place, almost the only praise bestowed on these Sonnets, is that of extraordinary beauty, and I do not recollect that Lord Southampton has been celebrated for the wonderful perfection of his face or person, though, if his portrait in Malone's Shakspeare be authentic, he was by no means uncomely.† His wit and learning were, however, indisputable, and were warmly eulogized by Chapman, Brathwaite, Nash, and other contemporary writers; but throughout the 126 Sonnets, supposed to be dedicated to his merits, it is remarkable that there are but two allusions to any mental qualities.

The first of the following quotations almost implies a want of mind, or at all events that the world gave the object of the sonnet no credit for mental endowments, though his personal beauty was generally admitted:

"Those parts of thee that the world's eye doth view,
Want nothing that the thoughts of hearts can mend;
All tongues (the voice of souls) give thee that due,
Uttering bare truth, even so as foes commend,
Thy outward thus with outward praise is crowned;
But those same tongues that give thee so thine own,
In other accents do this praise confound,
By seeing farther than the eye hath shown.
They look into the beauty of thy mind,
And that, in guess, they measure by thy deeds;
Then (churls) their thoughts, although their eyes were kind,
To thy fair flower add the rank smell of weeds;
But why thy odour matcheth not thy show,
To solve is this,—that thou dost common grow."
Son. 69.

The next passage, however, is an acknowledgment, though on the part of the poet only, of his possessing mental excellence.

"Thou art as fair in knowledge as in hue."
Son. 82.

But even this compliment may have been extorted from the writer by the reproaches of his friend, who it appears was inordinately fond of praise,

* It is possible that Meres may have alluded to the Sonnets in the Passionate Pilgrim, published in 1599. Leigh Hunt has fallen into a sad mistake, in supposing that the 154 sonnets were not published till after the poet's death.

† His features were at all events masculine, but in the 20th Sonnet the poet exclaims—

"A woman's face, with Nature's own hand painted,
Hast thou, the master-mistress of my passion."

and no doubt felt somewhat piqued at the absence of all allusion to the qualities of his mind.

"I never saw that you did painting need,
And therefore to your fair no painting set.
I found, or thought I found, you did exceed
The barren tender of a poet's debt;
And therefore have I slept in your report.
This silence for my sin you did impute."
Son. 83.

"You to your beauteous blessings add a curse,
Being fond on praise." Son. 84.

"Farewell thou art too dear for my possessing,
And like enough thou know'st thy estimate."
Son. 87.

This last line seems to be a strange mode of address to a respected nobleman, and the poet's patron. If the object of the Sonnets was intellectually gifted, and it was thought desirable to please and compliment him, it would seem that mental endowments must have been of very minor importance in the poet's estimation, and beauty every thing, even in a man. As we observed before, in only two places in 126 sonnets, or 1764 lines, supposed to be devoted to eulogiums on a single male character, is there any allusion to his mind, while almost every line conveys some compliment to his exterior charms. Had he been distinguished for any other qualification than his pretty looks, we think Shakspeare was not the man to have done injustice to his merit. Even his moral character appears as doubtful as his intellectual. In Sonnet 33 he says, that as "full many a glorious morning" has permitted

"The basest clouds to ride
With ugly rack on his celestial face,
And from the forlorn world his visage hide,
Stealing unseen to west with his disgrace:
E'en so my sun one early morn did shine,
With all triumphant splendour on his brow;
But out! alack! he was but one hour mine,
The region cloud hath mask'd him from me now.
Yet him for this my love no whit disdaineth;
Suns of the world may stain, when heaven's sun staineth."

This surely implies something infamous in his conduct. But the subject is continued in the ensuing lines:

"'Tis not enough that through the cloud thou break,
To dry the rain on my storm-beaten face,
For no man well of such a salve can speak,
That heals the wound, and cures not the disgrace;
Nor can thy shame give physick to my grief."
Son. 34.

In Sonnet 35, the Poet exhorts him to be no longer grieved at what he has done, for

"Roses have thorns, and silver fountains mud."

But in Sonnet 95 he again alludes to his faults, and exclaims—

"O! what a mansion have those vices got,
Which for their habitation chose out thee!
Where beauty's veil doth cover every blot,
And all things turn to fair, that eyes can see!"

Is this the style in which Shakspeare would have addressed his distinguished patron?

It affords another very strong presumption against the notion that Lord Southampton was the object of so many of these sonnets by the greatest of our English poets, that his remarkable personal bravery, his gallant action at sea, in which he sunk a Spanish frigate, and was wounded in the arm, his many and strange duels, the personal and public assault on him by Lord Grey, his imprisonment in the Tower by Elizabeth, and his restoration to liberty and honour by King James, are in no instance in the slightest degree alluded to, though we should think that they must naturally have occurred to the mind of his friend and admirer, when collecting topics of sympathy or eulogium. It is to be observed also, that between the ages of Shakspeare and Southampton, there was only a difference of nine years, and yet the Poet alludes to the autumn of his own life, and the spring of the object of the Sonnets. The last Sonnet in the number supposed to be addressed to a male, speaks of him as a "lovely boy."

I find myself in some respects partly forestalled in these objections to Dr. Drake's hypothesis, by a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September and October, 1832. My notes on this subject, however, though not published, were printed as memoranda for my own use (on a few slips of paper only), at the *Hurkaru* Newspaper Office, in this city, at least four years ago, and I have still some of the proofs in my possession. I do not wish to deduct from the merit of the writer alluded to, but to protect myself from the charge of plagiarism on account of a mere coincidence of opinion. The contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine* has endeavoured to prove, in a very shrewd and able paper, that Lord Southampton is not the person addressed in the first 126 sonnets, and that the real object of them is Mr. William Herbert, subsequ-

Earl of Pembroke. This article is already so long, that I dare not encroach on the reader's patience with a regular analysis of the writer's argument.

I admire his sagacity and acuteness, and I admit that many of his illustrations tell with great effect; but yet I am by no means satisfied that he has solved the riddle which has perplexed and puzzled so many learned heads. I must just briefly state, that he places considerable stress on the following facts. The initials in the dedication may apply to the name W. Herbert, while they cannot be applied to H. Wriothesley (Earl of Southampton), except by an unjustifiable transposition. The first also was eminently handsome, and therefore worthy of the praises lavished on the beauty of the object of the Sonnets. Lord Southampton was in this respect not remarkable. The difference between the ages of Herbert and Shakspeare, agrees better with certain passages in the Sonnets, than that between Lord Southampton and the poet. The notice of "a better spirit," who interfered with our great poet's influence with his patron, alludes to Daniel (a highly celebrated and popular poet at the time), who it is known had dedicated to William Herbert; whereas Spenser, erroneously supposed to be alluded to, did not dedicate to Herbert. From these and other "united proofs," as he calls them, the writer conceives that "the question—to whom Shakspeare's Sonnets are addressed?—is now decided.*

I shall state my reasons for still remaining sceptical on this intricate question. The Earl of Pembroke, though certainly a patron of Shakspeare, was not so generally known as such, as Lord Southampton was, and the Sonnets frequently allude to the "publick kindness shown to the poet." Lord Southampton is said to have presented him with the munificent gift of a thousand pounds, a sum at that period equal to five thousand pounds in the present day. This large donation is supposed to have been bestowed on Shakspeare in the decline of his life, to enable him to purchase "New Place," at Stafford, when he was about to retire from public life. So early as 1594, in the dedication of the *Rape of Lucrece*, the Poet merely dedicates his book, but observes, "the love I dedicate to your lordship is without end." He also adds, "what I have done is yours; what I have to do is yours; being part in all I have devoted yours."* Is it likely that his noble patron, who appears to have favoured him with such warm friendship and generous assistance from the commencement of the Poet's career to its close, should have been thus indirectly slighted or insulted, as he must have been if the Sonnets, which are often expressive of such exclusive friendship, gratitude, and duty, were addressed to William Herbert?

In the account by the Oxford historian A. à Wood, of the life and character of the Earl of Pembroke, he is described as "learned and endowed to admiration with a poetical genius, as by those amorous and not inelegant airs and poems of his composition doth evidently appear; some of which had musical notes set to them by Henry Lawes." Can it be supposed that Shakspeare would have dedicated 126 sonnets to the praise of a poet whose pieces had been set to music by a popular composer, without a single allusion to his poetical genius? Shakspeare knew too well the nature of the commendation which a poet most

* Mr. B. Heywood Bright, in the October number (1832) of the Gentleman's Magazine, in which the second part of J. B.'s article appears, puts forth a claim to the merit of the same supposed discovery. He says, that in 1819 he had convinced himself by laborious researches that W. Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, was the person to whom Shakspeare addressed 126 of the sonnets. A friend, whom he refers to (the Rev. Jos. Hunter), acknowledges that his hypothesis was communicated to him, "many years ago. He (Mr. Bright) was warned, he says, that by delaying the publication, he was putting to hazard an honourable opportunity of securing to himself some literary reputation; but was prevented, by more pressing pursuits, from preparing his notes for publication."

* Dr. Drake has inadvertently omitted to notice these expressions, which would have told strongly in support of his own speculation. I am surprised that D'Israeli, with his passion for literary research, has not paid attention to this subject.

dearly covets, to be guilty of so offensive an omission. I would draw another argument against Dr. Drake and the Magazine writer who signs himself J. B.—(I believe John Boaden) from the inconsistent and contradictory character of the dedication. The more I think of it, the more I am convinced that Shakspeare had nothing to do with the publication of the Sonnets. It is clear as the sun at noon-day that some of the Sonnets are addressed to a male object and others to a female. But the dedication is addressed to a single individual, who is described as the "only begetter" of them. There has been a great deal of quibbling upon the word "begetter;" some critics insisting that it means the "obtainer," and others the object or inspirer. For my own part I think it means the obtainer, for this seems the most easy and natural interpretation, and is attended with the fewest difficulties, though it partly nullifies much of the ingenious conjectural criticism of both Dr. Drake and J. B. The Sonnets having been some years in circulation amongst the author's friends, we ought not to be surprised that they should at last have found their way into print without his sanction. The assertion that the person who gave or sold them to the bookseller is the only obtainer of them, is a bookseller's boast, *precisely in the style of a modern fashionable publisher.*

If Shakspeare had had any thing to do with the superintendance of the publication, he would hardly have allowed himself to be styled "our ever living poet;" or supposing that the practice of the age might have carried off the appearance of any peculiar impropriety in such a puff direct from his own bookseller, it is not to be credited for a moment that he would have left it to a mere trader to dedicate his work to either of his high and noble patrons. Shakspeare did not bring out his two first poems in this way. They were openly inscribed to his great patron, not giving him the sneaking and disrespectful address of Mr. W. H., but his full rank, the Right Honourable Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton and Baron of Titchfield.

That the whole of the 154 Sonnets cannot have been exclusively addressed to one individual, will admit of no reasonable doubt; and yet if we are to believe that the dedication was addressed to Mr. W. H., as the sole object of the Sonnets, the dedicator committed an egregious blunder. Is it likely that such a blunder would have been passed over by the eye of Shakspeare? The bookseller's application of the term 'adventurer' to himself, seems an additional indication that the risk and responsibility of the speculation were exclusively his own.

It is impossible, in Calcutta, to obtain every work that would be useful in literary inquiries of this nature; but I have had the good fortune to fall in with many books and separate essays in Magazines bearing reference to the present subject, and have been surprised that the dedication of the Sonnets should have been (as it appears to me) invariably misunderstood, and that no doubts should ever have been expressed as to the authenticity of the first edition of these poems. Every one knows that Shakspeare was careless to a fault in these matters; and though he once expressed to a friend his anger at the insolence of a bookseller who published his Passionate Pilgrim, without giving any notice to the author, the latter seems to have been more annoyed at the introduction into the volume of certain poems of his contemporaries under his name, than at the liberty taken with his own productions. His plays were repeatedly published in a surreptitious and most inaccurate and disgraceful manner, but it does not appear that he ever took any steps to check a system of piracy so much calculated to injure his reputation. Any other author would have sunk under the accumulated blunders and nonsense of his editors. But though it appears pretty clear, to my apprehension, that W. H. in the dedication, cannot be the "only" object of the Sonnets, I am not sure that some of them may not have been addressed to him; and as he was probably one of the private friends, amongst whom the whole of the Sonnets were circulated, his vanity might have prompted him to give copies of them to the bookseller, that he might see the same addressed to himself in a printed collection.

The bookseller, in his eagerness and

ignorance, perhaps misunderstood the "begetter" or obtainer, and attributed the whole series to him, instead, perhaps, of some half a dozen. He accordingly mingled them all together under one head, and occasioned that inextricable confusion which has since been the cause of so much painful and despairing research. If Shakspeare had had anything to do with the edition, I think he would have dedicated the work in an open manner to his faithful friend and munificent patron (his earliest and latest) Lord Southampton, and that he would have taken care so to divide and arrange the Sonnets, and to indicate the subjects, as to have made them intelligible to the reader. As they now stand, abstracting their poetical merit, they are nothing but a painful puzzle. It is perhaps worth while observing that the evidently authentic editions of the Venus and Adonis and the Rape of the Lucrece were both dedicated to the same patron, Lord Southampton, and both published by the same bookseller, Richard Fielde; but the spurious edition of the Passionate Pilgrim was dedicated to no one, and published by Jaggard; and the (as I suppose) spurious edition of the Sonnets was dedicated to two initials, W. H., preceded by a Mr., and published by T. T. (Thomas Thorpe), who I suspect was a bookseller of "no very good repute."

It may be thought by some readers that I have entered into this discussion too minutely; but I confess that I have reluctantly checked myself from entering into a more elaborate consideration of what I esteem a highly interesting literary question.

It is, I think, pretty evident, that, notwithstanding the extreme neglect which has hitherto attended these Sonnets, they are at last gradually emerging from their long obscurity. Within these last eight years several new editions have been published. In 1825 Mr. Pickering published an edition of Shakspeare's poems, but without a single note or comment, or a line of preface. Some time in 1831, Mr. Moxon (a young and enterprising publisher of great taste, and himself a writer of sonnets), published an edition of Shakspeare's and Milton's Sonnets, together in one volume. Mr. Pickering, besides his edition of 1825, published, in 1832, an edition which is included in the Aldine edition of the British Poets, a very tasteful collection. Mr. Dyce's introductory memoir and criticisms are good, but not sufficiently elaborate and minute. His remarks on the Sonnets, though quite laudatory enough of their poetical merits, betray a want of care and research when he enters upon the difficult question I have just discussed.

Shakspeare himself had a high opinion of his own Sonnets, which he appears to have thought would secure to himself and the several objects of them an immortal fame. And this is another reason why it is improbable that he had any concern in their publication; for, as it is clear that he intended to immortalize his friends, he would never have arranged the Sonnets in so obscure a style as to leave the objects of them to be guessed at.

Shakspeare somewhere styles the Sonnet the "*deep-brained Sonnet.*" Wordsworth says,

"Scorn not the sonnet, Critic; you have frowned
Mindless of its just honours; with this key
Shakspeare unlocked his heart."

Throughout the whole series of Sonnets our great Poet makes not a single allusion to his dramas. It is well known that he superintended two separate editions of his Poems, but not one edition of his Plays. In fact he was best known by his minor poems, which were very popular. His two first poems went through six editions in thirteen years: while, during the same period, Romeo and Juliet (his most popular play) passed through the press but twice.

To end at once this long article, the following are the conclusions I have arrived at. The Sonnets are incorrectly arranged by an ignorant bookseller; they are addressed to several different individuals, male and female, in some cases real and in others imaginary; some of them are possibly written in the character of Lord Southampton to the "faire Mrs. Vernon" (afterwards his wife), and some in the character of that lady to her lover; some are written in the poet's own character; and perhaps some two or three of them are the roduction of an inferior pen.

KINGSTON SEYMOUR MANOR-HOUSE, CO. SOMERSET.

(*With a Plate.*)

THIS interesting old mansion is of the age of Edward the Fourth, whose favourite badge, the rose-en-soleil, appears on the west gable. The manor was divided; but the resident lord, to whom the erection of the house may be ascribed, appears to have been one of the family of Kenn.

This is one of the most perfect and interesting specimens of ancient domestic architecture in the county of Somerset. It is a small building, its extreme length not exceeding 67 feet. The hall occupies the centre, and is 28 ft. 6 in. long, by 18 ft. in width. It has a window on the north, and another on the south side; the latter appears between the porch and the bay, which is a square of seven feet and a half on the inside, and forms the only means of communication between the hall and the withdrawing-room, which occupies the western wing of the building, and is 24 feet in length by 13 ft. 6 in. in width. The staircase is attached to this room, and entered from it, on the north side. The eastern wing, which is 31 feet and a half in length, and 18 feet eight inches in width, including the thickness of the walls, is separated into two rooms, the front and larger portion of which was the kitchen. The room beyond does not seem to have been devoted to mean uses. It has no external doorway, and it is difficult to imagine where space was formerly found for the offices which must have originally belonged to this handsome residence. As it does not appear that any subordinate buildings were ever attached to it, it is reasonable to suppose that they were included in some building detached, but not far removed from the main edifice. There is no chimney-piece in the hall, so that we may conclude that the fire was kindled on a hearth in the centre of the room. The chimney-piece in the withdrawing room is of stone, and singularly ornamented, and the ceiling is of wood-work, handsomely panelled.

The hall in this, as in the greater number of instances, has a lofty roof of timber, very finely constructed and of good proportions, but not distinguished by many ornaments.

I should not, however, omit to notice a little window handsomely canopied, which appears high up in the wall at the west end. It opens into the spacious apartment over the withdrawing-room, and was sufficiently large to give the host a commanding view of his assembled guests.

We must now speak of the exterior, which presents a highly decorated elevation towards the south. The west wing and the bay on one hand, and the north wing and the porch on the other, leave the hall deeply recessed in the centre, and their double gables rise so high as nearly to conceal the long line of its steep roof. The arch of the porch, and the upper windows in the wings, are distinguished by Pointed arches. All the other windows have square tops, with very highly enriched tracery. The windows differ in size; several have transoms and several are without, but the whole appear with their original ornaments complete. The masonry and construction of this house are good and perfect.

It is now the property of John Hugh Smyth Pigott, of Brockley Hall, Esq. and will be henceforth preserved with the care it merits.

The following particulars are entered in the parish register of Kingston Seymour, and dated 1727, by Mr. James Tuthill, then Rector.

"Kingston, the manor and estate of John de Burgh, grandson of the great Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, who leaving only three daughters and heirs, Hawise, Dervergild, and Margery, this manor and his other estates was parted between them; and Dervergild, who married Robert Fitzwalter, had this lordship for part of her share. It did not come to the said John from his ancestors, but as he was heir to Hawise de Llanvalley, his grandmother, upon failure of issue in that family. John de Kingston, who seems to have taken his name from his lordship, which was his seat, was Knight of this county and Dorsetshire in the 6th and 12th years of the reign of King Edward the Third."

This curious document is imperfect.

Yours, &c. B.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS.—No. IX.

LETTER FROM HUGH LORD POLWARTH, AFTERWARDS EARL OF MARCHMONT, TO AARON HILL, ESQ.*

I RECEIVED your letter, Sir, with the same sensation that one receives an excuse from a friend for whom one has waited several hours. The excuse is very kind; but as the pleasure which the friend himself would give, often consists in some degree in what one has to say to him, nothing he can say can atone for the being disappointed of saying what one had to say to him.

I did expect you in town with great impatience, so long as I imagined you was on the road; and when I learnt that you had put off your journey, I submitted to it as I do to the frost, or Sir John Eyles's curiosity, which renders the invention of letters useless or dangerous. I had a great deal to say to you, and nothing to say to him. And by what I could say, that he might see, I knew I could add nothing to your entertainment; for assurances of my constant admiration, gratitude, and respect, I knew, or I hoped, were unnecessary. But I will not now particularize to him the reasons why I did not write to you. I heard of you with great pleasure from several of your friends who took the pleasure of writing to you; and who had the charity in this hard weather to load you with their farthings; but as I knew you had a flame within, the warmth of which has often animated me, and the light of it directed me, I thought it the wisest part I could take to keep my copper to myself. Could I have sent you a letter I have lately received from the Forest,† I would have done it from mere vanity, or would do it now to explain to you what you enquire after in the beginning of your letter. One must be very insensible to the love of society not to make the approbation of such as you and him a principal motive of action; or one must have very low views indeed, where that approbation will not be a principal instrument to obtain one's end. But if the end proposed be not low, be not wages, be not money to hoard or to squander, what can it be so properly as the approbation and good will of those, whose opinion every man is determined by, and whose voice bespeaks merit. Ambition and vanity are both gratified by it. One sees it in the behaviour of others, and one feels a pleasure in that phrase of Tully—"virtutes sine virtute assecuti sunt, sed tantorum virorum studia sine virtute nemo assecutus est." You will easily perceive why this sentence struck me so much. To find a foundation for one's vanity without oneself is the task of most men, to rest upon so sure a foundation for it as I do has been the lot of few. No wonder, then, if I am covetous of preserving it; if knowing the penetration and virtue of the men, I take more pains than others to preserve the foundation on which I rest, a stranger in this country this day was seven years, and at present a friend to the most (if not the only) valuable men in it. So far now from wondering, as you flattering do, I dare say you will not be surprised that I think of retiring, like the bears in the cold weather, after pampering myself during the sunshine, to hide myself in a northern den, and suck my paws to subsist my vanity upon, or that I should follow the example of your Horatian lord mayor's horse—"ne ilia ducat."

I dare not even here [*blank*] you a receipt in full, there is so much more matter in your three lines than in his six pages, that even from a spirit of œconomy which he is possessed with for carrying on the War, he would never forgive you. Besides, the last time I saw him he rail'd at wit for two hours to Lady Hervey, which I told him was cruel, since no doubt he supposed she had none, or he would have been civiller to one of her qualifications. Perhaps he was angry at you for not answering him, as he is at me for not communicating to him a pamphlet, which he says you have wrote upon my furnishing you with materials.

I am, with the greatest truth, Sir, your most obliged, faithful, humble servant, POLWARTH.

London, 19th Jan. 1739-40.

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* From Mr. Long's Transcripts; see p. 146.

† That is, from Pope. EDIT.

HUGH EARL OF MARCHMONT TO AARON HILL, ESQ. ON THE DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM WYNDHAM.

Redbraes Castle, 5th July, 1740.

I cannot express, dear Sir, the sense I have of your friendship, nor how much I owe to you for the kind letter I have received from you. It is the first thing has made me look back upon England with some ease. But the prospect is not to be dwelt upon by me; what a dreadfull void do I find there. You know the greatness of the loss—it is national, it is irreparable. But you have not a just opinion of me, when you imagine any thing within myself can be a consolation. I have neither strength nor virtue enough: no man ever lost a better friend, and no man was ever less fitt to do without such an one. It was this weakness that gave him opportunities of showing to me how much and how sincerely he was so. Little did I imagine that those marks of honour he bestowed on me, those proofs of his affection that convinced me of what my vanity could not persuade me that I could merit, should ever confirm me unhappy. But even now that it is so, I value them more than the objects of the fondest hopes of those wretches who are such strangers to virtue that they forget decency. Let it be remembered that they smiled at his death. I would have that epitaph upon his tomb. And if they ever arrive at the power they long for, the History of Britain will shew the importance of the man who could alone stem the torrent of their insolence and tyranny. I feel so much for myself upon this occasion, that I am not surprised at these men doing the same. They had never felt the pleasure of acting with him for their country; and they found the discovery of their intentions had got the better of that candor they had long endeavoured to impose on. What creatures must we be when you, who know the species so well, expect some are to be merry in a week after this death. I am sure his widow nor his heir will not be so: and will a gang of patriots be so? I am sure his loss is greater to all real patriots than to his son, or to his widow: tho' either in his character of father or husband I never saw a better. And I am persuaded his son and widow have a just sense of it. They do not smile at his death. Let it only be known who rejoice at it, let him be reckon'd by those who knew no more of him; only opposite to these, he needs no other panegyrick.

Forgive me, nay I am sure you will, for the faults of this letter; a man more resigned than I have virtue enough to be, would be oppressed in this case. I have not the small relief of year after year. I have no expectation, dear Sir, but that of a long life after the loss of every man I love and esteem, of every friend, and of every amusement, —unless I co'd bring myself to take up with the modern pleasures of operas and Vauxhall; or attend the levees of those grinning scoundrels who rejoice at every national misfortune; or hunt, drink, and riot with those who delight in the pleasures of the country. No, Sir, if I could relish the friendship of a Wyndham, a Bolingbroke, and a Pope, those are no resources. I have nothing left but to continue to play the mole, and fling earth over my head as fast as I can: I am too unlucky a traveller to think of travelling with you. Friendship for me carrys a poison with it, that I am afraid is fatal. I would wish to think that I have lost all my friends, in order to preserve the other two, for happier friends and more successfull endeavours. I am sensible how foolish this is, but I think I am growing more so every day. I am sorry you think of my neglecting you; it is not you that people neglect, nor those in my situation who neglect others. Who or what is there in England now, to make it tolerable to me, but you and the thought that you sometimes think on me like a friend? Was I able to lay before you things in the light I see them, you would be convinced of it. And what is there in this place to induce me to neglect the only men and the only place I had a pleasure in? But I have made too many stops before I came to this part, to be able to go on with this subject. I had a letter from the Forest, dated June the 13th, before he knew any thing of the misfortune that has befallen all honest men. He had been ill of a fever himself, and was not perfectly recovered. How he may be able to support the news concerns me. A soul so sensible of friendship and the loss of such a friend, must ma-

shock very terrible. Among many motives to grieve, I am sure he will feel something for me. Why should I doubt it? He has no reason to flatter me, and he assures me of his friendship. To suppose he flattered me, would require more vanity than even my enemies charged me with having acquired for his and your, and our lost friend's friendship. I wish I was within reach of you to accompany you to see him, and learn the practise of philosophy from those who gave me the first light of the theory. And yet I dare scarce look out from this tomb. I was but an hour with the Duke and Dutchess of Queensberry, and I could not stand it; my behaviour was like this letter, so unequal and so unconnected, that I durst not return, but hurried to my earth and obscurity. I am very much obliged to my Lord Chesterfield and Mr. Lyttelton; they have things more important to think of than me. God grant them success and spirit to preserve till they attain it. Forgive this long and odd letter; it would be longer were I to indulge the only pleasing employment I have had since I left you. I have not so much as look't into a book; I must try to grow a rock or a statue as fast as I can. If I do, your name and two more inscribed on my heart, shall keep me out of the garden of our next Minister. I am yours.

[In the Marchmont Papers, 1831, vol. ii. p. 216, is a letter from Pope to the Earl of Marchmont, on the death of Sir William Wyndham, dated June 22; at p. 222 another, in which he transcribes part of a letter of Bolingbroke on the same subject; and at p. 226, a letter of Bolingbroke to the earl direct, also on their recent loss.]

LETTER OF THE HON. A. HUME CAMPBELL,* BROTHER TO THE EARL OF MARCHMONT, TO AARON HILL, ESQ.

Sir, *London, July 10th*, 1740.

The daily expectation of seeing you in town, and not knowing where you was, or how safely to convey a letter to you, have prevented my acknowledging the receipt of yours with the letter to my brother. I could not prevail with myself to delay giving him the pleasure of hearing from you till I might meet with a private hand to carry it, and therefore sent it by the post, so as it could not be read without tearing or keeping it; and I expect every day to hear it came safe. I have had a letter from him since he was informed of the loss of Sir Wm. Wyndham. You know my brother, the warmth of his friendship, and sincerity of his heart, and can easily imagine how he was affected. It is too much to copy out of his letter, which I shall shew you as soon as I can have the pleasure of seeing you; though I do not care to give you any pain, yet I ought not to conceal the scituation of his mind from you who can best relieve him. I can assist him in business and common occurrences; but as he is now affected, I can only bear him company.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you on Sunday next, if you are not better engaged. When I knew you only as an author, I admired and esteemed you; it is the heart only that commands affection; you will therefore believe me, that your tenderness for a brother I love and respect, at a time when your goodness was conspicuously beneficial to him, could not fail to produce a warmth of affection and gratitude never to be rooted out. Give me leave to assure you, from a warm though desponding heart, I not only join with my brother in wishes to deserve your friendship, but shall constantly endeavour to merit your esteem, and what is more to me (if I could suppose it separated) study to acquire your affection. I cannot feel this without tears for you. Some malignant planet seems to blast every resource, every friend my Lord and I have, one after another. God knows, it's influence will soon be vain; there are but few left, and if these go off I shall find no difficulty to wean myself from the world. I am told my Lord Bolingbroke is ill; I hope it is not true; should any thing happen to him, my brother is buried in Scotland; for my part I am so distracted between the dead and living, that I don't know among which to be numbered; tho' I am not at a loss which I should choose if I was not to aggravate the cares of

* M.P. for Berwickshire, from 1734 to his death, Solicitor to the Prince of Wales, 1741. Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, and 1760.

those I am unable to comfort. You know my twin brother, and cannot be surprised we should think alike. Is it not shocking to perceive an indifference in some for the great national loss so lately suffered, and an unwillingness (to call it by the tenderest name) to be assisted by the only man who is able to supply his place, could he be prevailed upon to come over and help us: I can ascribe it to nothing but a sense of his superiority, or a fear of his virtue. Is it not time, then, to cease drawing in such a sett—to retire and avoid things which must give pain and uneasiness! I have troubled you too much: your goodness will overlook it, and believe me, most sincerely, your most obliged and affectionate servant,

A. Hume Campbell.

Letter of David Mallet, Esq. to Alexander Pope, Esq.

Dear Sir, *Openheim, Aug. 19th.* *Hanover, Aug. 26th.*

Tho' this letter comes to you from the banks of the Rhine, and in sight of two formidable armies, I write it with as much tranquillity as you will read it in your garden, or by the side of the Thames. This campaign has hitherto been as harmless as a campaign can be; Sporus might have made it without endangering his complexion, or B. his courage.

When we were introduced to the Marechal de Coigney, he told us, with great politeness, that if it depended on him, he would give us the pleasure of a — battle, or at least of a skirmish. Knowing us to be Englishmen, he concluded that we must take delight in the combats of our gladiators at Fig's Theatre, and so would have given us an entertainment à l'Angloise.

That great general amuses himself, very innocently, with reading the memorable events of time in his almanack. The Count d'Eu and his brother the Prince of Dombes (who by the way is very like a late acquaintance of your's, John Bull of Sudbury) play on the fiddle. They are the first violins of the blood; and regaled us the other day with a concert, where they themselves were the chief performers, in a Lutheran church. This scene diverted me infinitely. While your greatest lords and finest ladies are obliged to pay, and afterwards to flatter, such things as Senesiny and Farinelli, and all for a song,—I, without the expense of one farthing or one ly, have been fiddled to by two grandsons of Louis the Fourteenth! By this you will find that I have had the honor lately to be very much in what they call good company. And it is true. The Prince of Conti (who is handsomer than the whole family of the H—, and no less gracious than he is handsome) had the goodness to talk with me for seven or, I believe it might be, eight minutes, of hounds and horses, wolves and wild boars. The Prince of Carignan, first prince of the House of Savoy, and director of the Opera in Paris, condescended to advise me concerning my travels.

May I never hope for the pleasure of hearing from you, that you are well, and have not forgot me? By saying just that and no more, you will give me the most agreeable piece of news that I can receive, or you yourself send. Believe me I am in no treaty with Curl, to furnish him any letters for his second volume; and if he has no more influence with the clerks of the Post-office than with me, yours will come very safe, as it will be most welcome to, dear Sir, your most affectionate, faithfull servant, D. Mallet.

P.S. Mr. N—— is extremely your humble servant; and we beg leave to send, by you, a thousand good wishes to Mrs. B. for the continuance of her good humour and good health.

Letter of Philip Earl of Chesterfield to Aaron Hill, Esq.

Sir, *Aix La Chappelle, June 6th.*

Your desiring to hear of me, and from me, was a mark of your friendship which I have too just a value for not to comply with, even with impatience, since it gives me an opportunity at the same time of assuring you of that regard and esteem, which you so well deserve from every body, and which I wish were better worth your acceptance from me. The sincerity of my friendship for you is its chief, if not its only merit, which makes it so unequal a return for yours, which is not only a satisfaction but an ornament to those who enjoy it, especially after the declaration you have publickly made and so strictly kept, who

those are alone, to whom you will be a friend. Your friend the Dean, not content with your bare friendship, often says to you *orna me*, which in him is the greediness of a miser, for nobody wants it less; but I, who am much poorer, and consequently less greedy and more modest in my demands, call upon you only for your friendship, which I shall look upon as ornament sufficient.

To give you, then, some account of my health, since you are so kind as to concern yourself about it, I will tell you that these waters, which I have now drunk four days, have as yet had no sensible effect upon it. When I arrived here, I was already much the better for the exercise of the journey and the change of air; and if I continue to mend in the same proportion for some time longer, I shall have a better opinion of my recovery than I left England with. The Spa, where I go next week, is, I am told, to lavish its treasures of strength and spirits upon me, and my journey afterwards in the South of France, to secure and confirm 'em. If so, I am resolved to be a better manager of my new acquisitions than I was of my original stock, and if I don't turn miser, I will at least be a good œconomist of health for the future; though born without a strong natural turn to œconomy. Nay, I'll even turn missionary of it, and preach to you, who I think want conversion much, and have as yet felt no symptoms of that grace. I shall banish, if not break, all your bottles of Madeira and orange brandy, and substitute in the room the fair water of regeneration.

I have heard and indeed thought but little of England since I left it; I am advis'd only to think of agreeable objects, and should one then turn one's thoughts towards England? My own constitution affords me still a better prospect than that; it is possible to be retrieved at least. But I look upon that of my country to be in the desperate case of a patient, to whom the physitians allow the last liberty of eating and drinking whatever he pleases, when there's nothing more to be done for him. If upon this same principle of mine, of not thinking into England, you sometimes chuse to think out of it, lett me, with one more out of it, sometimes share those thoughts, and lett me hear that I have that share. For I assure you, that even that one more cannot be more sincerely and truely, your faithfull, humble servant,

CHESTERFIELD.

THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF DE BATHE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, June* 16.

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1803, p. 305, is an engraving of an old mansion called Barton House, in North Tawton, Devon, accompanied by a very brief letter, stating the correspondent could give no information about its ancient possessors. For the reasons which I am about to mention, I think it not unlikely but that the place alluded to by your correspondent was *Bathe* House (which being in the *Barton* of Bathe, he calls *Barton* House), the ancient seat of the family of Bathe, or De Bathe, "which name (says Harris, in his Biog. Brit. vol. i. p. 533) the family either took from or left unto an ancient seat of that name called Bathe-house (in the parish of North Tawton, in the heart of the county of Devon), the principal place of the family's residence, where we find it of so long standing, that our author says (Danmonii Oriental Illust. p. 50), it ran so very far back that he could not trace out and overtake the original thereof."

Of this family was Sir Henry de Bathe, Chief Justice of England about the middle of the thirteenth century, whose tomb in Christ Church, Oxford, is the second in point of antiquity there, and of whom and his quarrel with King Henry the Third, Harris gives a long account,—that the King was so much exasperated to see de Bathe likely to be acquitted upon his trial, he mounted his throne, and with his own mouth made proclamation as follows: "If any man will slea (slay) Henry de Bathe, he shall not be impeached for his death, for I do here plainly declare him acquit and guiltless for the same." (Holinshed, vol. i. p. 244.) But after this, the King again took him into favour, an

even promoted him to the Chief Justiceship. Of this family was Hugo de Bathe (from whom I am descended), who settled at a very early period in this country, where he obtained several extensive grants of land in the counties of Meath and Dublin; and it appears on record that his descendant Mathew de Bathe obtained a grant from Edward the Third, of the manor of Rathfeigh, in the county of Meath, with the advowson of the church of the same, "as heretofore granted by Hugh de Lacy." The same individual obtained the custody of the King's manor of Leixlip. He died in 1350, leaving John de Bathe his son and heir, who obtained a confirmation from the crown of the said manor and advowson. He was chief magistrate of Dublin, and became possessed of the manor of Drumcondra, near this city. James Bath was Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer in 1547. He died in 1572. His son John was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and died in 1586. His eldest son William was second Justice of the Common Pleas; but dying in 1599 without issue, the estates reverted to his next brother John, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1634, and was succeeded by his eldest son James, whose eldest son Luke was created a Baronet at the Restoration, and in both Acts of Settlement were contained provisoes for his restoration to his estates, which the then Duke of York (afterwards James II.) claimed under a proviso in the *first* Act of Settlement, vesting in him 'The Regicides' Lands,' meaning those which had been 'possessed by Oliver Cromwell and 67 others therein named as regicides;' but although it appears by the report of the then Earl of Anglesey, that none of Sir Luke's estates had ever been possessed by any of the said regicides, yet he was at length obliged to yield to the great power of the Duke, and to accept from him a lease of 99 years (which expired in 1767), at a pepper-corn rent of only *one* of his estates (Athcarne, county of Meath, containing 1200 acres), and to give up all his other estates, Drumcondra, Glassnevin, Ballybough, Balgriffin, Clontarf, Baldoyle, &c. co. Dublin, Laudenstown, &c. co. Kildare, besides valuable property in Dublin and Drogheda. Sir Luke died in 1672, leaving an *only* son Sir Peter, who died without issue. Sir Luke had three brothers who survived him; his next brother, John, died unmarried; his second brother, Peter, was the grandfather of *my* grandfather; his youngest brother, Andrew, died without male issue. I have a *full* account and pedigree complete of the family, from the time of their first settling here; but lest it should be deemed by you as not possessing sufficient *public* interest, I shall not trouble you further with it.

Harris gives an account of William Bathe, an Irish author, who was born in 1564, and died in 1614. He dedicated one of his works to his uncle Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare. In a note, he (Harris) gives a list of the several branches of the Baths of Ireland, and a brief account of them; but he mistakes in representing Luke and *Sir* Luke to be two *different* persons, owing to the circumstance of his having been created a Baronet between the time of passing the first and second Acts of Settlement. Sir Luke was then the representative of the Baths of Drumcondra, being the *eldest* branch, but Harris states it to be a distinct branch; so that, instead of *eight* branches which he sets out, there were but *six*. There are now but *two*, Drumcondra and Knightstown. The former represented by myself, and the latter (including *Cashel* and *Morton*, as stated in Harris) by Sir William Plunket de Bathe, whose father James Michael Bath, on being created a Baronet in 1801, re-assumed, by the King's sign-manual, the ancient family name of de Bathe, after its having fallen into disuse for upwards of three centuries. The Athcarne estate (co. Meath), on failure of male issue in that branch in 1620, came back by settlement to the eldest branch. In the Dublin Penny Journal (No. 28, vol. 1.) there is given a view of Athcarne Castle, with an account of it; and in No. 12 is a view of the wooden house in Drogheda, built in 1570 by Nicholas Bathe, and taken down in 1824.

The writer of the article on Athcarne Castle is mistaken in stating that Knightstown, the property of Sir William de Bathe, has been so long possessed by the family, for it was not until about the year 1610 that his

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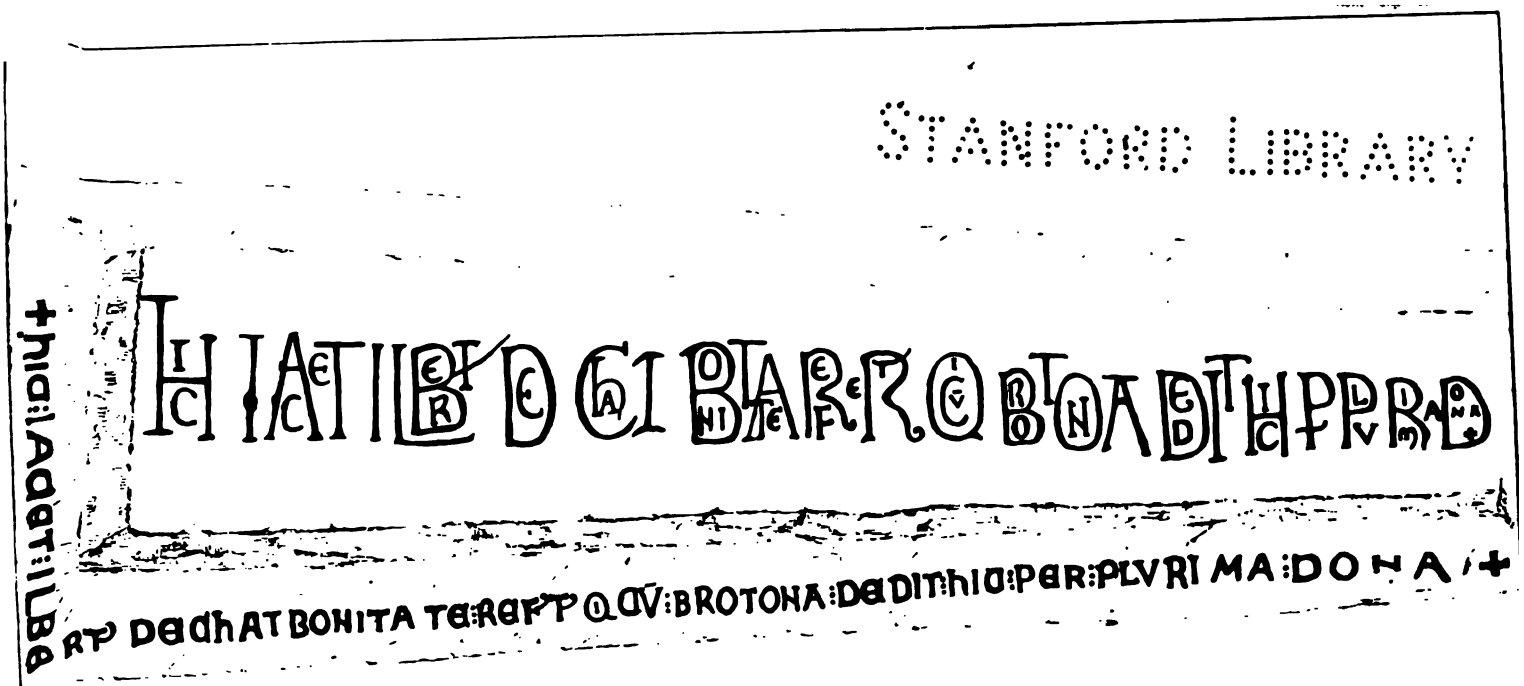

Gravestone of Ilbert de Chaz,
formerly at Farley Priory, and now at Lacock Abbey Wilts.

ancestor Thomas Bath became seized of it. The families of Knightstown and of Athcarne were both younger branches of the Baths of Drumcondra, near this city, which from the year 1350 they made their chief seat of residence. On the failure of male issue in the Athcarne branch in 1620, that property, by family settlement, reverted back to the Drumcondra line, from which I am descended.

Sir Peter Bath was married to Margaret Talbot, the niece of Richard Talbot, the favourite of King James, who subsequently created him Duke of Tyrconnel, and appointed him Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Through this influence the King, even before he had repealed the Act of Settlement, restored Sir Peter to his estates. Upon the death of Sir Peter without issue, his cousin-german (the son of his uncle Peter) James Bath, my great-grandfather, became entitled to the estates as heir at law; but the widows of Sir Luke and Sir Peter thereupon, in 1693, betrayed the possession to the Crown, and set up the ninety-nine years' lease before-mentioned, which was allowed in 1700 by the trustees of forfeited estates. It was sold in 1703 to Mr. Somerville (subject however to the lease), as part of the private estate forfeited by King James.

JOSEPH HENRY BATH.

GRAVESTONE OF ILBERT DE CHAZ.

(With a Plate.)

THE accompanying fac-simile of this very curious Inscription has been recently published in Mr. Bowles's "History of Lacock Abbey," at which place the original is preserved; and we have been induced by its singularity to transfer it to our pages.

A practice of which instances are found in some Roman inscriptions, and which was imitated by our earliest monastic scholars, is here exhibited in excess. Within such letters as afford cavities practicable for the purpose, those letters which immediately follow are placed (in small); the extent of the whole being thus compressed in a surprising degree, at the same time that the height of the inscription remains very considerable, and is therefore more visible at a distance, however difficult a task it may prove, on closer inspection, to decipher it.

Other instances of this species of writing are the epitaph on William Deincourt, in Lincoln cathedral, about the year 1100 (engraved in Dugdale's Baronage, Hearne's Trivetus, Gough's Monuments, vol. ii. pl. xiv. Pegge's Sylloge of Inscriptions, pl. iv.); that of Bishop Roger, at Salisbury Cathedral, 1139 (engraved in Archæologia, vol. ii. pl. 13, Gough's Monuments, vol. i. pl. iv. Gough's Camden, vol. i. pl. xi.); and that on Archbishop Theobald, at Canterbury, 1161 (in Archæologia, vol. xiv. pl. 10); and the dedication stones of Tewkesbury and Postling (in Pegge's Sylloge of Inscriptions, plates i. and iii.); but none of these are so much compressed as the epitaph before us; and the only inscription which in this respect approaches it, is that on the dedication stone of St. George's, Southwark, engraved in Archæologia, vol. ii. pl. xiii., Gough's Monuments, vol. i. pl. iv., and Pegge's Sylloge, p. 56. The epitaph at Magdeburg, in Germany, of Edith, an Anglo-Saxon Princess (though supposed to be not quite so ancient as her time), is also engraved in this style; see the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. c. i. 195. In the epitaph of the Conqueror's Queen, at Caen, engraved in the Introduction to Stothard's Monumental Effigies, p. 3, the contrivance of inserting some letters in small is partially adopted, but only to a very moderate extent.

The length of the present inscription is 4 feet 9 inches, the height of the first stroke of the letter H is six inches, that of the last letter D 3½ inches. When read at length, it forms these two Leonine hexameters:

Hic jacet Ilbertus de Chaz bonitate refertus,
Qui cum Brotona dedit hic perplurima [dona.

The monks themselves appear to have felt that this puzzling involution of the letters was here carried to too great an extreme; and in consequence they had the inscription repeate length, though in a much sm

round the margin of the stone. With respect to this smaller inscription, it is worthy of observation that its antiquity is probably but little removed from that of the larger one: from fifty to a hundred years is perhaps all the difference. The letters are all squarer; and the E and C are closed, the former taking a round back, as is usual in what are termed Lombardic characters; but it is very remarkable that, in one part (near the centre of the inscription, when the carver may have been doubtful of his space) the contractions of the original are retained much as before,—in the words REFERTUS, QUI CUM— The name of the party is in the smaller inscription spelt CHAT, though in the larger the final letter is clearly different, and may be safely read as Z, which orthography is supported by some charters which will be quoted presently.

This curious gravestone was brought to light at Monkton Farley in Wiltshire, in the year 1744, after having been buried for two centuries; a rabbit-warren having been formed over the site of the priory church! On the ground being levelled, in the year mentioned, the pavement of the chancel appeared nearly complete, and several gravestones and skeletons were disclosed. Two of the former were adorned with sculpture, one of them representing a prior named Lawrence, and the other a man's bust and a lion, which, from its situation near the altar, was attributed to the founder. These, it is feared, were destroyed; for when Mr. Gough made inquiry respecting this inscription of Ilbert de Chaz in the year 1772, he was told "it had lately been broken to pieces* to mend the roads!" Such was probably the fate of the other sepulchral memorials; but the unique monument before us had fortunately been removed from the power of the destroyers, having been transferred by Lord Webb Seymour, the owner of Farley, to the congenial shades of Lacock Abbey, where it is now carefully preserved, but little injured by time or its long interment.

The researches of Mr. Stapleton into the records of Normandy, have developed the origin and history of Ilbert de Chaz. Cats (as it is now written), the place from which he derived his name, is a parish in the arrondissement of St. Lo, and canton of Carentan. St. Georges and St. André de Bohon are parishes in the same canton. The following charter is from the cartulary of the neighbouring Abbey of Montbourg:

"Notum sit omnibus presentibus et futuris quod ego Ilbertus de Caz do et concedo in perpetuam elemosinam abbatie s'c'e Marie Montisburgi, ecclesiam de Caz, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, libere et quiete, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum, concedentibus domino meo Unfrido de Bohun, et nepotibus meis Willelmo de Greinvill et Bartholomeo le Bigot, et ut firma sit imperpetuum hæc donatio signo dominice crucis hanc chartam confirmo et munio coram subscriptis testibus, Ilberto ✠ Unfrido de Bohun, Bartholomeo le Bigot, et multis aliis."—(fol. 104.)

Having accompanied the Bohuns to England, Ilbert was enfeoffed by them in Wiltshire: and the following extracts from the Confirmation charter to Farley priory of Humfrey and Margaret de Bohun, to which Ilbertus de Chaz is himself the first witness, set forth his "plurima dona," and prove the justice with which that phrase was employed in the epitaph:

"Præterea concedimus eis et confirmamus *Broctonam*, quam ILBERTUS DE CHAZ eis dedit, solutam et quietam ab omni servitio ad nos pertinente. . . . . Et decimam de Cluttona cum uno homine sex solidos reddente in eadem villa, ex dono Ilberti de Chaz, et ecclesiam de Ferenberga post mortem Haraldi presbyteri, et ecclesiam de Cluttona, ex donatione predicti Ilberti, et ex dono ipsius decem solidatas terræ de Hethesingtona (*vel* Hethelhamtune)."

This charter not only fully exhi-

* Mr. Gough in consequence copied in the Archæologia, vol. ii. (in illustration of an essay on Bishop Roger's tomb at Salisbury, above mentioned) a very imperfect copy of this inscription, which had been engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1744, shortly after its first discovery. See the account of the remains in Gent. Mag. vol. xiv. p. 139, copied in vol. i. of Camden's Britannia, by Gough. The plate engraved for the Archæologia is also printed in Gough's Camden, vol. i. pl. xi. and in his Sepulchral Monuments, vol. i. pl. iv. Though Mr. Gough afterwards heard of the original being at Lacock, he appears never to have seen it, nor to have obtained a correct copy.

bits the "many gifts" of Ilbert de Chaz; but it fixes his æra as a contemporary of Humfrey de Bohun the Sewer of King Henry the First, who died in 1185, thus showing the date of this very ancient and curious monument.

The "Brotona" mentioned in the epitaph is Broughton in Wiltshire, near Melksham, and the manor there given by Ilbert de Chaz received the same name of Monkton which was applied to Farley itself. In 1526, as appears from a roll in the Augmentation Office, the priory received from the manor of Monketon in Broughton a yearly income of 13*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, from Clutton 4*s.*, from Farneburgh 12*s.* 8*d.*, and from Hichilhamton 8*s.*; so that they had good reason to preserve the memory of this liberal benefactor.

J. G. N.

ANCIENT TENURES RELATING TO ARCHERY.

IN the feudal times, when persons held estates, lands, &c. of the kings of England, by grand and petty serjeantry, on condition of performing certain services, the Archer's implements were not forgotten; and in several of our ancient histories are to be found the descriptions of many tenures which relate to bows and arrows, a few of which we extract for the gratification of the curious reader.

The first we meet with is a poetic charter, said to have been granted by William the Conqueror to the Hopton family, and runs thus:

"To the heyres male of the Hopton, lawfully begotten,
To me and to myne,
To thee and to thyne,
While the water runnes, and the sun doth shine;
For lacke of heyres to the kynge againe.
I William, kynge,
In the third yeare of my reign,
Give to thee Norman Hunter,
To me that art deare,
The Hoppe and Hoptowne,
And all the bounds up and downe,
Under the earth to hell,
Above the earth to heaven,
From mee and from myne,
To thee and to thyne,
As good and as fayre,
As ever they myne were,
To witness this is sooth,
I byte the waxe with my tooth,
Before Jugg, Marode, and Margerie,
And my third son Henry,
For one *bowe* and one *arrowe*,
When I come *to hunt upon* Yarrow.

Aston Cantlou, county of Warwick. This manor was held of the king in *capite*, by the service of finding a foot soldier. with a *bow* without a string, [illegible] or cap, for 40 days, as [illegible] be a war in Wales.

Auri and Hole. Walter Aungerin held one caracute of land in Auri and Hole, in the county of Devon, by serjeantry, that whensoever the king should hunt in the Forest of Exmore, he should find for him *two barbed arrows*.

Bicknor. Cecilia Muchgrove held the manor of Bicknor, in the county of Gloucester, by the service of fifteen shillings, to be paid yearly, viz. by the serjeantry of keeping a certain wood, in the Forest of Deane, by means of one man with *a bow and arrow*.

Blandford Bryan. Eve, daughter and heiress of Ralph de Stopham, acknowledged to hold as of the inheritance of the said Eve, a certain tenement in Blandford Bryan, in the county of Dorset, of the king in *capite*, by the service of finding for the king, in his army in Wales, one footman, with a *bow* without a string, and an *arrow* without feathers.

Bradeford. Ralph de Stopham held a fee of the Earl of Winchester, at Bradeford, in the county of Wilts, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly rent of assize, and he was to find for the said manor, one footman to serve the king with a *bow and arrow* for 40 days, at the costs of the said Ralph.

Brineston, county of Chester. This manor is held of the king in *capite*, by the service of finding a man in the army of the king, going into Scotland, barefoot, clothed with a waistcoat (or shirt) and breeches (or drawers) having in one hand a *bow* without a string, and in the other an *arrow* unfeathered.

Brudeley. Ralph de (le) Fletcher held in the town of Brudeley, in the county of Lincoln, one messuage and two oxgangs of land, and six acres of wood, with the appurtenances, of the king *in capite*, by the service of paying

yearly twenty *fletched arrows* at the Exchequer.

Bryanston. Ralph de Stephen, held the manor of Bryanston, in the county of Dorset, by the serjeantry of finding the king, as often as he should lead his English army into Wales, a boy carrying a *bow* without a string, and an *arrow* unfeathered, at his own proper costs.

Chettington. Roger Corbet held the manor of Chettington, in the county of Salop, of the king *in capite*, by the service of finding one footman, in time of war, in the king's army in Wales, with one *bow* and three *arrows*, and one pale, and carrying with him one bacon, or salted hog; and when he comes to the army, delivering to the king's marshal a moiety of the bacon; and thence the marshal was to deliver to him daily some of that moiety for his dinner so long as he stayed in the army; and he was to follow the army so long as that half of the bacon should last.

Colewyke, or Over-Colewick. Reginald de Colewyke owes, for the serjeantry of Colewyke, to the king, on his arrival at Nottingham, once a year twelve *arrows*. He also held lands in Over-Colewick, of the king *in capite*, by the service of paying him twelve barbed *arrows* when he should come to Nottingham Castle.

Cote and Aston. Robert de Elenorde held, the day he died, in his demesne, as of fee, 52 acres of land, and six acres of meadow, in Cote and Aston, in the county of Oxford, of the king *in capite*, by the service of being with a *bow* and *arrows*, or any other weapons, in every of the wars of our lord the king, within England, for 40 days at his proper costs.

Daggeworth. Nicholas de Daggeworth, son and heir to John de Daggeworth, gave to our lord the king three fletched *arrows*, feathered with eagle's feathers, for his relief for certain lands, &c. in Daggeworth, which the said John held of the king *in capite*, by the service of three fletched *arrows*, feathered with eagle's feathers, to be paid to the king yearly.

Drakelow. William de Gresley, as far back as 1200, held the manor of Drakelow, in Derbyshire, in *capite*, and paid one *bow* without a string, and *one quiver* of Tutesbir, (made at Tutbury) and twelve *arrows*, fledged or feathered, and one unfeathered.

Droscumbe. Walter de Bromhall held certain lands in Droscumbe, in Devonshire, by the serjeantry of finding for the king, whensoever he should hunt in the forest of Dartmoor, one *bow* and three barbed *arrows*.

East Smithfield. Thomas de Meose held a messuage, and one water mill, and eight acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, in East Smithfield, London, by the service of finding for the king a footman, with a *bow* and *arrows*, for forty days at his own charge, in the Tower of London, in the time of war.

Gradele. Ralph de Fletcher holds eight pounds of land in Gradele, in Lincolnshire, of the gift of the king, by the payment of four marks yearly, and two oxgangs of land, for twenty fletched *arrows*.

Grendon. Amory de St. Amande held the manor of Grindon, in the county of Bucks, and the advowson of the church of Beckley, in Oxfordshire, by the petty serjeantry of furnishing the lord of the honor with one *bow* of ebony and two *arrows*, yearly, or sixteenpence in money.

Hale. William de Hale pays to the king 9*s.* 1*d.* for his relief for certain parts of his serjeantry which he holds of the king *in capite*, in Hale, in Northamptonshire, for which he is to follow the king in his army in England, with a *bow* and two *arrows* for forty days.

Harkercet. Sir John de Charlton, of Apley, knight, held, the day he died, the manor of Harkercet, to him and the heirs of his body, by finding one footman, with a *bow* and three *arrows*, when the king should go into Wales, in the time of war, to abide with the king until the said *arrows* should have been drawn upon the enemies of our lord the king.

Homet. King Henry V. granted to Sir William Hungerford, the castle and barony of Homet, in Normandy, in special tail; rendering to the king and his heirs one lance, with a fox tail hanging thereat yearly, and finding two men at arms, and twenty *archers*, to serve him or his lieutenant during his wars in France.

Horwood. John Bradshaw held one acre and a half of land, &c. in the

town of Horwood, in Lancashire, of Sir Edward Trafford, knight, in socage, by rendering one iron *arrow* to be paid yearly, and to be worth 3*s.* 4*d.*

Hunshelfe. A farm, called Unshriven Bridge, in Hunshelfe, in the parish of Penistone, in Yorkshire, pays yearly to Godfrey Bosville, esq. of Gunthwaite, in the same parish, two broad-headed and feathered *arrows.*

La Barr. Morinus de la Barr held eight acres of land at La Barr, in Devonshire, of the king *in capite,* by the serjeantry of paying him one salmon, and two barbed *arrows,* whensoever he should hunt in the forest of Exmore.

Lanton. The Baskervilles anciently held lands at Lanton, in Herefordshire, in chief, as of the honour of Montgomery, by the service of giving the king a barbed-headed *arrow,* when he came to hunt in Corndon Chase.

Laton. In the fourth year of the pontificate of Bishop Hatfield, 1348, Peter de Brackenbury, and Agnes his wife, held the manor of Laton, in the county of Durham, of Robert de Mundevill, and his heirs, rendering every year to the same Robert one barbed *arrow* for all services.

Lewe. Robert de Eylesford held three yards of land in Lewe, in the county of Oxford, of the king, by the service of finding a man, with a *bow* and *arrows,* for forty days, at his proper costs, whensoever it should happen that the king went into Wales with his army.

Limpstone. Geoffrey de Alba-marlia (D'Aumarle), amongst other things, held the hamlet of Limpstone, Devonshire, of the king, *in capite,* rendering to the king, as often as he should hunt in the forest of Dartmoor, one loaf of oat bread of the value of half a farthing, and three barbed *arrows,* feathered with peacocks' feathers, and upon the loaf the price to be marked.

Menestokes. John le Roche, who married Alicia, the daughter and heir of William de la Tour, made fine with the king by 40*s.* for the relief of her, the said Alicia, for one tenement in Menestokes, in Hampshire, held of the king, *in capite,* by the service of finding one *archer* in the army of the king, for forty days, at the cost of the king.

Oketon and Dalton. Anketil Malore held certain land and ten shillings rent, in Oketon and Dalton, in Yorkshire, by serjeantry to the king by *archery;* which land the king gave to the said Anketil in marriage, with the daughter and heir of William de Maletorp; and he holds the aforesaid land of one archery for finding an esquire to keep the castle of York, in the time of war, for forty days, at his own proper charge.

Oxspring. In the year 1572, John Waynwright, of Wytwell Hall, paid to Godfrey Bosville, esq. lord of the manor of Oxspring, in Yorkshire, "*two grette brode arrows, wel hedyd and barbyd orderly.*"

Redburgh. Roger Bandet held a certain serjeantry in Redburgh, in the county of Hants, for which he was to pay yearly, at the exchequer, one hundred barbed *arrows.* And he also held a yard of land in Yentis and Andover, in the said county, by the like service.

Savoy, London. Henry III. granted to Peter of Savoy, uncle to his Queen Elinor, daughter of Berenger of Provence, all the houses upon the Thames, where the Savoy palace afterwards stood, to hold to him and his heirs, yielding yearly to the Exchequer, three barbed *arrows* for all services.

Seiredun and Siplegh. David de Seiredun held lands in Seiredun and Siplegh, in Devonshire, of the king, by the service of finding two *arrows,* when the king should come to hunt in the forest of Dartmoor.

Sibertoft. This manor was held by Nicholas le Archer, by the service of carrying the king's *bow* through all the forests in England.

Southmolton, olim Snow Molton, Devonshire. This town was formerly held by the Martyns, by serjeantry to find a man, with a *bow* and three *arrows,* to attend the Earl of Gloucester when he should hunt thereabouts.

Sutton. This manor being within the purlieus of the forest of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, was held formerly by the service of free forestry, by which its owner was b to follow the king's standard in with the same arms (*bows and arrows*) with which he guarded his bailiwick of the forest.

Sythinge. John, son and heir of William de Calthorpe, held of the king in *capite*, one messuage and fifty acres of land, in Sythinge, in the county of Norfolk, by the service of finding one barbed *arrow*, of the price of a penny, to be paid to the king yearly, by the hands of the sheriff.

Theobalds. In the year 1441, the manor of Theobalds, in the county of Middlesex, being then vested in the crown, was granted to John Carpenter, master of St. Anthony's Hospital, in London, John Somerset, chancellor of the Exchequer, and John Carpenter, jun. to be held of the crown by the annual tender of a *bow*, valued at 2*s.*, and a barbed *arrow*, value 3*d.*

Upton. Walkerin de Fabrica held one yard of land in Upton, in Gloucestershire, by the serjeantry of paying, at the manor house, two hundred *arrow* heads.

Wrotting. Walter Pychard, of Wrotting, in the county of Suffolk, held 100 acres of land, of the king in chief, by the serjeantry of finding for him one footman, with a *bow* and four *arrows*, as often as the king went into Wales with his army, for forty days, at his proper cost.

Pimlico. F. O.

FUNERAL OF SIR HENRY SYDNEY, K.G. IN 1586.

THE names of Sydney and Penshurst are so familiar, that it is scarcely necessary to make any observations to introduce the curious document which we now publish, from the MS. Lansdowne 50, art. 88.

It is well known that Sir Henry Sidney, K.G. was the father of the accomplished Sir Philip. In his arms King Edward the Sixth breathed his last. He was for eight years Chief Governor of Ireland; and at the time of his death held the office of Lord Deputy of Wales, dying at Worcester, in the vicinity of his seat of government. There is a portrait of him at Petworth, which is engraved in Harding's "British Cabinet," 1799.

The magnificent scale of expenditure exhibited in this account, the feasting, the alms, and other characteristic particulars, will have their interest with the student of antient manners.

Chardges and expensies in fetchinge of the corps of Sr. H. Sydney, Knight of the Order, deceased, from the cittie of Worcester to his manor of Penshurst, in the countie of Kent. The corps being attended upon by dyvers of the counsell in the Marches of Wales, some of his kinsmen, allies, and servauntes to the number of cxl^{tie} horsses at least thorough all the jorney, as hereafter apereth, viz.

ix^{o} Junii, 1586.

P^{d} for a coache for the carriage of the saied S^{r}. H. from Worcester to Penshurst, viij^{li}.

P^{d} for the charges of diett and horsemeate for W^{m}. Pratt and his two servauntes and xxviij. of the servauntes of the saied S^{r}. H. going from London to Worcester, to attende upon the corps from thence to Penshurst, as by the bill of particulars appereth, xxij^{li}. xij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

xiiij^{o} Junij, 1586.

P^{d} for supper and diner at Woorcester, as well for the councell and all the officers of the courte, as for the townes men and straungers, the night and morninge before the corps removinge from thence, as by the bill of perticlars aperethe, xxiiij^{li}. xij^{s}. x^{d}.

xv^{o} Junii, 1586.

D^{d} to Person commaunder to distribute to the poore at Worcester, the day of the departure of the corps, iiij^{li}.

Imprested to Christopher Wrenne for stable chardgs for the whole jorney, as by bill of particulars aperethe, xlviij^{li}. xvij^{s}. ij^{d}.

P^{d} for writinge paper there, xij^{d}.

P^{d} to Mr. Crossebye, of Worcester, for the hyeringe of bayes and cotton to hange the howse there, xxxij^{s}. vij^{d}.

Geven to the porter's man at Worcester, at the departinge of the corps from thence, iij^{s}. vj^{d}.

Geven to the beademen there, xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Geven to the ringers of the severall parishes at Woorcester, xx^{s}.

Geven to the cannons, singinge men, and other officers of the cathedrall churche there, xxxiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Geven to Roger Barbor, in consider-

acion of his attendaunce aboute my Lo. in his sickness, v^{s}.

Geven to dyvers poore men for helping of the corps into the coache, ij^{s}. ix^{d}.

P^{d} for myne own horsemeate, shewinge,* and rewards in the howsse duringe myne aboade at Woorcestor, xx^{s}.

Geven to ringers by the way betwixt Woorcestor and Eveshame, xviij^{d}.

Geven to the poore by the way, ij^{s}.

xvj^{o} Junij, 1586.

Geven to the ringers at Eveshame, xij^{s}.

Paid to watchmen watchinge the corps there, ij^{s}.

Geven to the poore of the towne there, x^{s}.

Paid for the supper over night of the councell and the whole trayne there, as by bill of particulers aperethe, xiij^{li}. vij^{s}. vj^{d}.

Paid for myne owne horssemeate there all night, and shewinge, v^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Geven to the poore in severall townes by the way, betwixt Eveshame and Chippinge Norton, xv^{s}.

Geven to the ringers by the way, vj^{s}.

P^{d} for dinner for the whole trayne baytinge at Chippinge Norton, as by the bill of the perticlers aperethe, viij^{li}. xvij^{s}.

P^{d} for my horssemeate and rewarde at baite, iij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Geven to the poore there and by the way from thence to Oxfford, xv^{s}.

Geven to the ringers at Chippinge Norton, iij^{s}. vj^{d}.

P^{d} for drincke by the way, xij^{d}.

xvij^{o} Junij, 1586.

Geven to musicions playenge to the councell at Oxford, ij^{s}. vj^{d}.

Geven to the poore and to poore scollers at Oxfford, xxiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

P^{d} for blacke sarcenett for a banner for the trompett, vj^{s}.

P^{d} for chardges of supper and dinner at Oxfford for the whole trayne, as by the bill of perticlers aperethe, xix^{li}. x^{s}. viij^{d}.

Geven to the servaunts of the howse in reward there, iij^{s}. vj^{d}.

Geven to the ringers there, vj^{s}.

P^{d} for myne owne horssemeate there, iiij^{s}.

Geven to H. Dillon, Fra. Sydney,† and others, for epitaphs upon my Lo. by consent of the councell, xxx^{s}.

xviij^{o} Junii, 1586.

Geven to the poore betwixt Oxfford and Wickhame, iij^{s}. vj^{d}.

Geven to Wm. Joanes, the ffooteman, to buy him shewes, xviij^{d}.

P^{d} for charges of supper and dinner att Wickhame, as by the bill of the perticlers apereth, xviij^{li}. vij^{s}. vij^{d}.

Geven in rewarde to the servaunts there, iiij^{s}. vj^{d}.

P^{d} for myne owne horssemeate there and mending of saddles, v^{s}.

Geven to the poore of the towne there, xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Geven to the bell ringers there, iij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Geven to the poore betwixt Wickhame and Kingston, on the way, v^{s}.

xix^{o} Junij, 1586.

P^{d} to a smithe for dressinge and curinge of my sicke horsse, at Kingston, v^{s}.

Geven to the viccar of Kingston, by commaundment of the councell, for a custome challenged by him, x^{s}.

P^{d} for dinner and supper at Kingston, as by bill of the perticlers thereof aperethe, xxj^{li}. xv^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Geven to the poore at Kingston, xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Geven to the bell ringers there, ij^{s}. vj^{d}.

Geven to the poore betwixt Kingston and Croydon, vj^{s}.

Geven to the ringers at Michame, ij^{s}. vj^{d}.

xx^{o} Junij, 1586.

Geven to the poore at Croydon, xvj^{s}. viij^{d}.

P^{d} for chardges of supper and dinner of the whole trayne at Croydon, as by bill of perticlers aperethe, xx^{li}. xvj^{s}.

P^{d} for my horssemeate and drenchinge of a sicke horsse there, v^{s}.

P^{d} for dinners of divers of my Lo: men, cominge after the reckninge made, vj^{s}.

Geven to the bell ringers at several parishes betwixt Croydon and Penshurst, viij^{s}.

Geven to the poore by the way, iiij^{s}.

P^{d} for shewes [shoes] for John Powell, footeman, xviij^{d}.

xxj Junij, 1586.

Summa totalis of the chardges and expenses aforesaied in bringinge of the corps of the saied Sr H. Sydney from Worcester to Penshurst, am^{o} to ccxxx^{li}. xvj^{s}. vij^{d}.

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* Shoeing of the horses.

† Francis Sydney, of Christ Church, was Proctor of the University in 1599.

Mr. URBAN, *Gloster Terrace, Hoxton, Aug.* 10.

WITH reference to some paragraphs in an article in your last Number, under the title of British relations with China (p. 132), it may not be unacceptable to your readers to be made acquainted with the practice of the Chinese Government, in diffusing a knowledge of public events over the Empire.

The vehicle employed for that purpose is the Peking Gazette; which is published at Peking, and called *King-paon*, the messenger of the capital.

The information which this Gazette contains is derived according to the report of persons resident in China, from the highest authority, in the following manner. The supreme tribunal of the Empire, in which the six ministers sit, is in the interior of the imperial palace at Peking.

This tribunal is constantly employed in preparing ordinances, which are submitted for the examination and approbation of the Emperor; who also receives daily the reports of the provincial authorities, and military commanders. On these several communications his imperial majesty decides, and from his decisions ample extracts, containing abstract statements of all decrees and ordinances, on the affairs decided, are made on the following morning, and posted up on a board in the court yard of the palace. All the public offices and establishments at Peking are ordered to make copies of these statements, and to preserve them in their archives; and the public functionaries in the provinces receive them by means of post messengers, which they respectively maintain as the media of communication with the capital. In order that the people also may obtain a knowledge of the progress of public affairs, the posted extracts are, with the permission of the government, printed entire at Peking, without a single word being changed, or a single subject omitted. Such is the origin of the Peking Gazette; which contains not only the record of appointments to offices, promotions, sentences, and punishments, but full reports of the different branches of the public administration, together with the reports made by the imperial officers on particular events.

On perusing the Correspondence between the Chinese authorities, and the late Lord Napier, there appeared to me to be an allusion to this practice of *reporting* in such passages as the following, "*we can only make a full report of all to the Emperor, and respectfully await his orders:*" nor is it improbable that these passages were expected to excite in his Lordship's mind apprehensions respecting the consequence of having his alleged intrusion into China published all over the Empire.

These full reports being thus from time to time recorded in the Gazette, constitute it a repository out of which the annals of the Government and the history of the Empire are from time to time compiled.

The reports of the provincial officers during many centuries past, have occasionally contained interesting notices of natural phœnomena which have been thus preserved.

The inhabitants of Peking have the Gazette circulated among them, daily, at an expense of one Tael and an ounce of silver, or about 10*s*. per annum. Private persons, of competent means, who are resident in the provinces, receive it periodically; but not daily, as there is no daily post, excepting that supported by the provincial authorities for their official use.

THOMAS FISHER.

ADVERSARIA.

WAS JUBA a genuine Mauritanian name, or was it not rather a Romanized one? Perhaps its real form was *Ayub* or *Yub*, the oriental appellation of JOB, a common name among the Arabians, and perhaps not unknown among the ancient Moors.

Cowper's fine moral line,

"Faults in the life breed errors in the brain:"

has a parallel in M. Villemain's Prize Essay on Criticism: "A force d'abuser de sa conscience, on parvient à se fausser l'esprit."

Heeren, in his work on Greece (p. 43, chap. 3), has made a remark, which deserves to be widely circulated, and well considered, especially in the

present day. "It has been wisely ordained by the Author of our being, that the feelings of religion can be developed, and thus the character of our existence ennobled, even before a high degree of knowledge has been attained. It would be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to find a nation which can show no traces of religion; and there never yet has been, nor can there be, a nation in which the reverence for a Superior Being was not the fruit of a refined philosophy."

It has been stated by Capt. Kotzebue, that the Missionaries had nearly depopulated the island of Otaheite by instigating wars, and that they taught the natives no arts or sciences, but merely superstition. The contrary is actually and eminently the case. When the exiles landed in Otaheite, under the guidance of the Missionaries, they received their enemies' fire, without returning it, and this noble act of forbearance first induced a favourable feeling toward Christianity in the island. So far from their depopulating the islands of the South Sea, it is the testimony of Tati, the chief of Papara, in his conversation with Mr. Davies, that "if God had not sent his Word at the time he did, wars, infant murder, human sacrifices, &c. would have made an end of the small remnant of the population." (See Ellis's Polynesian Researches, 2d edit. vol. i. p. 104.) As for their teaching superstition, the best answer is, that they eradicated many superstitions. Little progress could reasonably be expected in the arts and sciences, when it is only ten or twelve years ago, that the natives knew nothing but their own rude employments, and the vices which they had imbibed from Europeans. To have made a road already round the island of Otaheite, is no mean progress in the useful arts, and this was done by Pomare, the late king. There is great reason to fear, lest the good effects of the Missionaries' labour should be materially impaired through the introduction of ardent spirits, by the unprincipled crews of European vessels.

One of the latest instances of the word *learn* being used as a synonym for teach, occurs in Stanyan's History of Greece, vol. i. p. 84. "He (Lycurgus) laid down other general maxims, in the nature of laws: as that they should not often make war upon the same enemies, for fear of *learning* them their discipline, until in time they came to be their aggressors."—This use of the word is now quite exploded.

One of the most interesting volumes I know of, is the History of Corsica, entitled, "Memoires pour servir à l'histoire de Corse," 1768. The author was Frederick, son of Theodore King of Corsica. Of course, it contains the most favourable account of that adventurer, but one which can hardly be read without emotion. Frederick always preferred being called by that, his Christian name, to the family appellation of Neuhoff, perhaps regarding himself as *Prince Frederick*. His end* was as melancholy as his father's; but as the family had ceased to possess any political importance, it excited less attention. The book ends with a French translation of Horace Walpole's celebrated epitaph on Theodore.†

Le tombeau réünit, c'st la commune loi,
Le heros, le captif, le mendicant, le roi;
Mais Théodore seul avant l'heure fatale
Franchit de ces états le distant intervalle,
Et le sort envers lui liberal, inhumain,
Lui fit don d'un royaume, et refusa du pain.

The book is not written in the purest French, and contains some misprints, which are not surprising, considering the slender means of the author.

It is surprising, how many histories of Greece were published in England during the last century. Stanyan, Goldsmith, Gast, Gillies, Mitford (the publication of which commenced within that period), and Rutherford; not to mention that part of the Universal History which comprises Greece, Young's History of Athens, and the translations of Rollin. Professor Heeren remarks that, among the moderns, the English have treated the subject of Grecian history with most success.

* See Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1797, p. 172.

† Ibid. p. 173. It is in St. Anne's church, Soho.

It is not generally observed, that one of the posterity of Hercules occurs among the seven kings of Rome. This was Tarquinius Priscus, whose father Demaratus was of the family of the Bacchidæ at Corinth, which place he quitted on the accession of Cypselus to the supreme power. The Bacchidæ were a branch of the Heraclidæ, deducing their descent from Aletes, great-grandson to Hercules. It is rather surprising, that Virgil, when he brings Hercules into Italy, does not introduce this event by anticipation.

Among the various causes which contributed to the decline of monarchy in Greece, no historian seems to have included the gradual impoverishment of the reigning families, which was inevitable, when their revenues were not settled upon any fixed basis, and their principal source of income was in their own property. Homer gives us a glimpse of this, when he makes Ulysses say to the Phœacian nobles, in answer to their liberal offer of presents,

"A king that's rich is loyally obey'd."

Mr. Blunt, in his shrewd, but rather quaint history of the Reformation in England, observes with regard to Henry the Eighth's divorce, "if the conduct of Henry had been such in other respects as to give token of a scrupulous conscience, it might have been credited that in this instance he was sincere in his professions of uneasiness; and that, believing Katharine and himself to be joined together otherwise than God's Word doth allow, he sought for relief in the dissolution of the contract." (p. 121.) There is great good sense in this remark. No one, from a general consideration of Henry's conduct, would infer conscientiousness in this transaction. Probably, as is most frequently the case with human nature, there was a mixture of motives: a wish for a younger wife was combined with a doubt in his own mind whether his early marriage was a valid one. The part of Henry's character which tells most in his favour, is his appreciation of Cranmer's worth, and his support of him against his enemies.

There is much information to be gained from the Geneva Bible, as it is called, or rather the Reformers' Bible. The notes have all the conciseness and force of the style then prevalent, which may be termed the Elizabethan style, though not quite accurately in this instance, as the translation was executed in the reign of Mary. It is desirable that some spirited publisher should reprint, not the whole version, but the notes, together with such variations from King James's Bible, as would answer the purpose of an entire republication to scriptural students.

There are some good remarks in the Edinburgh Review, of Dr. Gillies's History of the World, vol. XI. It is almost incredible that three of the Seleucian Antiochuses should have perished successively in an attempt to plunder the temple near Zagros. It is the more remarkable, that Dr. Gillies should adopt this improbable account, as he strongly contends that there was only one siege of Nineveh, and one Assyrian empire, whereas most chronologers have admitted of two.

Warburton, in one of his letters, observes that "the *tour of Europe* is like the entertainment that Plutarch speaks of, which Pompey's host of Epirus gave him. There were many dishes, and they had a seeming variety; but when he came to examine them narrowly, he found them all made out of one hog, and indeed nothing but *pork* differently disguised." By the bye, for *Pompey*, we should read *Flaminius*. In point of fact, wherever French is spoken, the character is European; a traveller who wishes to see diversity of character, should go straight to Greece, then to India, and then to China.

So prominent had the Acheans become in the last days of Greece, that the Romans designated the whole country by their name, since they divided it into two provinces, Macedonia and Achaia, after they had reduced the whole nation under their power. Thus in the nomenclature of their provinces they paid a splendid testimony to the value of the Achean league, and the eminent station it had held before its ruin.

Schleusner is a very accurate writer, yet he has fallen into a curious mistake in his justly-celebrated Lexicon to the New Testament. Under the word *Galatia*, he says, "it took its name from the Gauls, who passed over thither from Italy, under the command of Brennus, after the burning of Rome, being called in by Nicomedes king of Bithynia, to his assistance." Now this is both an error in history and in chronology. The burning of Rome by Brennus took place B.C. 389; while the passage of the Gauls into Asia, by the invitation of Nicomedes, occurred B.C. 278. In fact they were different migrations altogether, though a *Brennus* commanded in each, or rather each was headed by that description of Keltic chieftain, who was entitled *Brenn*. The dates given above are on the authority of Heeren, the distinguished German historian, who in this instance is a better authority than Schleusner. (Manuel de l'Histoire Ancienne, p. 323, 366.)

The same Lexicographer has fallen into a strange error, in his exposition of the word βλασφημεω, where he actually explains Rom. ii. 24, "The *Christian* religion is exposed, through your conduct, to contempt among the Gentiles;" whereas it is obvious, that St. Paul is speaking, not of Christians, but of Jews. To suppose, that the derelictions of the *Jews* exposed the *Christian* religion to contempt, if it be Schleusner's idea, is certainly a very far-fetched and improbable one.

It is a fact highly honourable to the military profession, but not generally known, that in 1603 the English army in Ireland subscribed eighteen hundred pounds towards the purchase of a library, for Trinity College, Dublin. Nor is this the only instance of such generosity, for after the death of Archbishop Usher in 1656, the army in Ireland purchased his valuable collection of books and MSS. in order to present them to the College, and though several obstacles intervened, the munificent donation was finally confirmed by Charles II.

Hubald, of Amand in Flanders, who lived in the 9th and 10th centuries, composed a poem of three hundred verses in praise of Charles the Bald, in which every word is said to have commenced with the letter C. as the initial of his patron's name: thus for instance,

Carmina Clarisonæ Calvi Cantate Camœnæ.

It is not generally known, that Lightfoot, to whom posterity is eminently indebted as a biblical scholar, and indeed as much so as any of the divines of the Cromwellian æra, conformed at the Restoration. Much learning, instead of "making mad," produced moderation in him, and he not only conformed in his own person, but endeavoured to promote conformity to the Church in his family. Perhaps of all the celebrated divines of that day, there is none whose judgment deserves more respect than Lightfoot;* while the sermons, which he subsequently preached, and which are preserved in his works, afford the clearest evidence that he subscribed without any sacrifice of conscience. ANSELM.

* Quere. See Mr. Davison on Primitive Sacrifice.—ED.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

PILGRIMAGE OF SAMUEL PURCHAS. Fol. 1617.

According to Purchas, in his Pilgrimage (p. 232), the modern Jews say, "Let a man cloath himselfe beneath his abilitie, his children according to his abilitie, and his wife above his abilitie." He quaintly introduces this adage, by premising, "*I would not have women heare it.*"

The Peguans hold (ibid. p. 574) that whoever robs another, shall be his servant, by way of retribution, in the next world.

The Philippine Isles "of ancient time were subject, as some say, to the Chinese, until they did voluntarily relinquish them: the cause of much civil war among themselves, that anarchie proving worse to th

a tyrannie, every man becoming a tyrant, and as he had meanes of witte, strength, and followers, preying upon others, using or selling them for slaves: which their divisions made an easie way to the Spanish conquest." (Ibid. p. 685.) This passage may well be commended to the consideration of all who would separate IRELAND from the British empire.

The Mexicans (ibid. p. 1002) made their books not only of cotton, but also of the thin inner rind of a tree which grows under the upper bark. The same practice among European nations has caused the terms *Codex* and *Liber* to be applied to books. (It is curious that the same practice should have prevailed so extensively.)

The story of Arion and the Dolphin loses some of its improbability, if the following account be true. The narrative is given by Purchas (p. 1007), from Peter Martyr (not the theologian). There is a fish in the Lake of Nicaragua, called *Manati*, resembling an otter, 25 feet long, and 12 broad, with the head and tail like a cow. A king in Hispaniola, having one presented to him by a fisherman, put it into a lake, where it lived twenty-five years, and when any of the domestics came to the bank, and cried *Matto, Matto*, she (for it was a female) would come and receive food from their hands. If any of them wished to be *ferried* over the lake, she accommodated them with a ride on her back, and carried them faithfully. Our author adds, "yea, she hath carried ten men at once, singing or playing." This was partly attributed to her having been kept for a time in the king's house, after being taken, and being fed with the hand.

It is curious, that the notion of the Man in the Moon was known to the people of Carthagena in South America. Their idea was, that having married his sister, contrary to the usage of the country, he was imprisoned in the moon, and exposed to the cold and damp as a punishment. (Ib. p. 1012.)

Purchas's book ought to have been a favourite with James I. on account of the way in which it speaks of Tobacco, against which that monarch wrote. Purchas, in his chapter about Trinidad (p. 1018), says, that Columbus erroneously placed the seat of Paradise in that island—"to which opinion, for the excellencie of the Tobacco there found, he should happily have the smokie subscriptions (i. e. assents) of many Humorists, to whom that fume becomes a fooles paradise, which with their braines and all passeth away in smoke."

The superstition which formerly prevailed in Europe, that by making a waxen figure of a person, and melting it before a fire, that person's vital powers were wasted, had its parallel among the Peruvians. They used to sacrifice black sheep, which had been kept without food for some days, using these words at the ceremony, *So let the hearts of our enemies be weakened, as these beasts.* If they found that a particular piece of flesh, behind the heart, had not been withered by fasting, they regarded it as a bad omen. (P. 1076.)

There is a striking moral in the exhortation addressed to Columbus by an old man of eighty, a chief in the island of Cuba. "With great gravitie he saluted him, and counselled him to use his victories well, remembering, that the soules of men have two journeyes, after they are departed from their bodies: the one foule and darke, prepared for injurious and cruel persons; the other pleasant and delectable, for the peaceable, and lovers of quiet." (P. 1037.)

The use of a *Palladium* among heathen nations may be found in the New World. The people of Hispaniola had images made of Gossampine cotton, or of wood, which they consulted on various occasions. The name they gave this image was *Zemes*. They used to carry it with them in their wars, believing that it made the *Zemes* of the enemy flee. Offerings of cakes were presented to it, and being thus consecrated, were afterwards valued as preservatives against fires and hurricanes. Sometimes (through the contrivance of the priests) a voice appeared to issue from the *Zemes*, which was interpreted favourably or unfavourably, as the priests chose. If it was unfavourable, the people fasted and wept even to faintness, till they thought the *Zemes* was reconciled. (P. 1092.)

By comparison, the superstitions of

different countries will often be reciprocally explained.

Even the story of Phaeton is found in the New World. Sir Walter Raleigh was informed by an intelligent native of Guiana, who acted as his interpreter, that the natives worshipped the Sun, whom they imagined to ride in a chariot, drawn by tigers. They were accustomed to expose the bodies of their dead, after having first carefully washed them, in the belief that the tigers feed upon them when their day's labour is over. (Probably, as the body dried up, they thought the steeds of the Sun were nourished by it.) They had a tradition, that in former time their ancestors had neglected to expose the bodies, or to wash them carefully, upon which the tigers complained to the Sun that if they had not their provender, they could not perform their work. Upon this, the Sun sent one of his steeds among them, who set the long grass on fire, and caused such a conflagration, that a hundred thousand of the inhabitants perished. Accordingly they were careful to avoid a repetition of this calamity, by providing for the tigers more regularly. Purchas had this account from Sir Walter himself. (P. 1018.)

Divested of the mythological, this story preserves the recollection of a severe time of heat and draught, such as had never occurred since, but had left deep traces of its occurrence upon the rites and customs of the people. As we can scarcely suppose the inhabitants of Guiana to have occupied that spot for thousands of years, perhaps it is no improbable conjecture that this is the same event as is recorded in Chinese history, in the reign of the Emperor Yao, and which coincides with the miracle of Joshua, or that of Hezekiah.* In that case, this people must then have inhabited the east of Asia. ANSELM.

* Gent. Mag. vol. II. N. S. p. 468.

LORD FALKLAND'S POEMS.

(Continued from Page 272.)

TO MY NOBLE FRIEND MR. SANDYS, UPON HIS JOB, ECCLESIASTES, AND THE LAMENTATIONS, CLEARLY, LEARNEDLY, AND ELOQUENTLY PARAPHRASED.

WHO would inform his soul, or feast his sense,
And seeks or piety, or eloquence;
What might with knowledge virtue join'd inspire,
And animate the heat and light of fire—
He these in these by thee may find embraced,
Or as a poet, or a paraphrast.
Such raies of the Divinity are shed
Throughout these works, and ev'ry line o'erspread,
That by the streams the spring is clearly showne,
And the translation makes the author knowne.
Nor, he being knowne, remains his sence conceal'd;
But so by thy illustrious pen reveal'd,
Wee see not plainer that which gives us sight,
Than we see that, assisted by thy light.
All seemes transparent now, which seem'd perplext,
The inmost meaning of the darkest text.
So that the simplest may their souls assure,
What places meane, whose comments are obscure.
Thy pen next, having clear'd thy Maker's will,
Supplies our hearts to love, and to fulfill;
And moves such pietie, that her power layes
That envie, which thy eloquence doth raise.
Even I (no yielding matter) who till then
Am chief of sinners, and the worst of men;
(Though it bee hard a soules health to procure,
Unlesse the patient do assist the cure.)
Suffer a rape by vertue, whilst thy lines
Destroy my old, and build mee new designs.
Shee by a power, which conquers all controule,
Doth without my consente possesse my soule.

Those mists are scatter'd which thy passions bred,
And for that short time all my vice is dead.
These looser poets whose lascivious pen,
Ascribing crimes to God, taught them to men;
Who bend their most ingenious industrie,
To honor vice and guild impietie;
Whose labors have not only not employed
Their talents, but with them their souls destroyed;
Though of the much remov'd and distant time,
Whose lesse enlightened age takes from their crime,
Will no defense with all their arts devise,
When thou against them shall in judgment rise;
When thou, a servant, such whose like are rare,
Fill'd with a woefull and a watchfull care,
How to provide against thy Lord doe come,
With great advantage to the intrusted summe;
And thy large stock e'en to his wish employ,
Shalt be invited to thy Master's joy.
The wise, the good applaud, exult to see
The Apollinarii* surpassed by thee.
No doubt their works had found in every time
An equal glory, had they equalled thine.
Now they expect thy art should health assure,
To the sick world by a delicious cure;
Granting like thee no leech their hope deserves,
Who purgest not with rhewbarb, but preserves.
What numerous legions of infernal sprites
Thy splendor dazzles, and thy music frights;
For what to us is balme, to them is wounds,
Whom griefe strikes, feare distracts, and shame confounds,
To find at once their magic counter-charm'd,
Their arts discover'd, and their strength disarm'd;
To see thy writings tempt to virtue more,
Than they, by theirs assisted, could before
To vice or vanitie; to see delight
Become their foe, which was their satellite;
And that the chiefe confounder of their state,
Which had been long their most prevailing bait;
To see their empire such a losse endure,
As the revolt even of the epicure.
†These polite—pagan—Christians who do feare
Truth in her voice, God in his Word to heare;
(For such, alas! there are) doubting the while
To harm their phrase, and to corrupt their style,
Considering th' eloquence which flowes from thence,
Had no excuses, but now have no pretence.
These both to pens and minds direction give,
And teach to write, as well as teach to live.
These famous herbs, which did pretend to man
To give new youth; chymistes who brag they can
A flower to ashes turn'd, by their arts' power,
Returne these ashes back into a flower;
May gain beliefe, when now thy Job we see,
So soiled by some, so purified by thee.
Such was his change, when from his sordid fate
Hee reascended to his wonted state;
So see wee yearly a fresh spring restore
Those beauties, winter had deflower'd before;
So are wee taught, the resurrection must
Render us flesh and blood from dirt and dust.
To Job's dejected first and then rais'd minde,
Is Solomon in all his glorie joyn'd.

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* Socrates. Scolasticus. † The cause of Castalio's translation.

Lesse specious seem'd his person when hee shone,
In purple garments, on his golden throne.
His eloquence called from the farthest south,
To learne deep knowledge from his sacred mouth,
One weake and great—a woman and a queene:
Which (his conceptions in thy language seene)
So likely seemes, that this no wonder drawes,
When with the great effect we match the cause.
Nor had we wonder'd, had the storie told
His fame drew more than all his realmes could holde;
For no lesse multitudes do I expect
To heare (whilst on these lines their thoughts reflect)
To have in this clear glasse* their follies showne;
Nor will these fewer prove, who in their owne,
From these thy tears† shall learn to wash their crimes,
And owe salvation to thy heavenly rimes.

ANOTHER.

SUCH is the verse thou writ'st, that who reades thine,
Can never be content to suffer mine:
Such is the verse I write, that reading mine
I hardly can believe I have read thine;
And wonder that, this excellence once knowne,
I ne'er correct, nor yet conceale, mine owne.
Yet though I danger feare than censure lesse,
Nor apprehend a breach like to a presse,
Thy merits now the second time inflame,
To sacrifice the remnant of my shame.
Nor yet (as first) alone, but joyn'd with those
Who make the loftiest verse seem humblest prose.
Thus did our Master to his praise desire,
That babes should with philosophers conspire,
And infants their hosannas should unite
With the so famous Areopagite.
Perhaps my style, too, is for praise most fit,
Those show their judgment least, who shew their wit,
And are suspected, least their subtille aime
Be rather to attaine, than to give fame.
Perhaps whilst I my earth do interpose,
Betwixt thy sunne and them, I may aid those,
Who have but feeble eyes, and weaker sight,
To bear thy beams and to support thy light.
So thy eclipse, by neighbouring darkness made,
Were no injurious, but a usefull shade;
How e'er, I finish here, my muse her daies
Ends in expressing thy deserved praise,
Whose fate in this seems fortunately cast,
To have so good an action for her last.
And since there are who have been taught, that death
Inspireth prophecie, expelling breath,
I hope when these foretell what happy gains
Posteritie shall reape from these thy paines,
Nor yet from these alone, but how thy pen,
Earthlike, shall yearly give new gifts to men;
And thou fresh praise and wee fresh good receive,
(For hee who thus can write, can never leave,)
How time in them shall never force a breach,
But they shall always live and always teach,
That the sole likelihood which these present,
Will from the new-raised souls command assent.
And the so taught will not beleife refuse,
To the last accents of a dying muse.

FALKLAND.

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* Ecclesiastes. † Lamentations

AN EPITAPH UPON THE EXCELLENT COUNTESSE OF HUNTINGDON,

Prefixed to "a Sermon preached at Ashby de la Zouch, at the Funeral of Elizabeth, Daughter and Coheir of Ferdinand Earl of Derby, and Wife to Henry Earl of Derby, and Wife to Henry Earl of Huntingdon, the fifth Earl of that family. 9th Feb. 1633."

THE chief perfections of both sexes joyn'd,
With neither's vice nor vanity combin'd.
Of this our age the wonder, love, and care,
The example of the following and dispaire.
Such beauty that from all hearts love must flow:
Such majesty—that none durst tell *her* so.
A wisdome of so large and potent sway,
Rome's Senate might have wisht, her Conclave may;
Which did to earthly thoughts so seldome bow,
Alive she scarce was lesse in heaven than now.
So voyd of the least pride, to *her* alone,
These radiant excellencies seem'd unknown.
Such once there was: but let thy griefe appeare,
Reader, there is not: HUNTINGDON lies here.

By him who saies what he saw, FALKLAND.

ON THE DEATH OF MY WORTHY FRIEND AND KINSMAN THE NOBLE, VIRTUOUS, AND LEARNED LORD HASTINGS.

From "Lacrymæ Musarum, Elegies on the Death of Henry Lord Hastings. 8vo. 1649."

FAREWEL, dear lord and friend, since thou hast chose
Rather the Phœnix's life, than death of crows:
Though Death hath ta'en thee, yet I'm glad thy fame
Must still remain in learned *Hastings'* name.
For thy great loss, my fortune I'll condole,
Whilst that Elizium enjoys thy soul. FALKLAND.

We shall conclude with "An Elegy upon my much honoured friend the Lord Viscount Falkland, from "Characters and Elegies, by Francis Wortley, Knight and Baronet. 4to, 1646," p. 38.

HERE Beauclerk lies, Art's monopolist rather,
Who engrost more than that most painful father
Great Origen, who so outvied the rest,
Even all the glorious fathers of the East.
Besides he was a complete courtier too,
Yet could the soldier in his trade outdo.
His noble fancy was indeed so rich,
No pen of Europe flew a higher pitch;
Envy itself must needs confesse that hee
Was music in the camp, yet the court Mercury.
Faulkland too forward prest in his advance,
Hoping to beat them from their ordinance.
An ill-meant shot, both to the King and State,
Untimely put a period to his date.
God's powerful hand turns that great wheel, we know,
The lesser moves, so starres work here below.
How else should Twinnes so differ in their fate,
If starres man's fortune did necessitate?
When heaven does with its punishments begin,
It oft makes sinnes the punishment of sinne.
We were rebellious unto heaven, 'tis reason
We should be scourged with the whips of treason.
This is not donne by fortune, chance, or fate,
Our sinnes heaven's justice doth necessitate.

Vicecomes de Falkland vir Regi meritò charus, ex intimis ejus conciliis et fidelitate clarus, musarum militiæque patronus, vir pius et veritate plenus, en jacet hic intempestive sepultus. Qui apud prelium juxta Nuebury vulneribus transfixus in Regis causa (Rege teste) cecidit invictus. Anno Dom. 1644.

Should any of our Correspondents know of any other of Lord Falkland's poetical productions, we should feel obliged by the communication. J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, illustrated by Original Documents. By Frederick Von Raumer. *Translated from the German. 2 vols. 8vo.*

THE attention of M. Von Raumer, while searching in the Royal Collection at Paris for materials for his history of the House of Hohenstauffen, being directed to the most memorable historical passages of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, he with excellent judgment determined that such an opportunity of amplifying the details of the history of modern Europe should not be lost. He knew well that the grand outline of historical relation was already well defined, but he saw also that much was to be done in filling up the details, and bringing the picture out in all the force of individuality to the view. The author avows this to be his object (p. 3), and he tells us that, aware of the impossibility of discovering anything *utterly unheard of* in modern history, he writes for those who take delight in individual transactions, and in the more particular unfolding of occurrences. Most satisfactorily and usefully to the cause of literature has he accomplished his design. We shall glance, in a desultory way, such as the nature of the work will well allow, at some of the topics illustrated by his researches.

The volumes open with a sketch of those fanatics who in the middle of the sixteenth century had disseminated their wild notions through a large portion of Europe—the Anabaptists. Particulars are given from a contemporary letter, of their tenets and of their proceedings in Munster; they destroyed churches and cloisters, for such were, in their creed, only the market places of Baal; they rejected all earthly authorities, and considered that sovereign princes ought to be put to death for their sins. Nevertheless these German visionaries elected John of Leyden, a tailor, one of their prophets, to reign over them, as King David over the Israelites. They accommodated him with a well-supplied table and a plurality of wives. How gross are the absurdities of false religion! The following statement, from reports of Marillac, Ambassador from the Court of France to that of Charles V. is strikingly characteristic of the mental energy of that remarkable sovereign. The Emperor himself was moreover at this time of difficulties so sick (Marillac writes September 9, 1550), that it would be impossible to find a weaker and thinner man, and the body physician informs the Queen of Hungary, on October 22, that without a miracle Charles cannot survive six months. Some weeks later, November 4, Marillac acquaints his sovereign that the Emperor has not only lost a quantity of blood by the hæmorrhoids, but the gout has also so attacked him in the hands, feet, shoulders, and other places, that he is obliged to keep his bed, without being able to stir. Marillac immediately after subjoins, the Emperor does not refrain, on account of the sickness of his *body*, from working with his *spirit*, in every thing in which his greatness and the profitable direction of affairs are concerned."—p. 27.

Charles's advice to his son Philip the Second of Spain, who played so remarkable a part as the champion of Romanism, is to the following effect:

"Support the true faith; suffer no heresy to enter the country; favour the holy Inquisition, and take care at the same time that its officers do not abuse their power."

The prejudices of education will blind the greatest minds; the *true* faith here referred to was notoriously most corrupt, and perverted by many obvious false tenets and idle superstitions, the traditions of men. The *holy* Inquisition was a most unholy, tyrannical, politico-ecclesiastical instrument. What follows is not liable to the same animadversion.

"Do justice without hate or favour, and when you feel that you have either hate or passion, sanction no decision, especially if it be in a penal matter, for although justice be the virtue which keeps us upright with regard to every man, yet be mindful of the great mercies which Jesus Christ shewed to us. Practise and acquire both virtues, so that the one do not destroy the other, for either pushed

to an extreme would be no longer a virtue but a crime. Be in every thing considerate and moderate, sociable and affable. With anger and rashness we can effect nothing. Love the good, guard against the wicked, be cautious how you credit the advice of the young, or the complaints of the old."—p. 92.

Some interesting particulars are found, p. 153 et seq. of Philip's son, Prince Carlos, who decidedly laboured under mental aberration. No ground whatever appears for the report that his father was instrumental to his death and of that of his mother, on the grounds of a supposed incestuous passion existing between them.

The manner in which the news of the massacre of Paris was received at the Court of Spain, was well worthy of the grand master of the Crusade against Protestantism, a few years afterwards undertaken by the outfit of the 'invincible' though disgraced and vanquished Armada.

These details are collected from the confidential reports of accredited envoys.

"Sept. 12, 1572. King Philip received the account of St. Bartholomew's night on the evening of the 7th, by a courier of Don Diego's. He has shown upon the receipt of it, contrary to his nature and wont, as much and more joy than upon all the luck and prosperity which has ever befallen him. He cried out to all his people 'He now saw that your Majesty (the King of France) was his good brother.' The next day I had an audience of the King, when he (who otherwise never laughed) began to laugh, and shewed the greatest satisfaction and content. Philip moreover ordered processions and a *Te Deum*; he even ordered all the Bishops to have processions and thanksgivings in their dioceses, especially for the King of France."

Like the persecutors of the truth of the Gospel in its infancy, these blind and bloody devotionists of Rome thought they were doing God service by suppressing the diffusion of his Word, and martyring those whom it had converted. To the worldly-minded our Saviour, according to his prediction, brought indeed not "Peace but a Sword."

In the subsequent volume (ii. p. 169), we have a most interesting notice of the effect which this atrocious tragedy had on the mind of our Elizabeth, and of her prescience as to its effects and noble contempt of the dangers which would thereby threaten her kingdom.

The massacre of St. Bartholomew estranged Elizabeth from the Court of France; on the news of it she shed bitter tears, and said she would give 300,000*l.* that this calamity should not have happened.

April 9, 1588, she wrote Henry III. of France an autograph letter of the following tenor.

"I thank you that you have never undertaken anything against me and my kingdom. If I supported Henry of Navarre, I did so in the conviction that his ruin would be your own. I have also ever counselled him to submit himself to you, but *not to alter his religion against his conscience*. The party of the *Ligue* is already too mighty and favoured, it has already shorn you of the honours due to you, and no one is in a condition to make head against it. The King of Navarre has no thought of undertaking anything against you, and no Protestant would support him in so detestable a proceeding. If you permit the Huguenots to live in freedom and security, you will find in them friends, and therewith the support of all Protestant princes."

When Henry the Third, instead of following her advice, connected himself with the *Ligue*, Elizabeth asserted that out of this would arise a still greater war, but that God would, as hitherto, not withdraw from her his assistance. On another occasion, at the time of this great danger, she said to the French Ambassador, Chateauneuf, "I will not publish what means I possess within the Netherlands. I will, by God, hinder the King of Spain and these Guises from making a mockery of me, poor old woman that I am, who have indeed the frame of a *woman*, but *the heart of a man*."

Of James the First's government, times, and character, we find some interesting traits derived also from diplomatic reports made to the French Court.

"Aug. 15, 1603. King James is governed by a small number of favourites, generally Scottish gentlemen of no great quality, who are always about him, and see and hear whatever passes (192). The people of London appear strangely barbarous and ungrateful to the memory of Elizabeth, in that (after such long stand-

ing, almost idolatrous worship) they lighted on the day of her decease bonfires in honour of her successor.

"He (the King) takes great pleasure in speaking openly at table, and to open scholastic disputes on subjects of all descriptions, particularly religious. He also piques himself on great contempt for women; they are obliged to kneel to him on their presentation; he exhorts them openly to virtue, and scoffs with great levity at all men who pay them honour. You may easily conceive that the English ladies do not spare him, but hold him in abhorrence, and tear him to pieces with their tongues," &c. (196.)

"The Queen (who favoured the Catholic party) complains that she obtains no money. The French envoy counsels his master to supply her in secret" (201).

He further writes:

"James is so passionately addicted to the chase, that he for the sake of it postpones all business to great scandal. I accompany him sometimes for several days, and am determined to become a good sportsman, or rather to pass myself off for such; for this is the only means to obtain converse with him, and to coin his favour and some influence with him. He was yesterday a little disturbed by the populace, which ran together from all sides to see him. He fell into such anger upon this, that I was quite unable to appease him: he cursed every one he met, and swore that if they would not let him follow the chase at his pleasure, he would leave England; words of passion which meant no harm, but calculated to draw on him great contempt and inextinguishable hate from the people." (202).

"The good Elizabeth, whose memory one cannot sufficiently honour. Her successor is not in a condition to encourage disputes among his neighbours. Consider for pity's sake what must be the state and condition of a prince whom the preachers publicly from the pulpit assail, *whom the comedians of the metropolis bring upon the stage*, whose wife attends these representations, whom the Parliament braves and despises, and who is universally hated by the whole people."

The assertion that the King was publicly ridiculed by the professors of the histrionic art, is confirmed in another place by a detailed statement.

"They brought forward their own king and his favourites in a very strange fashion. They made him curse and swear because he had been robbed of a bird, and beat a gentleman because he had called off the hounds from the scent. They represent him as drunk at least once a day, &c. He has upon this made an order that no play shall be henceforth acted in London, for the repeal of which they have already offered 100,000 livres." (220.)

Those who have consulted the correspondence of King James, extant in the British Museum, where his passion for dogs and their keepers is evinced in terms the most ridiculous, and puerile, not to say profane, will readily believe that these satires were really enacted, and were very popular with his subjects.

The following is a note of the visit of the King of Denmark:

"July 30, 1606. King Christian IV. of Denmark, is arrived here; his fleet is handsome, and the Admiral's ship of 1,500 tons is gilded and covered with flags. There belong to his suite, among others, 100 body guards, dressed in blue velvet and silver, twelve trumpeters, twelve pages, the sailors and soldiers dressed in like manner, but in cloth. The King of England entertains them all free of expence. They pass nearly the whole Sunday in Church." (215.)

These matters have been recorded at length in Mr. Nichols's Progresses of King James the First.

In another place the Ambassador says:

"The Secretary Winwood has been with me, and promised to serve me faithfully, *mediantibus illis*, which means if, according to my promise, I am *liberal in my payments*. Money is here the true Gordian knot which holds all together. Even the Aueen and Villiers are to be bought."

Such was the corrupt and debauched condition of a Court which underwent a severe retribution in the following reign, in which rebellious and sanguinary crisis an amiable and pious monarch was involved, deserving of a better fate, but who in the mysterious will of Providence in some sort may be said to have expiated the sins of his father.

Our limits will not allow us to follow M. Raumer through numerous other details, which are interesting amplifications of the general history of Europe. Assuredly his work will obtain a distinguished place among those which are intended to exhibit history and manners in their most minute and authentic details.

1. *Discourses and Dissertations on the Scriptural doctrines of Atonement and Sacrifice. By the late* W. Magee, *D.D. Archbishop of Dublin. Fifth edition.* 3 vols. 8vo.
2. *Biblical Notes and Dissertations, chiefly intended to confirm and illustrate the doctrine of the Deity of Christ; with some remarks on the practical importance of that doctrine. By* Joseph John Gurney. *2d edition. With some corrections and additions.* 8vo. pp. 505.
3. *Letters on the Trinity, and on the Divinity of Christ; addressed to the Rev. W. E. Channing, in answer to his Sermon on the Doctrines of Christianity. By* Moses Stuart, *Professor of Sacred Literature, Andover, U. S.* 12mo. pp. xix. 163.

THE Unitarian controversy is decidedly the most important in the present day. The Calvinistic may now be said, comparatively, to have subsided; because both Arminians and Calvinists have learned to think better of each other, and mutually to confess that the sentiments of their opponents contain the essence of divine truth. The Pædobaptist controversy has lost much of its importance; because all sober-minded persons acknowledge, that the object of contention is a form, and not a doctrine. Looking to the practical results, by which every doctrine must come to be tried, it is evident that the children of the Pædobaptist display no conspicuous difference from those of the Baptist, while the latter, when adults, in no ways excel the pious Pædobaptist. One benefit, however, results from this discussion, namely, that it prevents both parties from reposing on a ceremony, and obliges them to cultivate the vital reality.

But this cannot be said of the Unitarian controversy: the question is not, whether *hope* and *assurance* mean the same thing, or at what age mankind are the objects of the Christian covenant; *Agitur de vitâ et sanguine Turni.* The question now turns upon this point—What Christianity actually is? in what shape is it made known to men? and by whom the divine communication was made? The very essence of Christianity is brought into debate. The parties are too far divided by their sentiments to meet upon any intermediate ground. If such a spot could be found, it must be sought in Arianism; but both parties have rejected that already, and in fact few, if any, stop short at it. If the Unitarian ascends in his views, like Scott and Mason Good, he leaves it behind him; if the Trinitarian descends, like Priestley and Belsham, it is not there that he arrests his pace.

It is not possible, or indeed desirable, that the Trinitarian and Unitarian should ever agree that they mean the same thing in different words. Too many practical results, and too many motives of piety, are attached to the doctrines in dispute, to admit of such a compromise. Of course we speak as Trinitarians; but we mean no unkindness toward the person of the Unitarian, or contempt for his judgment, or suspicion of his intentions. We say this, because much acrimony has been exhibited in the controversy, such as could not possibly tend to advance the interests of religion. We *know the heart* of an Unitarian, even as the Israelites were reminded, that they knew the heart of a stranger, for they had been strangers in the land of Egypt.* The whole of this controversy has past in our mind, and hence we know, that a man may peruse Unitarian books, and conscientiously believe them to contain the truth. Whether they *do* contain the truth is another matter; for our part, we have come to an opposite conclusion. But we take our leave of them, with a wish to see their authors differently impressed, and not with the language of insult or feelings of derision. Perhaps it is drawing too nice a distinction to say that a man may hold a *heresy* without being a *heretic*:—we mean, that he may hold opinions, which are heretical in themselves, without being influenced by heretical motives.

The work which stands at the head of this article, is of acknowledged importance in theology. Its appearance formed an epoch in the controversy. It first had the effect of urging the Unitarians to publish their version of the New Testament; and what is remarkable, the representations inci-

* This of course must be taken as applying to the writer of this paper.

dentally made in it, led to the appointment of a Bishop in India. It has been too long before the world to need any examination now; we will therefore content ourselves with saying, that it comprises a body of divinity upon this one subject. We were surprised and delighted to find, that objections which we thought had arisen in our own mind, were anticipated, and removed in this book. But we must observe, that a little more care in revising the references in this edition, would have improved it.

Mr. Gurney's work, which stands second in our list, although it exhibits rather a general title, is chiefly confined to the Deity of Christ. There is something open and decided in saying *Deity*, rather than *Divinity*, which we admire, as the latter term has been adopted, in the north of Ireland, for the sake of ambiguity. The author is a member of the Society of Friends, who has devoted himself to this study for several years, and, we think, under peculiar advantages; for, as that body includes persons of every sentiment, such a one comes into the arena, free from any bias, without prejudice in favour of any sect, and uninfluenced by connexion with any particular Church. We do not mean to say, that creeds and articles have not their use, for we distinctly believe that they *have;* but in the present instance, Mr. Gurney's freedom from all such prepossession and attachment, must stamp the greater value on the result of his inquiries. He has been honestly and candidly seeking the *truth*, and we are sure that he would have proclaimed it, whether it proved to be with Athanasius, Arius, Socinus, or with the modern Unitarians. Indeed we cannot speak too highly (and it is from experience that we speak) of his "Letter on Redemption;" it is the most solid summary of Christianity that we have seen, and, in our opinion, no young man ought to enter upon the world without having it as a manual of doctrinal truth. Nor would we forget his "Essays on Christianity," though we think that he has not always exercised a critical judgment in the application of texts. In this volume, however, he has done so.

The dissertations turn chiefly upon the pre-existence of Christ, the creation of all things by HIM, the nature of the *Word* according to the Rabbinical writers, the prophecies of Isaiah concerning the nature and dignity of Christ, the language in which *The Lord* is termed *our Righteousness*, and the controverted expressions in 1 Tim. iii. 16. There is also a dissertation on the canonical authority of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and one on the practical importance of faith in the Deity of Christ.

In treating of the pre-existence of Christ, *in the form of God*, Mr. Gurney has adduced some striking parallels from classical writers, which prove, that *nature*, and not mere *appearance*, is meant. But he has omitted to notice a very particular one, in the first line of Ovid's Metamorphoses —a work almost contemporary with the New Testament:

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere *formas*
Corpora:

where an entire change, and not a partial one, is meant; not a change of shape, but of essence. When Hyacinthus becomes a flower, when Arachne becomes a spider, or Cygnus a swan, it is not a change of shape that they undergo, but of nature itself. The translation in Garth's Ovid will convey nearly the same idea to the English reader:

Of *bodies* changed to other *forms* I sing;
Assist ye Gods, from you these changes spring.

On the subject of the word *Immanuel*, Mr. G. has retrieved the orthodox sense from the grasp of objectors, and has placed the text on a much firmer footing than that on which Dr. Pye Smith had left it. We would concede, that many names are mere appellatives, and that the circumstances of the case must determine whether they are so or not. Thus the late Queen of the Sandwich Islands, and first Christian convert of that country, was called *Keopuolani*, which means, *the dropping of the clouds from heaven*. Not that she could be really such; and in this instance the name can only be figurative. But when we read in Ezekiel 48 ult. that the name of the temple shall be called *Jehovah-Sham-*

mah, i. e. *the Lord is there*, we believe that a truth is enunciated in these words, answering to the promise in Revel. xxi. 3. Accordingly, when we are told, that the child shall be called *Immanuel*, i. e. *God with us*, we believe a similar truth to be contained in the words; because as it is a *Virgin* that conceives, there is no human father in the case, but a divine one, and consequently the offspring is divine also: or, in other words, "the being who will be born of the Virgin, and abide with us, is very God."

Incidently, we would remark, from the words of Luke i. 35, that when He, who is *born of the Holy Spirit* is called the *Son of God*, common sense may suffice to perceive, that the Holy Spirit can be none other than God. It may be said in reply, that all true believers are born of the Spirit and called Sons of God (John i. 12. iii. 5). But the reply involves a fallacy, for it would prove them to be *born of water* in a real sense, instead of a figurative one.

The pronoun הוא in Jerem. xxxiii. 16. has greatly puzzled commentators. Mr. Gurney supposes, with Blayney, that it is the masculine in the Chaldaic form, "which is of frequent occurrence in the Hebrew Scriptures." The Vulgate and Syriac render it, not *she*, but *he*, as in Jer. xxiii. 6. We would add another supposition: As the prophecies of Jeremiah were not completed till after the captivity, so, of course, by the time they were collected, the Jews had become familiar with Chaldee. We know from Dan. ix. 2, how intensely his prophecies were studied by the Jews at Babylon; and copies executed there were likely to contract some Chaldaisms, as the first generation of the captivity must have been nearly extinct in the course of seventy years. So that a Chaldaism in this book need not surprise us. Nor is it impossible, that the captives, in their ardent love for Jerusalem,* may have interpreted the latter clause as relating to the city, and inserted the pronoun, in order to mark the supposed reference more clearly.† If, however, such was the case, they impaired the real meaning of the prophecy by doing so. This, however, we know their descendants have done in many instances, by substituting temporal meanings for spiritual ones.

The Dissertation on 1 Tim. iii. 16. is the masterpiece of the volume. It now stands much more complete than it did in the first edition, for which the author very candidly acknowledges himself indebted to Dr. Henderson's pamphlet.‡ Perhaps we may gain a step in the argument by using a different expression: the word *manifested* has become so technical, as no longer to convey a clear idea; but let us say *exhibited*, which is the plain meaning of ἐφανερωθη; how poor and jejune is the reading, "*He who was exhibited in flesh, was*," &c. But when we say "*God was exhibited in flesh, was*," &c., we have a splendid fact announced, such as is worthy of the term *mystery*.

Mr. Gurney, after having summed up the comparative evidence of MSS. Versions, and Fathers, comes (in this edition) to the conclusion, "that this long-received reading (Θεος) ought clearly to be retained in the text of the Greek Testament. Indeed, it is impossible to read his Dissertation, as it now stands, without being convinced that the mass of evidence preponderates in favour of Θεος. But it is impossible to hail the arrival at this conclusion, without admitting, that it lays us under greater moral obligations, and involves a deeper responsibility than either of the others. This result, we fear, has been too little kept in view by writers on this controversy.

Nor must we forget, that Mr. Gurney has shattered one main support of the reading ὁς, namely, the story of Macædonius. It is positively irreconcileable with the circumstance of his being accused of Nestorianism, as in that case he would not have changed ὁς into Θεος, but the reverse; because the Nestorians held that the Virgin Mary "was not the mother of God." Besides, the story originally says, that he changed ὁς into ὡς, which is inexplicable. Mr. Gurney rejects the

* Psalm cxxxvii. 5.

† See the expression, in Isaiah i. 21, "righteousness lodged in it."

‡ "The Great Mystery of Godliness incontrovertible." 8vo. Holdsworth and Ball.—One of the most important publications on the subject.

story, and considers, that, if true, the whole tenor of it has been changed.

The third of the works announced, comprises a series of Letters on the Doctrines of the Trinity and the Divinity of Christ. The author (Moses Stuart) is well known by his commentaries on the Hebrews and Romans; and as a theologian of the exegetical class, is deservedly esteemed. We cannot, however, acquit him of vanity, or something very like it, when, in the former of those works, he talks of preparing the way for better commentaries than have hitherto been written. It is obvious, that he attaches the very highest importance to that kind of commentary which he has produced. Not that we would detract from its value. Since the prevalence of exegetical or expository writing in Germany, the reveries of rationalism have been banished (as we have learned from other quarters), and orthodox sentiments are beginning to gain ground. It is allowed, by those writers, that the doctrines delivered in the Scriptures, are what is usually considered orthodox. After this acknowledgment, the next step, we trust, will be to embrace them cordially.

Thus far, however, a great step is gained; because a class of writers, who are prepossessed in favour of no set of opinions, concur in their explanations with the tenets of the orthodox churches.

Our readers must not confound the exegetical writings with what they often meet with at home in the shape of exposition. It denotes a plain interpretation, accompanied with such proofs and illustrations as the subject may require; but does not include practical reflections, or what are usually called *improvements*.

These letters are addressed to the celebrated Unitarian writer, Dr. Channing, on the occasion of a sermon preached by him at the ordination of the Rev. Jabez Sparks, in which he had advanced some violent remarks on the Trinitarian doctrines. The great inconvenience attending this controversy, is this; an objection may be made in a few lines, which it takes as many pages to discuss and answer. The first part of this little volume is occupied with the questions that grow out of the word *person*. The rest comprises an examination of the texts which bear on the Deity of Christ, in which Mr. S. has not only powerfully urged such as are pertinent, but has shown great judgment in waiving those that are not. Many valuable specimens of the German divines are introduced, such as will afford the reader an insight into their tenets and arguments. On the whole, it may be pronounced an excellent manual of erudition and reasoning on the orthodox side of the controversy.

The following passage merits to be widely circulated:

"A short time since, almost all the Unitarians of New England were simple Arians. Now, if I am correctly informed, there are scarcely any of the younger preachers of Unitarian sentiments who are not simple *Humanitarians*. Such was the case in Germany. The divinity of Christ was early assailed; inspiration was next doubted and impugned. Is not this already begun here? Natural religion comes next in order; and the question between the parties here may soon be, in substance, whether *natural* or *revealed* religion is our guide and our hope?" p. 144.

We recommend this passage to all who have been led to idolise America as a model for religious matters, by the specious reasonings of a class of writers who, to say the least, are very sanguine in their ideas of the result.

Since the above was written, we met with a passage in the works of the learned Lightfoot, which deserves to be quoted and remembered in this controversy. In his "Harmony of the Four Evangelists," on Luke iii. 22, he says,

"In regard to the Holy Ghost himself, whose work in the church was now, in a more special and frequent manner, to be showed under the Gospel, it was convenient, (i. e. fitting) that he might be expressed and revealed to be a personal substance, and not an operation of the Godhead only, or qualitative virtue. For qualities, operations, and acts, cannot assume bodily shapes, nor aught but what is in itself substantial." Works, Pitman's edition, vol. iv. p. 315.

Again, Mr. Ellis, in his Polynesian Researches, informs us, that among the Tahitians, "sacrifice was frequently called *Taraehara*, a compound term, signifying a disentangling from guilt; from *tara*, to untie or loosen,

and *hara*, guilt." vol. i. p. 344. We desire no better commentary on the propitiary expression *taking away sin*, throughout the Bible. S. E. L.

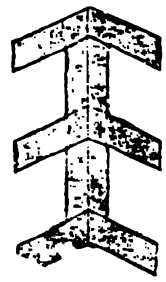
ARCHÆOLOGIA, *or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. XXVI. Part I.*

Description of a large Collection of Coins of William the Conqueror, discovered at Beaworth, in Hampshire, with an attempt at a chronological arrangement of the Coins of William I. and II. By Edward Hawkins, F.R.S.

THIS remarkable hoard, which must have consisted of nearly 7000 pieces, in the highest state of preservation, was found by some boys who were at play in a piece of pasture land called the *Old Litten*, attached to the homestead called the Manor House in Beeworth. They were contained in a leaden box, which lay so near the surface that a wheel track exposed a portion of it to the boys. The spot is no doubt rightly considered to have been within the boundary of the old churchyard of Beaworth. The church has been for ages destroyed, and its existence rests altogether upon faithful tradition. Here then is one more instance of treasure deposited within a sacred precinct, doubtless for security during civil commotions; as such places were esteemed sacred by all parties, in obedience to the decrees of the church, which afforded sanctuary not only to the persons but to the goods and money of individuals. A careful and accurate list is given of the names of the mints and moneyers impressed on the coins found at Beaworth; and it is remarkable that the whole mass consisted of pieces of what is called the PAXS type, which impress has been considered, by an eminent numismatist, as allusive to the suppression of some popular insurrection during the uneasy reign of the first William. It may, however, we think not unreasonably be suggested, that as short sentences of scriptural allusion were frequently attached to coin in the middle ages, so this might be read either *Pax Salvatoris*, a proper motto to accompany the cross on the reverse of the piece; or *Pax sit (vobis)*, in allusion to the words of our Saviour to his disciples. A very accurate and clear plate of specimens of the coins accompanies Mr. Hawkins's paper.

II. *Further Observations on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of France and England, in a letter from* Thomas Rickman, Esq. F.S.A.

The object of this essay is to point out certain characteristic marks which belong to the mode of construction of buildings erected before the year of Christ 1000, which we are told are these; the masonry has a peculiar sort of quoining, which is used without plaster as well as with, consisting of a long stone set at the corner and



a short one lying on it, and bending one way or both into the wall. Another peculiarity is the use occasionally of very large and heavy blocks of stone in particular parts of the work, while the rest is mostly of small stones, the use of what is called Roman bricks, and occasionally of an arch with straight sides to the upper part instead of curves. The want of buttresses is to be noticed as being general in these edifices, and occasional use of mouldings much like Roman, and in the division of the win-

dows of a sort of rude baluster. The occasional introduction of a round staircase west of the tower, for the purpose of access to the upper floors, and at all times of carvings, much more rude than the generality of Norman work, and of others which are clear imitations of Roman work. Another characteristic of this early Saxon style is found (as we have said) in the construction of the arches, —when large they are circular, when small they are formed as two sides of a triangle.

A list of twenty edifices, possessing these early indications of construction, in thirteen counties, extending from Whittingham, in Northumberland, north, to Sompting on the coast of Sussex, south; and from Barton

on the Humber, on the coast of Lincolnshire, east to North Burcombe on the west, is subjoined, which we transcribe for the benefit of our antiquarian readers:—Whittingham, Northumb.; Kirkdale, York; Laughton en le Morthen, ditto; the Tower of St. Peter's, Barton on the Humber, Linc.; part of Ropsley, Linc.; the east end of Repton, Derb.; the tower of Barnack, Northamp.; the east end of Whittering, Northamp.; Brigstock, Northamp.; Brixworth, Northamp.; the tower of Earl's Barton, Northamp.; ditto of Clapham, Beds; ditto of St. Benet, Cambridge; ditto of St. Michael, Oxford; part of the tower of Trinity, Colchester; parts of Stoke d'Abernon, [or rather Stoke by Guilford; see p. 106.] Surrey; the east end of North Burcombe, Wilts; the doors (stopped up) of Britford, ditto; part of Worth, Sussex, part of Sompting, Sussex. Other particulars, important for settling the chronology of ancient architecture, but too numerous for notice here, are detailed from the minute and valuable notes of Mr. Rickman, whose writings will remain as of standard authority in such matters.

A Letter by William Young Ottley, Esq. F.S.A. *on a MS. in the Brit. Mus. believed by him to be of the second or third Century, and containing the translation of Aratus' Astronomical Poem, by Cicero, accompanied by Drawings of the Constellations; with a Preliminary Dissertation, in proof of the use of Minuscule Writing by the Ancient Romans, and a corrected edition of the Poem itself, including ten lines not heretofore known.*

This MS. [No. 647 of the Harleian Library] the ingenious and learned author of the treatise to which it has given rise, describes as containing "Cicero's well known translation of the astronomical poem of Aratus, with figures of the constellations of somewhat a large size, done in colours; and it is remarkable, that *within the outlines of the figures*, the prose accounts of these constellations, as given by Hyginus, are written in small capitals; like the small poems of Simmias Rhodius, which we see inscribed in the shape of an egg, a pair of wings, a battle-axe, an altar, &c. in the Poetæ Minores Græci," p. 48. Mr. Ottley, on turning over the leaves of this manuscript, soon became convinced, from the style and character of the drawings, that they were genuine remains of Roman art, and that the greater part of the manuscript itself was equal in antiquity with the far-famed Virgils and Terence of the Vatican.

Mr. Ottley's well-known taste and intimate acquaintance with every period of pictorial design, entitle his opinion on this point to the highest respect, and the drawings being allowed to belong to the classic period, it follows that the minuscule characters in which the manuscript is written, are of the same age; these minuscules being nothing else but the small letters used at the present day in our printing type. It follows, "that the common belief that the ancients were unacquainted with minuscule writing, or that if they did use minuscule writing it must have been very different from that practised in after times, is ill founded." This indeed is an important proposition, well worthy of the labour which Mr. Ottley has bestowed on its proof, and affecting not only the antiquity of MSS. but of many ancient inscriptions.

In the course of his dissertation Mr. Ottley is very naturally led into the consideration of the various substances on which the ancients wrote, and he gives very good reason for supposing that their papyri were not altogether composed of the leaves of the Egyptian plant, but that they were acquainted with the manufacture of what is now termed paper, composed of mixed materials, "though for a long time perhaps the use of wire sieves to let off the superfluous water from the pulp may not have been thought of, and till then paper may have been made by a process very similar to that employed by our hatters in making felt, p. 69; which supposition Mr. Ottley remarks may in some degree account for the *great strength and thickness* which he has commonly observed in the oldest papers he has seen. One very striking circumstance in favour of this conjecture has not escaped Mr. Ottley, the frequent mention by classic writers of the consignment of the works of authors in ancient times, *ad fic- piperem*, as many a well n puffed author of modern days

within a few short years to the butter shops; he justly observes that the material of the papyrus, considering the mere leaves of the plant to have been implied by that term, would have been much too brittle for the purpose of a wrapper.

When Martial speaks of a "cuculus piperis vel thuris," Ep. II. lib. 3, he means such a paper wrapper as encloses at the present day, for many a good old dame, a pennyworth of sugar. Indeed, the Greek and Latin MSS. found at Herculaneum appear to have been written on very different substances. The Latin MSS. were so concreted together in mass, that they could not for the greater part be unrolled, so that of "2366 columns and fragments already opened, only forty are Latin," p. 67.

The inference seems very probable indeed, that the Latin MSS. were formed of a manufactured paper. Petrus Cluniacensis, a writer of the first half of the twelfth century, in his *Tractatus contra Judæos*, alludes evidently to paper in the following passage of his work: "Legit (inquit Judæus) Deus in Cœlis Librum Talmuth. Sed cujusmodi librum? Si talem quales quotidie in uso legendi habemus, utique ex pellibus arietum hircorum vel vitulorum, sive ex biblis vel juncis orientalium paludium, aut ex rasuris veterum pannorum, seu ex qualibet alia forte viliore materiâ compactos, et pennis avium vel calamis palustrium locorum qualibet tinctura infectis descriptos."

Buonarotti, in his work "Osservasioni sopra alcuni frammenti di Versi Antichi, di vetro," &c. fol. Fiorenze, 1716, seems to have been the earliest writer who has in any decided manner asserted that the ancients used minuscule characters. These fragments were bottoms of drinking glasses found in the catacombs of Rome, many of them inscribed with the well-known monogram which Constantine caused to be embroidered on his Labarum, if we remember rightly the statement of Eusebius, in jewels and gold, and which was considered to have been first adopted by him in consequence of it being indicated to him in his famous vision. Buonarotti shows that the monogrammatic symbol thus employed was rather an adaptation or recognition of one well known, long before, for the same purpose, than an invention; for several of the inscriptions bearing this character were as old, he concludes, as the persecution of Dioclesian, and he adds, what more immediately bears on the subject of our author's essay, that many of the glass fragments on which he treats, bore inscriptions in a sort of *cursive character*, having greater analogy to the Greek than the Latin, which he concludes was adopted either for the sake of expedition, or because the scribe was a Greek or a Syrian, and not perfectly conversant with the Roman character.

The Marquis of Maffei, in his Istoria Diplomatica, printed in 1727, first endeavoured to simplify the subject of ancient writing, and showed that the old vulgar belief, that there were five kinds of ancient characters employed by the Scribes of Europe, Roman, Gothic, Lombardic, Saxon, and Franco-Gallican, was altogether an ideal fabrication. Indeed, the Lombards, so far from bringing the art of writing into Italy, were ignorant of the use of letters, until they had established themselves there, and acquired them from the descendants of its ancient inhabitants. All these imaginary varieties had but one origin, the Roman; and all distinctions may be merged in the terms *majuscules*, employed for the capitals, *minuscules* for the smaller characters, and cursive when the letters run into easy curves, somewhat resembling the style of our modern *hand* writing. After the lucid illustration and support which the assertions of Maffei have received from Mr. Ottley, we think we shall hear no more of Longobardic, Merovingian characters, &c. but simply of Roman majuscules, and Roman minuscules.

The *black letter*, still retained in Germany, was evidently an ingenious artifice of the scribes of the middle age, to make as many straight strokes as possible suffice for an inscription; and, by the by, when introduced in sculpture, it has an effect eminently ornamental, and harmonizes with the Pointed style. We could point out, in illustration of this assertion, the inscriptions of the monument of Abbot Wheathampsted, at St. Alban's, and the verge of the table monument on which the figure of Edward the Black Prince reposes at Canterbury.

Mr. Ottley, we think, has most fully shown that the passage of St. Jerome, in which "literis *uncialibus*" has been altered by Cayley to literis *initialibus*, ought to be restored to its former reading; for the term had evidently, *ex origine*, no reference whatever to the *form* of the letters, but to their size. He justly remarks that a lamentable confusion has arisen by modern writers adopting this term indiscriminately on many occasions for round or square capitals, and by their fabricating another, used with as little particularity, *semi-uncial*. We do not find that he has remarked how frequently the Greek are found mixed with our square Roman letters in our Romano-British inscriptions; how often the circular backed ϵ is employed in these old memorials, and in many instances the Σ, the η, and υ; instances indeed of the *cursive* also, on such memorials are not wanting.

Mr. Ottley's essay is copiously illustrated by fac-simile specimens of various inscriptions remaining on the walls of Pompeii, of the characters of MSS. found at Herculaneum, of those of the Vatican Terence, and of other writings, considered the most ancient extant in the world, all tending to show that minuscule characters, from a very early period, were employed by the ancients.

There are also numerous plates copied from the ancient MS. of Aratus, which he considers of the classic period, and from another copy (Bibl. Cotton. Tib. B, v.) of the same treatise, with illuminations of the Saxon age, in which the Saxon artist has adopted the costume of his own period in the figures which represent the constellations, and this is particularly remarkable in the *lingettes*, or bandages, with which the legs of the Saxons are swathed, instead of the sandal-bands worn by the Romans. On the whole, this essay must be considered as one of the most elaborate and important which has ever been written with a view to settle the chronology of different modes of chirography in the most remote ages of literature.

The MS. copy of the *Aratea* of Marcus Tullius Cicero, in the Harleian Library, has formed the text for this elaborate dissertation. It contains ten lines more than are to be found in any printed copy. These occur at the end of the poem, and will suffice at once as a specimen of the subject and the style of its versification:

Sed cum se medium cœli in regione locavit
Magnus Aquarius, et vestivit lumine terras,
Tum pedibus simul et supra cervice jubata
Cedit Equus fugiens, et contra signipotens nox [ipsa;
Cauda Centaurum retinens, ad se rapit
Nec potis est caput atque umeros* obducere latos, [vestit;
Cervicem atque oculorum ardentia lumina
Hanc autem properant depellere Pisces.

[*To be continued*]

History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester. By John Britton, F.S.A., &c. 4to.

WE were truly pained by reading the announcement that the subject of the present review is the last of the Cathedrals which the indefatigable author intends to illustrate.

The volume commences with an extended prefatory essay, in which is detailed the origin and progress of the "Cathedral Antiquities," and the causes which have led to the abandonment of the undertaking. It is deeply to be regretted that the author of a work so valuable, should have occasion to complain of any want of patronage either public or individual, or to feel that his profits were diminished by the operation of an Act of Parliament which professes to have been enacted for the protection of literary property. The neglect of the dignitaries of several of the Cathedrals is justly a subject of complaint. He might naturally have formed the expectation that the higher orders of the Clergy, possessed of splendid endowments, and distinguished for their learning and their talents, would have cheerfully stepped forward as the patrons of a work which was dedicated to the illustration of the beauties of those valuable examples of ancient art, of which they were the legal guardians. That an author, who had entered into an undertaking of such magnitude as to comprise the whole of the Cathedrals, should have been disappointed in the hopes of that patronage which he had so reasonably anticipated, is much to

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* Thus written, without the aspirate.

be deplored. In some instance encouragement was given, and in every case Mr. Britton cheerfully acknowledges the extent of his obligations. It is unpleasing to be compelled to add that such instances were the exceptions. A heavier charge is brought against the superiors of two of the Cathedrals. In these instances the author states that difficulties were actually thrown in the way of his proceedings. Such conduct being in the highest degree illiberal, and at the same time happily far from common, Mr. Britton has properly named the two Cathedrals (Exeter and Hereford) at which he received this unworthy treatment. We have ourselves felt a degree of annoyance at the obstacles which are sometimes thrown in the way of those individuals, who may wish to take more than a cursory view of our venerable Cathedrals. In some, the building has been as free as the air; in others, it has been necessary to obtain a formal permission to copy a shield of arms or an inscription, or to draw a moulding or a monument. In some instances the difficulty has appeared to arise from the interference of the architect engaged on the repairs of the structure; but in no case have we to complain of the treatment experienced by Mr. Britton. At Exeter we can state that a more liberal policy now prevails, for a simple application to a venerable and excellent dignitary of that church obtained an immediate permission to visit the edifice with the utmost freedom; and we hope for the sake of the interests of the fine arts, that at the present time a similar line of conduct would be pursued in every instance. The Cathedrals are schools of design in Gothic architecture, and their doors should be freely opened to every student.

The author concludes his preface with a kind of autobiographical sketch, in continuation as it were of a memoir of himself, which appeared with his third volume of the Beauties of Wiltshire. While tracing the workings of an active mind in the several literary labours in which Mr. Britton has been constantly engaged, we can enter into the feelings with which he must have been compelled to give up this favourite plan, and we still hope that patronage will, in some way, be found to encourage the author, now that only six Cathedrals remain undescribed to complete the undertaking as originally planned.

Much as we deplore the individual apathy of which Mr. Britton complains, we could wish that the allusions to alleged unpopularity of Cathedral establishments, public clamour, and such like matters, which can only create unpleasant feelings, had been omitted. Heaven, in its mercy, forbid that the demons of revolution should be let loose on these venerable remains of our forefathers' piety! It is unhappily too certain, that in the present day,

——There are Demagogues enough,
And Infidels to pull down every steeple,
And set up in their stead some proper stuff;

and that with this class reform and destruction are synonymous, when a church is the theme of their orations; but that our Cathedrals may be preserved from their fangs, must be the wish and prayer not alone of every Churchman, but of every sincere Christian. We have only to look to a neighbouring kingdom covered with the ruins of her Churches and her Cathedrals; we have only to look at the fact of a structure, consecrated to the worship of the Deity, being converted into a Pantheon to commemorate the actions of men, and those impious men; we have only to read the almost daily accounts of churches ransacked and destroyed, and the ministers of Heaven murdered at the altars in another kingdom, to make us shudder whenever we hear fears for the safety of our own Cathedrals so much as hinted at; and to regret that the least encouragement should be given to a popular cry, which we see has elsewhere produced such lamentable results.

The Cathedral of Worcester is a curious example of the early Pointed style, and in common with recent other churches of the same rank was raised on the basis of a Norman edifice. A complete Church, in the prevalent style of architecture, appears to have been raised by St. Wulstan, in the latter part of the eleventh century. In common with the great majority of the Norman churches, it had a semicircular apsis, a form of termination for a choir so grand and imposing that it is surprising that it should have

been so universally disregarded by the judicious and tasteful architects of our more recent churches; and judging from the noble crypt which still exists, and the small remains of circular architecture visible in the superstructure, the former Church must have been an extensive and handsome specimen of the style which we now designate the Norman.

It has suffered, in the whole, as much from modern repairs and injudicious and ill-executed restorations, as from the fingers of time, and at the present day it would appear that a fancy for cropping down pinnacles, is now operating to the injury of the church. It must be deeply regretted, that the ideas of improvement suggested by architects are so often allowed to operate to the serious injury of so many fine buildings of antiquity.

The illustrations of this Cathedral are seventeen in number, and in pursuance of the original plan of the work, shew the various styles of architecture, by means of elevations and sections, aided by perspective views of the most picturesque portions of the structure.

The engravings are all, with the exception of the Plan, executed by M. Le Keux, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for their merit.

We trust the excellence of the present volume, which (with all the want of patronage, and notwithstanding the very scanty list of subscribers,) is in point of merit no way behind its predecessors, will attract a sufficient degree of patronage to induce the author to alter the resolution he has made of closing the series; and that cheered by a rapid and extensive sale, he will proceed, as he originally intended, to illustrate the whole of the Cathedrals of England, and he will then have the satisfaction of completing a splendid national work, unique in its character, and worthy of the noble structures to whose merits it is dedicated.

Italy and Italian Literature. By Charles Herbert, Esq.

IT has long appeared to us an undeniable fact, that no man can perfectly understand the literature, or write the history of a country, which he has not visited. The manners, the passions, the institutions of a people; the rivers, plains, and mountains, all skyey influences commingled, form part of the imagination, and by the creative power of genius are transfused into its great works either of poetry or of art. As the Grecian sculptor was inspired by the exhibition of human power in the public games, as Titian caught the beauteous tints of his canvass from the sky of Venice, so did the writings of Dante, Boccacio, Ariosto, Alfieri, derive their breath and being from the land of the Po, the Arno, and the Appenines; from the ruins of the Roman empire; from the dawn of a new civilization and liberty in Italian hearts.

Italy and Italian Literature are then well conjoined; they mutually explain and shed illustration on each other. Mr. Herbert has not attempted to discover any new sense in the Italian classics; nor to criticize words; nor to dissert on accents, orthography, or mystic allusions; he does not appear to have trod in Sir William Gell's footsteps; to have even excavated a single foot of the Italian soil, or to have cleared a single kitchen in Pompeii; nor have we discovered any very extended philosophical views of Italian society, science, or arts. Notwithstanding all these marked deficiencies, Mr. Herbert has fully accomplished the task he appears to have undertaken; he has written a highly interesting volume on a beautiful theme. He has looked on Italy "with a quiet eye of love," has treasured many of her fairest scenes—her most precious relics; and not fully satisfied with the vision of that country as it appears to the traveller, has peopled it with her great and distinguished men of the old and later times.

With the amusing strain of a book of travels, much lively description and interesting observation on manners and Italian politics, Mr. Herbert has mingled much solid instruction. We know of no book in the English Language, which presents so pleasing an introduction to Italian literature, so many biographical and critical notices of the Italian writers, or so much information indispensable to every one commencing the study of

the Italian language. The book would be useful in schools. Those who profess crossing the Alps, or visiting the Eternal City, will find it an instructive and agreeable companion. It is dedicated in a rather flattering but manly strain to Sir J. Cam Hobhouse, whose illustrations of Childe Harold shew that he is a very accomplished Italian scholar. A picture of Italy and its classical writers, animated by the striking events of its history, such as the one before us, is however more likely to be read, in illustration of Childe Harold, Dante, Petrarch, and Ariosto, than anything the ablest pen of criticism has produced.

The History of Northumberland. By the Rev. John Hodgson, *M.R.S.L. Part III. Vol. III. 4to.*

THE hearty commendation we have frequently bestowed upon the preceding portions of this publication, is equally deserved by the present part, which exhibits not merely a strong antiquarian zeal, but also a correct antiquarian judgment in the selection of authorities. The bulk of the volume consists of extracts from the Pipe Rolls of all the passages relating to Northumberland, from 1130 to 1272. In a preceding part of our present Number, we have explained the value and exhibited the general character of these Records, and we need not repeat the opinions we have there expressed; but we would call, earnestly, upon all topographical writers to imitate the example of Mr. Hodgson, and ascend with him to these the true fountains of correct historical knowledge. It is not indeed every author who, like Mr. Hodgson, can afford to pay the heavy price demanded for office copies of Records of this description; but the Record Commissioners are continually adding to our stock of valuable printed documents of a similar character, and it is to them that we would in the first instance direct attention. We are convinced that the improvement in topographical knowledge, which would ensue from a general study of these works, can scarcely be imagined. Mr. Hodgson is now about to proceed uninterruptedly with his Parochial History, and will, we trust, soon give us an opportunity of observing the use he has made of this valuable addition to his materials.

In a very intelligent preface, Mr. Hodgson has explained the nature of the Pipe Rolls, and given translations of the Northumberland extracts from one Roll in the reign of each of the Kings in his series. He bespeaks the forbearance of antiquaries towards his translations; but, as far as we have observed, without any necessity. He has also published in his preface an ancient document, which is apparently a return made by one of the Collectors appointed to assess the ninth and fifteenth granted to Edward III. A.D. 1340 (see Gent. Mag. vol. III. New Series, p. 135). This document was not known to exist when the *Nonarum Inquisitiones* were published in 1807. In that publication there are no returns for Northumberland. The loss of them is partly supplied by this document, which is now printed for the first time. So also are some Ecclesiastical Inquests, and a portion of a MS. preserved in the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle upon Tyne, which consists of a list of the holders of lands in Northumberland, in the 10th year of Elizabeth. We heartily recommend this part of Mr. Hodgson's work to all persons interested in Records, not excepting the Commissioners, who ought certainly to inspect it, if it be only to learn in what a comparatively economical manner it is possible to publish ancient documents.

A Treatise on Friendly Societies, in which the Doctrine of Interest of Money, and the Doctrine of Probability, are practically applied to the affairs of such Societies: with numerous Tables; and an Appendix, containing the Acts of Parliament relating to Friendly Societies. By Charles Ansell, *Esq. F.R.S. Actuary to the Atlas Assurance Company. Published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. 8vo. pp.* 198.

THE title of this volume sufficiently explains its object; and we have no doubt that it will promote that provident œconomy among the middling

and lower classes, which is so intimately connected with their own personal happiness and enjoyment of life, and with the well-being of society.

On pp. 9 to 11, the author has noticed the ancient gildes, as the models on which modern friendly societies are formed, and has given from Hickes' Thesaurus, and from Dugdale, the constitutions of some of them, in corroboration of this fact. We quite concur in the opinion that the ancient gildes were friendly societies, although we doubt whether they "had no further object than the relief of the brethren in times of distress, and perhaps the protection of the associated members against the lawless attacks of powerful neighbours." On the contrary, we see very little reason to doubt that they had their origin in the *piety*, however mistaken, of the early ages of christianity, and that "pious offices" were not merely "concomitants," but were originally the principal objects of such fraternities; with which *charity, hospitality, conviviality*, and *commercial adventure*, were afterwards associated as concomitants.

It is however a fact, that their early history is involved in some obscurity, which, probably, time and an examination of their records may hereafter remove.

Mr. Ansell's tables and calculations will be found of great use by persons connected with friendly societies.

An Historical Sketch of the Art of Sculpture in Wood, from the earliest period to the present time. By Robert Folkestone Williams, *Author of "Rhymes and Rhapsodies,"* 8*vo. pp.* 109.

THIS little book having been sent into the world to pave the way for a larger one, the author has wisely failed to anticipate the pleasure and instruction which his readers may expect to derive from the investigation of the heavier tome, and he leaves them to indulge in the hope that the paucity of original information in the octavo will be fully compensated for by the completeness of the coming quarto, which, in the author's own words, is to be "a complete book of reference, in which every thing relating to timber architecture, and sculpture in wood, will be lucidly arranged and philosophically treated."

We should have suspected that an author who had investigated the subject of wood carving so very deeply, would have been an oracle of information to the many friends whose valuable collections he so kindly introduces to public notice. Yet here we meet with a second disappointment: for even on a subject so well understood as the ludicrous carvings which are to be found by the prying antiquary beneath the seats of many of our cathedrals, the origin of which may be traced to the disputes and animosities between the regular and secular clergy, we find the author fearful of drawing on his own stock of originality, cautiously obtaining the opinion of one of his friends, and this opinion he retails with great gravity as a perfectly new discovery.

But, during the time the author is engaged investigating the obscure carvings under the seats of the church, he seems to have overlooked another class of works of the middle ages, which would appear to bear more closely upon the subject of his treatise. This class comprehends the ancient monumental statues in wood, specimens of which are to be met with in most of our larger churches, but with the existence of which the author appears to be totally unacquainted.

It may be a matter of information, and will be a useful hint towards the compilation of the larger work, to remind Mr. Williams of the class of statuary, at the head of which stands the unrivalled effigy of Robert Duke of Normandy, in Gloucester Cathedral.

Upon the works of a more recent period the author is not a whit more diffuse; for we find that Gibbons, the surprising artist to whose hand the beautiful decorations of so many of Wren's churches are owing, is with his works very slightly noticed from some modern compilation.

But after all it would seem that the principal object, both of octavo and quarto, is to excite public attention to an exhibition of carved statues, which are said to be works of Brustolini. These works, the author states, are open for public inspection, and he recommends the reader to see them and judge for himself, and with a view of

assisting him he gives a list of the subjects, with the inscriptions, accompanied by translations exactly copied from the catalogue sold at the rooms.

We have already described the statues in question, as they appear at present, (Gent. Mag. vol. III p. 191,) and we assigned them to the class of architectural sculptures denominated Atlas's, which were very common at the period when these were executed. In works of architecture they usually supplied the place of columns, by sustaining an entablature; but in the present instance they are said to have supported heavy buttresses, in what way is not explained.

The feature in which the present differ from other carvings in wood, is in the attempt which the artist has made to imitate in the closest manner the appearance of statuary. The wood is exceedingly close-grained, and the sculptor has succeeded in gaining a smoothness which could scarcely be expected from the material. This peculiarity is unnoticed by the author.

Mr. Williams alludes to the superiority of the carvers of Germany, both in ancient and modern times. At the first sight of these statues we imagined them to be the work of a German artist. Some degree of mystery seems to hang over their existence. They are said to have once adorned the library of the well-known church of St. John and St. Paul at Venice, and some engravings are cited as evidences of the truth of this important point in their history. But it must not be overlooked, that one of the inscriptions evidently contains sufficient to lead to the identification of the monastery from which they have been removed. Mr. Williams will perhaps at a future period inform his readers why he translates "Hujus convent' filius," in the inscription upon the statue of Zuingle, by an "&c."

The subject is one which in good hands would form the basis of an excellent treatise. We hope that the author of "Rhymes and Rhapsodies" will succeed in producing such a work in his forthcoming volume; but, if the sample now before us is a fair specimen of the bulk, we fear he will only keep his "word of promise to 'his readers' ear, and break it to their hope."

Harold de Burun, a semi-dramatic Poem, in six Scenes, by Henry Austen Driver, author of "The Arabs," a Poem.—Lord Byron is the hero of this poem. Percy, is Percy B. Shelley; and Teresa, we suppose, the Countess of Guiccioli: to these Personæ Dramatis are to be added Maledicus and Patronus, a hermit, a peasant, and a minstrel. These are strange materials for a drama; yet the genius of the author has produced, certainly not a good play, but a very clever and powerful poem. We cannot say much for the dramatic, but the descriptive parts are good, sometimes excellent: there is a fine flow of verse, and a rich combination of language; some new and elegant metaphors, and some few moral reflections well expressed. We admire the author's powers more than their production: he conceives powerfully, and expresses himself with elegance and vigour. There are some queer little blotches on his muse's face, as *capsomancy* (O Lord, what a word!)—"the lovely *vortices* of a lady's eyes"—"the pyramidal institutes of time"—"the *delices* of hope in earlier life"—which some cooling physic from some of the reviewers will doubtless remove. We would willingly have given some extracts, but the margin of our book is full.

Sonnets, by the Rev. Charles Strong, *A.M.*—A Sonnet is a poem undoubtedly as perfect and entire in itself as any other, even the Epic or Dramatic. It ought to have, like all other poems, a beginning, a middle, and an end: it ought to be inclosed within the limit of fourteen lines, and to have a certain number of lines ending with the same rhymes. It may run on without any decided pause or break through its structure; or, as is most often the case, it may rest at the end of the eighth line: other varieties in this pause are admitted at the will of the poet, but the one mentioned is the most common. There were many beautiful sonnets written by our Elizabethan poets, as Shakspeare, Spenser, Daniel, and Drummond; but few, however, after the strict Italian model, either in the rhymes or pauses; of which Milton gave the first example; and most eminently beautiful his sonnets are. With the exception of a few by Bamfylde, and one or two by other poets, Mr. Wordsworth claims the place of honour, as a sonneteer, next to Milton; though some of Mr. Wordsworth's sonnets are irregular in structure. Mr. Strong's are the production of a man of elegant taste, and a scholar: simple and severe in the language, and preserving a

proper unity in the subject; but they are deficient in that *interrupted* harmony and variety of pause which the sonnet demands; they have too much of the elegiac flow. Read Milton's or Wordsworth's sonnets with them, and the difference will be at once acknowledged. However, they do credit to his poetical taste and feeling: and some of them only *want a little* of being very good. We will extract two.

XXXV.

I may not taste the fragrant breath of Spring,
And gaze upon her beauty, and caress
The flowers embosom'd with such tenderness,
And her sweet advent not be heard to sing—
When insects are abroad on gentle wing,
And birds melodious throng the green recess;
When rising joys all living creatures bless,
And sounds of gladness through the valley ring.
Now earth's redeem'd from winter's icy chain,
And buds and blossoms drink the sun-lit shower,
And verdant fallows teem with infant grain.
I too would feel heaven's renovating power,
And on the True Vine grafted, there remain
A living branch, unto the vintage hour.

XXVI.

Is this the spot where Rome's eternal foe
Into his snares the mighty legions drew,
Whence from the carnage spiritless and few,
A remnant scarcely reach'd her gates of woe? [slow,
Is this the stream, thus gliding soft and
That from the gushing wounds of thousands grew [hue
So fierce a flood, that waves of crimson
Rush'd on the bosom of the lake below?
The mountains that gave back the battle cry [green
Are silent now, perchance yon hillocks
Mark where the bones of those old warriors lie. [scene,
Heaven never gladden'd a more peaceful
Never left softer breeze a fairer sky
To sport upon thy waters, Thrasymene.

Manuscripts of Erdely. 3 *vols.*—This half historical and half romantic narrative is too long; and minute even to tedium in the multiplicity of its incidents; but it is written with force and skill: there are many powerful descriptions, many highly interesting situations, and many eloquent discourses in it. The author appears to be a person of scholarship and taste; and we hope the next novel with which he favours us will be less full of 'the devil's pictures' than the present.

Tales of the Peerage and Peasantry. By Lady Dacre. 3 *vols.* 1835.—The first story of Winifred, Countess of Nithsdale, is we think defective in want of movement and rapidity of the narrative; but the interest with which we read it, shows that it is told with judgment, and is a proof, if such were wanting, that even when the conclusion of a tale is foreknown, as in those founded on historical facts, the judicious disposition of events, and the gracefulness and elegance with which they are told, will sufficiently detain and delight the attention of the reader. The second narrative, The Hampshire Cottage, has the merit of telling a simple tale in the language of simplicity. There is also a pretty little moral attached to it, which may be of advantage to the village maid in the regulation of her conduct and the resignation of her will. The last called 'Blanche' is more fully and elaborately drawn, and is well conceived and happily executed. It is an old tale and often told. Lady Blanche believed that she could live on love with a half-pay officer, more happily than on venison and claret, with a young and worthy peer. But, as usual, she forgot that love had wings: and so when she and the half-pay captain, and their troisieme Poverty, walked into the cottage, Love flew out of the window. This is pursued through many ludicrous and many sorrowful details, and is at last overcome by the call that a very dangerous illness makes on the most powerful affections and the dearest sympathies of the heart. Folly, and discontent, and ingratitude, and spleen, and wickedness, all fly like idle phantoms before a thankful heart and a rectified understanding; and if there is any one who will condescend to profit by the *experience of others*, the moral of this tale will not be lost on him. It is needless to add, that all the works produced by Lady Dacre's unknown protegée, are written with as much taste and feeling as if they had proceeded from her *Ladyship herself!*

The Immaterial System of Man contemplated, in accordance with the Sublime and Beautiful, and in reference to a Plan for General Education. By Elizabeth Hope. *Vol. I.*—Though there is much that is ingenious, and much that is substantially sound and judicious in the present volume, we are afraid that it is too dry and too long for general attention. The design of the work we will give in the words of the author. 'To awaken this spirit [of love] which only slumbers in the hearts of the many,—to promote the diffusion of its benign influence—depends

on education. This most efficient agent, active as it has been, has hitherto been limited in its operations, and biassed or checked in its progress. *Men* have been educated. *Man* should be so—and this he cannot properly be, till all the powers and attributes with which he is entrusted, are clearly understood, judiciously brought into action, and thus made subservient to this great purpose. A solid basis for general education, founded upon such principles as shall tend to the moral, the intellectual, and the religious improvement of man, can alone ensure to society that long-desired condition under which individual liberty shall be equalized, and the sacred law of order inviolably maintained.'

The Mechanics of Law-making. By Arthur Symonds, *Esq. Lond.* 8vo. *pp.* 400. — If we are desirous of finding a comparison for a verbose, encumbered, tautologous composition, we liken it to an Act of Parliament. Ought this to be a true comparison? Ought the law to adopt a style which in an ordinary composition would be denounced as full of sins against the proprieties of language? Ought the rule of every man's conduct to be concealed in a perplexed labyrinth of words, the mazes of which can be but doubtfully threaded even by professional persons? Ought it not rather to resemble a clear, pure stream, the very bottom of which may be seen by every one? Mr. Symonds's object is to simplify the phraseology of the Statute Law, and his volume contains a scheme for bringing about this very desirable end. We cannot follow him through his details, which are entirely practical, but we recommend his work to the serious consideration of all persons who are in any way concerned in 'the mystery of Law making.' Some of his proposed machinery is probably liable to objection; but as a whole, his book is calculated to be eminently useful.

Outlines of Botany. By R. B. Stewart, *Esq.* 8vo.—This little volume contains a sketch of the Linnæan arrangement of plants, with tables to illustrate the distinctions of genera and species; but its peculiar merit is, that it affords the results of Mr. Stewart's experience during several years' cultivation of a London gardener, showing what trees, what shrubs, and what flowers, are best able to contend with an atmosphere fraught with humidity and smoke. It will therefore prove a source of great pleasure and amusement to those who, though "in populous city pent," yet sigh for rural joys, and are desirous to avail themselves of those favours which Nature affords to her admirers even in the most ungenial situations.

Little Fables for Little Folks, is a pretty little book, illustrated with very well-executed cuts. The fables are selected from the old stock, and related in familiar language, suitable to the infantine reader.

Account of the Labourer's Friend Society for bettering the condition of the Labouring Classes, particularly in allotting to them small portions of land, established at Wallington in Surrey, in the month of July 1835. *By* Nicholas Carlisle, *Esq, F.R.S.* &c. &c.—This is an exposé of the plans of the above Society, whose governing motive evidently is that of rendering the agricultural labourer at once *industrious* and *independent*. When men can be stimulated by the exercise of their own resources to become economists of their time, to desert the village alehouse for the cultivation of their small allotment of land, held at a fair but not onerous rent, an essential national benefit is conferred.

The husbandman is no longer the villein or slave of the soil, according to the obsolete terms of feudal bondage; he becomes a shareholder in the great aggregate of agricultural produce; he has a personal interest in all those better ties which unite the body politic, which make men good neighbours, moral and religious characters, and loyal subjects. The rules of this Society seem admirably calculated to secure its benevolent purposes from abuse, and we can conscientiously recommend them to the attention of those public-spirited persons who may desire to establish similar institutions in other districts. Indeed we hope that the day is not distant when we shall see them adopted throughout the land.

An Inquiry into the origin of Copyhold Tenure. By George Beaumont, *Esq.* 8vo, pp. 72.—Upon arriving at the conclusion of this Inquiry, we could not help exclaiming, almost involuntarily, "What can Mr. Beaumont mean?" Fortunately we turned the page, and found an Appendix, at the commencement of which we were told that his "doctrine" is "that manors were originally the districts of a certain extent occupied by the subject Romans and Britons, who chose, or were permitted to reside in a Saxon kingdom in the enjoyment of their possessions, but subject to a land-tax." Now, if any reader, emulating our heroic perseverance, should actually peruse the "In

quiry," but happen to miss the Appendix, we defy him to explain what the book is about. In this respect it is a literary curiosity; and as we have no doubt the author intended it to be, it is an admirable satire upon those antiquarian writers who mystify their subjects by a palpable obscurity of style. There is something very happy in the idea of writing a long "Inquiry," which nobody can understand, and adding an Appendix to tell the poor bewildered reader what the author meant. Mr. Beaumont intimates, that if any one should ask "of what service his Inquiry will prove?" it will be well to delay making any reply until "the origin of all the ruling decisions in abstruse points of copyhold law shall have been satisfactorily proved to be correctly stated in our Text Books and Reports;" and when that correctness has been proved, Mr. Beaumont wittily adds, "In that case I should answer that there was no utility in this inquiry." This is admirable. We quite agree with Mr. Beaumont.

The French Language its own Teacher, Part 2, by René Aliva, appears to be a useful school-book; the grammatical explanations of the reading lessons are very good. It contains a new system of French conjugations.

Rapin's Life of Alfred the Great, translated into French, with a vocabulary and dictionary of genders, by N. Lambert, is a good reading book for beginners.

We recommend *The Essentials of French Grammar*, by the Rev. J. Macgowan, to the pocket of the student; it contains much in a small space.

Private Thoughts on Religion, &c. By Bp. Beveridge. *Edited by* Rev. H. Stebbing. *(Sacred Classics.)*—There is no name more venerable among those who have adorned the doctrines of the Church of England, by the sanctity of their lives, or explained and enforced them by their learning and eloquence, than that of Bp. Beveridge. This treatise, one of the most interesting among the Bishop's works, has therefore been judiciously selected for publication, and a very good practical Introduction of the Editor has conferred an additional value on it.

The Life of the Rev. David Brainerd, Missionary to the North American Indians. By Rev. J. Pratt.—A very interesting and most instructive little volume, which was highly valued by Henry Martyn and by all who have perused it with attentive and pious minds. It appears that in 1823 there were 471,417 North American Indians, from the eastern shores of the Mississippi to the west of the rocky mountains. The name of Brainerd will hereafter rank with those of Elliot and Schwarz, and, we trust, with many others now less known, who are dedicating their lives to the great work of scattering the bread of life on the distant and desolate waters of the earth. We have no room to abridge a work, which ought to be read in all the fulness of its interesting narrative; for its minutest details are full of spiritual information, and every letter of the book seems to point as it were to distant and unconverted regions, and admonish the reader, "Go and do thou likewise."

The Angler in Ireland, or an Englishman's Ramble through Connaught and Munster. 2 vols.—A book which may be of advantage to *Piscator*, and direct him to where the fattest salmon and largest bull-trout resort; but we are afraid that any other information will be sought in vain. We kept a sharp look-out for facts which would delight naturalists, but they were all lying at the bottom of such deep bottles of *poteen*, that we could not fish them up. We learn, indeed, at p. 53, that there are no minnows in the Irish streams, nor moles among its animals, nor nightingales among its birds, nor snakes among its reptiles, and that pheasants and jays were formerly unknown. The author also says, that he caught a trout of about four pounds weight, with a deep gash down its side, which had been inflicted by the talons of a brother angler, the eagle. He also remarks on this bird of Jove: "disturb him how and when you will, the eagle never shows any symptoms of fear; but slowly leaves the spot invaded by man, rising and rising above you, without any perceptible movement of his out-stretched pinions."—"I have often," says the author, "watched the way of the eagle in the air for a considerable time together, and never could perceive him once flap his wings to his side. His movements seem to be entirely governed by the *inclination* of the huge wings and tail to the wind; in the same way as a ship is propelled by the action of the breeze on its sails." Of the terrific ignorance of the common people in Ireland, a curious story is told in vol. i. p. 188: a botanist on the hills of Connemara was with difficulty rescued
death, being suspected of having
into the district to propagate th

A Treatise on Isometrical Drawing. By T. Sopwith. — Isometrical Drawing has been too much neglected by architects and landscape gardeners. Yet it has advantages over common perspective in many respects. This work is most ably executed, and very handsomely got up; and we have no doubt will draw the attention of the public and of scientific men to the subject. We have had occasion often to regret the want of such plates in plans of gardens and scenery; which can never be so clearly or fully represented in any other manner.

Recollections of the Eighteenth Century. By the Marchioness of Crequi. 2 vols.—The editor of this work had the misfortune to fall in the way of a sagacious bloodhound of a reviewer;* who kept doggedly on his track till he overtook him in a Parisian cemetery, and stripped him of his stolen spoils. In other words, he proved that Mad. de Crequi, the pretended author of these Memoirs, is a fictitious personage, formed of an Anne Le Fevre d'Auxy, who was born in 1700, and a Renie Charlotte de Troulay, born 1715. From this duality, the editor has extended the life of our lady from 1700 to 1803, for the purpose of exciting astonishment that one and the same lady should have been presented to Louis XIV. in 1713, and to Buonaparte in 1801; but as she quotes books that were never published till 1817 (as the Memoirs of the Marquis de Dangeau), we cannot believe that her mortal thread was cut during the peace of Amiens; and we are anxiously looking in the Journal de Paris, in hopes of hearing of her presentation to the court of the *patriotic* successor of Charles the Tenth. Should she amuse her *hundred and twentieth* year by writing any more Memoirs of her early life, which we hope she will, we would humbly advise her, if her eyes still retain their lustre, to correct the press herself; to change her editor, translator, printer, and compositor, *et hoc genus omne*, down to the lowest demon's smallest imp; and further, we beg her to recollect if she may not by mistake have *post*-dated the period of her nativity; and by such a mistake, whether we do not lose many interesting anecdotes of Cardinal Richelieu and Anne of Austria?

Siege of Vienna, from the German of Madam Richler. *(Library of Romance,* Vol. xiii.) — Such novels as the above, however spirited and clever in some of the details, are so totally inconsistent in their design, and imperfect in their execution, as to afford but little rational pleasure to readers. We warn our *young* friends most seriously against forming a taste for *novel-reading*, a taste which is too easily acquired, too fondly indulged, and too reluctantly relinquished. There is scarcely any thing which tends so much to weaken the mind, to impair the taste, and to give false and dangerous associations to the imagination.

Life of Prince Talleyrand. 2 vols.—This book is one of the wretched fabrications which are constantly going on in Paris: but it is too indecent, too mendacious, and too dull, to answer the sordid purpose for which it was intended. It is only fit to *lie by the side* of Madame de Crequi and Harriet Wilson.

Octavia Elphinstone, a Manx story, and Lois, a drama. By Miss Anna Tablant. 2 vols.—To say that the story of Octavia Elphinstone was not a work of talent and knowledge, would be contrary to truth; but it is not sufficiently clever to pay the trouble of the perusal in these steam-boat and rail-road days, when we can bestow only minutes, where our ancestors cheerfully gave hours or weeks. The story is good in parts, but very defective as a whole. The great fault lies in the *disproportion* of the different parts; the introductory being infinitely too minute and particular for the measure of the remainder; and the *cliff scene* we wholly repudiate.

The Christian Expositor, or practical Guide to the Old and New Testament. By Rev. George Holden, A.M. — We can safely recommend this work, as one that in a small compass contains much valuable information brought together in a critical and scholar-like manner; nor have we the slightest doubt of its being gratefully received by the great body of Scriptural readers.

Historia Technica Anglicanæ, &c. By Thomas Rose.—Mr. Rose may be quite assured that he is in error in his use of the word *Anglicanæ*, and we advise him to correct it in his next edition. As a Memoria Technica, we have no doubt but that his book is carefully executed; we only pause before we can give our assent to the advantage of forcing such histories into the memory of young people. For, after all, what is gained is only a number of names learned by rote, affording no exercise to the mind, no instruction to the reasoning powers, and placing *facts* and *circumstances* in the room of

* See Quarterly Review, No. cii. p. 391.

motives and principles; but if it is thought necessary to get at the fruit, by first cracking the shell in the manner here prescribed, we think Mr. Rose's book is better arranged than most of his predecessors, whose deficiencies he has supplied, and errors corrected.*

Lives of eminent Zoologists, from Aristotle to Linnæus. By W. Macgillivray. 12mo.—This is too abridged a work to afford due information on the subjects on which it treats. The author has not availed himself of the sources of information within his reach; nor does he appear to have studied with care and attention the great original treatises which can alone afford the knowledge which he is to impart to his readers. We have lately read with great attention the entire works of Pliny the naturalist, in the original language. From his work we pronounce that Mr. Macgillivray has *not* done the same. If he has, we are ready to enter the lists.

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* We will tell Mr. Rose one fact, which he does not seem to be aware of in his account of the Druids:—that their *sacred missletoe* was a very different plant from the missletoe of our trees and orchards. We do not know that this fact has ever been observed by the historians of our British trees; but the fact is so.

Citation and Examination of William Shakspeare before Sir Thomas Lucy.—Among the original productions of Shakspeare, hitherto unknown to the world, the author of the present volume (W. S. Lander?) which abounds in a most recondite vein of wit, gives a song, of which the two concluding stanzas are as follow:

"Some tell us the merman
Can only speak German,
In a voice between grunting and snoring;
But Catharine says, he had learnt in the wars [our tars,
The language, persuasion, and oaths of
And that even her voice was not foreign;
Yet when she was ask'd how he manag'd to hide [tide,
The green fishy tail, coming out of the
For night after night above twenty;
"You troublesome creatures," old Catharine replied,
"*In his pocket*—wont that now content ye?"

The Atlas of Ancient Geography, by J. C. Russell, seems admirably suited for schools. A very copious Index of the Places, with their latitudes and longitudes, enables the reader to consult with ease the map in which each place is to be found.

FINE ARTS.

STAINED GLASS AT HORNSEY CHURCH, MIDDLESEX.

The many splendid specimens of the art of Glass Staining with which several ecclesiastical buildings and noblemen's mansions have been embellished by Mr. David Evans of Shrewsbury, have completely disproved assertions made some years since, that the powers of this ancient art had formerly extended beyond the hope of future emulation. The mystery of this beautiful art, once considered as entirely lost, has been effectively revived by Mr. Evans, who has recently given additional proof of his taste and talents, in a magnificent window erected in the *Church of Hornsey*. This production, for general beauty of character, imposing dignity, and richness and depth of tone in colouring, stands unrivalled by any previous efforts in glass staining, and entitles the artist to the highest rank in this class of his profession.

This splendid window, displaying all the rich and mellow tints of the finest specimens of the old masters, consists principally of two tiers of lights, containing eight full-length figures, drawn in an easy and natural attitude, and with peculiar fidelity and intelligence of outline. At the same time a remarkably expressive boldness of character, unusual in the generality of modern attempts of glass staining, pervades the whole figures, which are relieved in their respective niches by a rich grey back-ground.

In the upper tier:

St. Matthew is clothed in a blue vest, over which is thrown a crimson robe, lined with white; he holds in his right hand a Greek MS. in his left a halbert.

St. Mark, a venerable figure, the sober tint of whose vestment is well contrasted with the rich crimson of St. Matthew; he bears an open Gospel.

St. Luke appears attentively writing on a tablet with an ancient style; he is attired in a gold vest, over which is a rich blue mantle lined with purple.

St. John is characterized by a mild and pleasing serenity of countenance; he holds a golden chalice in his left hand, and in his right a closed volume. He is clad in a brilliant green, over which is a fine crimson mantle.

In the lower tier:

St. Peter possesses much gravity of expression; he holds his symbol, the keys, in one hand, and a book in the other, having green flowing drapery lined with yellow.

St. James is a particularly fine figure, having a visage full of noble simplicity, perfectly characteristic of the doctrines contained in his beautiful epistle; he has a blue vest and gold drapery, with his insignia, a club in one hand, in the other the Holy Scriptures.

St. Jude, bearing his Epistle, has a look of persuasiveness. His drapery, is of deep purple, with an elegant robe of light yellow, thrown in beautiful folds over his right shoulder.

St. Paul is rich in colouring, and commanding in attitude; penetration, and firmness are depicted in his countenance; he sustains his emblem, a sword, in his left hand, his right being uplifted in the act of exhortation, and his finger pointing towards Heaven.

The figures stand on rich gothic pedestals, surmounted by canopies of the most delicate crocketed tabernacle work.

The three principal compartments within the pointed arch of the window are filled with designs of "*The adoration of the Shepherds*," from *Guido*; "*The Wise Men's Offering*," by *Rubens*, the colouring of which is very rich; and in the apex is "*The Annunciation*," from *Carlo Maratti*. These subjects, with the ornamental designs that occupy the minor portions of the tracery, harmonize beautifully with the figures below.

In three of the side windows of the Church are shields encircled by ancient mantling, &c. containing the armorial bearings of the Bishop of London, Lord Mansfield, and C. W. Towers, Esq.

H. P.

We have been highly pleased with a Panoramic picture of the *Capture and taming of Wild Elephants on the Island of Ceylon*, painted by WILLIAM DANIELL, R.A. and now exhibiting at the room of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, at Pall Mall East. In the first place the natural scenery of the country is excessively beautiful, an expanse of mountain, and highly diversified surface, with rich forests, a river, and the distant ocean. The animating scene of entrapping and capturing a numerous herd of elephants, which attracts visitors from all parts of India, is exhibited in all its several parts, together with the various discipline which the gigantic brutes have afterwards to undergo before they can be reconciled to the yoke. Their struggles not unfrequently terminate fatally. The most remarkable trees of the country are also accurately depicted, as flourishing in their *natural habitat*. It is altogether a scene full of interest and information. The original drawings were made by Mr. Samuel Daniell, brother to the painter, during a residence of several years in Ceylon. In the ante-room are several small pictures of interesting subjects derived from the East, painted by the same accomplished artist.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. C. J. RICHARDSON, pupil of Sir John Soane, has published a most useful and elaborate Plan on a scale of 20 feet to an inch, of the Parliamentary and other public Buildings, adjacent to Westminster Hall, from a recent Survey. It is well calculated, as it was intended, to supply the necessary information for the proper consideration of the proposed New Houses of Parliament.

On one very large Sheet is contained as many various objects as would make a respectable volume.

The Buildings are shewn as they existed before the fire 16 Oct. 1834.

The Plan of St. Stephen's Chapel is restored, so far as the remains indicate; showing by different tints what are now standing, and what have been removed.

The Speaker's state dining-room was within the Crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel. The bases of the Columns in this room are about 3 feet higher than the ancient ones, which are buried 3 or 4 feet.

Around the Map are elevations of all the Buildings connected with Westminster Hall and St. Stephen's Chapel; of the latter, Hollar's View, 1647, is obviously incorrect; the same, as left by Sir C. Wren, drawn by P. Sandby, 1755; and lastly, all the modern creations by Sir J. Soane. This useful Sheet will be invaluable to the artists who are contending for the large prize in the Architectural Lottery; and will be very valuable in the Portfolio of the Antiquary.

Three perspective Views of the Parliamentary and other public Buildings, as they now exist, with the surrounding Scenery, have also been published by Mr. T. LARKIN WALKER, Architect. These useful Plates are drawn in outline by S. Russell, a pupil of Mr. Walker, and lithographed. They consist of

1. A View of Westminster Hall, the Law Courts, &c. from the N. W.
2. A View of the King's Entrance from the S. W.
3. A View of the Parliament Buildings from the Thames.

These desirable views are taken from the points specified by the Select Committee for rebuilding the Houses of Parliament in their 29th resolution; and pointed out in the plan furnished to Architects by the Office of Woods and Forests.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

The Warwickshire Domesday, with an Introduction, Biographical Notices, Lists of the Saxon and Norman Possessors of Land, and copious Indexes. By Mr. W. Reader, of Coventry.

A Memoir of the Rev. William Carey, D.D. more than forty years Missionary in India. By the Rev. Eustace Carey.

Recollections of the Private Life of General Lafayette. By M. H. Cloquet, in French and English.

A Volume of Sermons. By Richard Whately, D.D. Archbishop of Dublin.

A History of British Quadrupeds. By Thomas Bell, F.R.S.

Missionary Remains; or Sketches of the Lives of Evarts, Cornelius, and Wisner, successively Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Scripture Biography. By Esther Copley.

Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland Illustrated, Part 24.

Travels and Adventures in Eastern Africa. By Nathaniel Isaacs, Esq.

The Rev. H. Caunter is engaged upon a New Series of the "Romance of History;" also a Second Series of his Sermons.

The First Volume of the long expected edition of Cowper, by Dr. Southey, containing a new Life of the Poet, will appear early in October, enriched with superb engravings.

Schleirmacher's Introduction to the Dialogues of Plato, translated from the German. By W. Dobson, M. A.

A Novel entitled "Plebeians and Patricians. By the Author of "Old Maids."

Marco Visconti, an Historical Romance, translated from the Italian. By Miss Caroline Ward.

The Child's Own History of France. By W. Law Gane.

A Treatise on the Liver. By W. E. E. Conwell, Surgeon of the Madras Establishment.

Lieutenant Holman's fourth and concluding volume of Voyages and Travels round the World.

A History of the Conquest of Florida. By Theodore Irving, Esq.

Annuals for 1836.—Shoberl's Forget-Me-Not.—Mrs. Hall's Juvenile Forget-Me-Not.—The English Annual.—The Oriental Annual.—Flowers of Loveliness, from Designs by E. T. Parris, Esq. with Poetical Illustrations, by the Countess of Blessington.—The Christian Keepsake, the Rev. W. Ellis. —Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book for 1836, with Poetical Illustrations by L. E. L.—Friendship's Offering.

It is proposed to establish an Annual Premium for a Series of Essays on the History and Privileges of the City of London. The subject of the First Essay, we understand, will be the Life and Institutions of the English Legislator, Offa, King of Mercia.

CIRCULATION OF PARISIAN NEWSPAPERS.

The laws recently enacted in France for the subjugation of the press, may render the following summary of the circulation of the Parisian journals, given from the returns of last January, of some interest; as, in all probability, many of them will become extinct before the expiration of the present year.

On the 1st of January last, 34,153 copies were daily sent through the Post Office. The numbers despatched from Paris previously to that period were as follows:—In July 1834, 35,677—1833, 39,510—1832, 47,614—1831, 56,164—1830, 41,042. There has been a considerable falling off in the country circulation of some of the political journals. The Gazette de France, which in 1831 sent daily to the country 10,160 copies, has now fallen to 5,370; the Quotidienne has fallen from 4,449 to 2,930; the Débats, from 7,804 to 5,444; Constitutionnel, from 13,606 to 6,316; the Temps, from 6,338 to 4,316; the Journal du Commerce, from 1,123 to 768; the Messager, from 1,675 to 363; the Courrier, from 4,451 to 3,585. Le National, which was established in 1831, has increased. It had then 2,294 country subscribers; in 1832, 2,463; in 1833, 2,686; in 1834, 2,912. Its present circulation is 2,674. The journals now existing, which have been established since 1830, are La France, Le Rénovateur, Le Bon Sens, and Le Réformateur. The circulation of the Moniteur during five years has remained steady at 800. The Journal de Paris sent to the country in 1831 (including copies given gratis), 2,408; in 1832, 3,585; in 1833, 1,731; 1834, 1,183. The present number is about 1,000.

NEWSPAPER IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By the latest accounts from the Sandwich Islands, it appears that a "Gazette Extraordinary" had just been printed at Honolalu, in the island of Oahu, by a

Reverend Reuben Tinker, one of the missionaries, in the language of the natives. Oahu is the third island of the group in size and population, containing 520 square miles, and 20,000 inhabitants. The islands seem by these accounts to be fast progressing. Honolulu is the chief town of Oahu, and the residence of the King, of the foreign functionaries, and twelve or fourteen merchants, and has now upwards of 7,000 inhabitants. The advance of the natives in civilization has been rapid, and this has been entirely owing to the zealous labours of the missionaries. On their first arrival among the Sandwich Islanders they found them without a written language, and invented for them an alphabet (five vowels and seven consonants), established printing presses, printed books in the native tongue, founded schools, which now contain more than 50,000 learners, and built churches. The great necessity of a written language was disclosed by a question of one of the chiefs to the missionaries on their first arrival, who inquired whether they must all learn English to be understood by the Deity. The difficulty of adopting a new language in order to become a Christian had occurred to the sagacious mind of the unlettered chief, and unless they could have a written language all attempts to Christianize them would be evidently futile. This was the conviction of the missionaries, and the result was as above.

HALLEY'S COMET.

This remarkable comet, which has at different periods engaged the attention of the most renowned mathematicians and astronomers of Europe, was first seen at Rome on the 5th of August, and has since been observed in this country,—the time of its appearance thus corresponding precisely with astronomical calculations. Though it has been but slightly seen during the month of September, it will present an exceedingly interesting appearance at the early part of the succeeding month; particularly from the rapidity of its motion through the heavens. It will approach the nearest to the Earth on the 7th of October, when between Ursa Major and Canes Venatici; its distance then will be ·2,282, or only 21 millions 679 thousand miles! which is rather less than 1-4th the distance of the Sun from the Earth. It will then be vertical to England, Prussia, and the Southern parts of Russia. On the 11th of Oct. it will be seen approaching the constellation of the Crown (*corona borealis*), a little to the north of west, at an altitude of 30 degrees. It may be expected to arrive at its perihelion on the 7th November, when its distance from the sun will be equal to ·588,017, and consequently within the sphere of the orbit of Venus, having at the same time a considerable northern elevation above the plane of the ecliptic. Towards the end of November the comet will plunge amongst the rays of the sun, and disappear, and will not issue thence on the other side until the end of December.

It appears that this comet pursued the same path in 1607 which it is traversing the present year. Its re-appearance, in 1682, as foretold by Dr. Halley, was of immense astronomical importance. Some accounts state that its tail was 30 degrees in length, and the disc clear and round as Jupiter. Halley predicted that it would re-appear in 1758, and accordingly it was observed at Dresden in December of that year, but was not generally observed until the end of March following. Its next appearance has been predicted to take place in the year 1911.

We have been much interested by two plates just published by the Rev. G. C. Gorham, one representing the relative position of Halley's Comet and the Earth, at five different times during the present half year; and the other the orbits of Halley's, Biela's, and Encke's Comets, compared with those of the Earth and Planets. Nothing of this kind had previously appeared, the map given in Gold's translation of Pontecoulant's Treatise on the Comet, being its *apparent* track among the Stars.

MR. MATHEWS'S COLLECTIONS.

The theatrical collections of the late comedian, Mr. Chas. Mathews, were dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby on the 19th Aug. and three following days. They consisted of books, prints, autographs, and curiosities. His valuable gallery of paintings and drawings of the portraits of dramatic performers, had been previously sold entire to the Garrick Club for 1000*l.*

The library was almost entirely theatrical. It comprised the four earliest editions of Shakspeare, of which the first was sold for 15*l.* 15*s.* It had cost the late owner 28*l.* 10*s.*

The original Shakspeare forgeries of W. H. Ireland, produced 20*l.* 5*s.* They were bought of Ireland by Mr. Mathews in 1812, and were authenticated by a letter of that date,—the more necessary as their author, finding even his fabrications to bear a certain value, afterwards employed his peculiar talents in forging copies of his own forgeries, which he repeatedly sold!

The play-bills of the Haymarket Theatre, from 1777 to 1805, (wanting 1787)

were sold for 9*l.* 12*s.*; those of the same theatre, from 1795 to 1810, (imperfect) for 2*l.* 6*s.*; those of Drury Lane, from 1758 to 1766, for 4*l.* 12*s.*; those of Covent Garden, from 1776 to 1826, for 11*l.*; and the perfect collection of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, from 1774 to 1830, with index and notes by Mr. Fawcett, for 33*l.* 12*s.*

The engraved portraits were rendered interesting by Mr. Mathews having illustrated them with manuscript remarks, critical and biographical. The whole realized about 170*l.* A very extensive collection of engravings, drawings, original documents, play-bills, &c. and every thing Mr. Mathews could procure relative to the life of David Garrick, was bound in a volume of atlas folio, and entitled Garrickiana. It was purchased by Mr. Tayleure the actor for 45*l.*

The collection of autographs was not confined to the theatrical profession. Two letters of Robert Burns were sold for 3*l.* 3*s*; Considerations on Corn, a dissertation of sixteen pages by Dr. Johnson, for 4*l.* 12*s.*; Sir Walter Scott to Gen. Phipps, respecting sitting for his picture, 1*l.* 11*s.*; Lawrence Sterne to R. Dodsley, 1759, 2*l.* 10*s*; Dean Swift to Stella, 1710, 1*l.* 10*s.*; two of Garrick 2*l.*; two others 1*l.* 15*s.*; one of Kean 1*l.* 11*s.*; two others 2*l.*; one of Hogarth's receipts for his Strolling Actresses, Morning, Noon, Evening, and Night, 3*l.* 11*s.*; Oliver Cromwell to a Commission in the army, 1657, 2*l.* 2*s.*; two of Lord Nelson and one of Lady Hamilton, 2*l.* 4*s.*; Isaac Reed's Journal, from 1762 to 1802, in 21 small volumes, 4*l.* 4*s.* The whole autographs produced about 160*l.* After them were introduced the MSS. left by the late W. H. Ireland, which were sold for the benefit of his widow; the whole of the twenty-eight lots brought only 18*l.* 15*s.*

The theatrical relics consisted of busts, medals, trinkets, boxes, several articles of costume which had been worn by Garrick, &c. One of the twenty busts of Shakspeare, moulded by George Bullock from that at Stratford, the size of the original, was sold for 1*l.* 15*s.* The foil Garrick used, as Don Felix, on the last night of his performance, 1*l.* 7*s.* His silken boots in Tamerlane, 15*s.* Two of his wigs, one for Lear, 8*s.* The Cassolette carved from the Shakspeare mulberry-tree, containing the freedom of Stratford presented to Garrick, 47 guineas. (The carving originally cost 55*l.*) An ink-stand of the same wood, carved by the same hand, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Garrick's walking stick, presented by John Kemble to Mathews, 1*l.* 10*s.* His dressing-room chair, 2*l.* 2*s.*

PAPER MADE FROM TURF.

A cheap and yet good substitute for hemp rags, for the purpose of affording a pulp fit for paper-making, has long been a desideratum with the manufacturer. Many attempts have been made to proure one, but the difficulties of finding one such as would suit the required condition, and the duty and cost of hemp rags, have induced adulteration to a vast extent in the paper manufacture. It is generally known that a peat-bog, and especially those of Ireland, consists of various strata, varying in density and other properties in proportion to their depth. The top surface of the bog is usually covered with living plants, chiefly mosses, heaths, and certain aquatic or paludose plants; immediately beneath this lies a stratum, varying from only two or three inches to four or five feet, according to the state of drainage of the bog, of a spongy, reddish brown, fibrous substance, consisting of the remains of vegetables usually similar to those living on the surface in the first stage of decomposition. The chemical state of this stratum is nearly that of some of the papiri found in moist places in Herculaneum; that is to say, having long been exposed to the action of water, at nearly a mean temperature, the vegetable juices have nearly all been converted into ulmin-geine, or impure extractive matter, and the fibres remain nearly untouched, together, probably, with some of the essential oils of the original plants. It therefore seemed that, if these fibres, which were apparently sufficiently fine for the purpose, could be separated from their colouring matters, the object would be nearly if not entirely attained; to this, therefore attention, has been directed, and it was attended with success. Specimens of the pulp have been examined, described as being yielded from peat, at the rate of 18 per cent. and it appeared to be white, pure, and perfectly suited to the manufacture of paper.

SUB-MARINE VESSEL.

Some curious experiments have lately been made at St. Ouen, near Paris, with a sub-marine vessel, the invention of M. Villeroi, the engineer. The vessel is of iron, and of the same shape as a fish of the cetaceous tribe. Its movements and evolutions are performed by three or four men, who are inside, and who have no communication with the surface of the water, or the external air. With this machine, navigation can be effected in spite of currents; any operations may be carried on under water, and it may be brought to the surface at will, like an ordinary vessel.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

CITY OF TODI.

The city of Todi, founded by the Etrurians, and always celebrated in the annals of Umbria, has at all times abounded in monuments of antiquity, and especially in Etruscan coins. There has been lately discovered a gigantic monument on the declivity of a hill at a short distance from the city. As far as it has yet been disclosed, it consists of great blocks of travertin, forming parts of a fluted column, the diameter of which is about six feet and a half, which is larger than the columns of the Foro Trajano, or those of the Temple of Peace. Most of the stones are marked with letters or numbers, in red lead, probably to direct the masons in joining them together. Some Latin inscriptions record the names of magistrates and illustrious men; and in the opinion of the learned antiquaries, Speroni and Fossati, who have been to examine it, the work is of the Roman æra. A beautiful bronze statue, in fine preservation, which appears to have had a helmet, not yet found, resembles Mars, to whom this stately temple was probably dedicated. The statue measures nearly four feet and a half.

ROMAN BAS-RELIEF.

A magnificent *bas relief*, representing the triumph of Tetricus and his Son, (saluted Emperor by the soldiers in the reign of Aurelian), was recently found at Nerac, near Toulouse. It is 5 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 4 inches thick, and in good preservation. The buildings introduced into it are covered with inscriptions, without injuring the general effect in the least. The letters are small, slightly engraved, and not legible at a little distance. The figures are short; and the head of the soldier who holds a horse is so prominent, that it has fallen off its trunk, and is now fastened on with cement. All the ornaments are of the purest taste, and are only seen on the triumphal togæ and chariot; every other part is quite simple.

Excepting on some medals, the small size of which precludes details, there now exist few antique representations of Roman triumphs. The celebrated bas-relief, known by the name of the triumph of Marcus Aurelius, and that of Titus, have scarcely anything in common with that lately found, excepting the coincidence of the quadriga. The triumphal robes of the two Tetrici—the statue of Victory carried by the father—the eagle resting on a sceptre held by the son—the elegant make of the chariot—and the warriors who lead the horses, though strictly conformable to the descriptions of ancient writers, yet differ completely from the well-known bas-reliefs of Marcus Aurelius and Titus.

CAVE TEMPLES IN INDIA.

The late campaigns in India have occasioned the discovery of a series of cave temples, the existence of which was previously unknown to Europeans or the more intellectual classes of natives. The pursuit of some refractory Bheels in the direction of Arguan led to the caverns in which these people had taken refuge, which were found to be very splendid excavations, dedicated to the performance of Buddhistic worship. Many of the interior decorations were composed of paintings in a bold and florid style, the colours being perfectly uninjured by time. The figures represented in these paintings are described to be Persian, both in dress and feature, and the female countenances especially are said to possess great beauty. Some of the borders of these compartments are of the richest blue, as fresh as when they were first painted on the walls; and the whole seems to offer an extensive field for the investigation of the curious.

CASTLE AND FRIARY AT CHICHESTER.

Some excavations having been in progress at Chichester, in the Friary Park, a very large earthwork was lately opened. It is the mound on which the keep of the castle built by Earl Roger de Montgomery, was constructed, where the strong foundations under the turf are still to be seen. The castle of Chichester was afterwards granted, in 1233, to the fraternity of Grey Friars.

On the removal of the rubbish, several fragments of ancient grandeur were found, such as painted glass, Norman tiles, with beautiful devices on them, several abbey tokens in thin brass, and some skeletons of members of the fraternity; they all had their arms crossed over the body, and on one, who was probably a prior, was found a chalice and patten of pewter. On the top of the tumulus, a little under the surface, were found two cannon balls, weighing 30lb. each, which were fired against this place when the city was besieged by the arms of Cromwell.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, *Aug.* 24.

The House went into Committee on the Irish Church Bill, when the preamble was postponed, and the first eight clauses were agreed to. The 9th clause, which admitted the revision of composition for tithe, was, after a good deal of debate, ordered to be struck out, on the motion of Lord *Ellenborough*.—Clauses 10 to 21 inclusive, referring to, and consequent upon, the provisions of the preceding clause, were put and negatived without a division. Clauses 22 to 39 inclusive were, after several verbal amendments, agreed to. On clause 40, providing that tithe compositions should be increased or diminished according to the price of corn during the last seven years, as compared with the prices stated in the certificate thereof, and the amount of the rent-charges calculated accordingly, and that a little variation, according to the price of corn, should take place every year in the amount of rent-charges, being put, Lord *Ellenborough* proposed to omit this clause, on the ground that it would operate in direct violation of the contracts entered into under the Tithe Acts respectively introduced by Mr. Goulburn and by Lord Stanley.—On a division, there appeared—for the clause 35; against it, 126. The clauses up to 60 inclusive were then agreed to without discussion. Upon clause 61 (the first of the Appropriation Clauses) being read, which enacts, that upon the next vacancy of the church of any parish in which there are not more than 50 members of the Established Church, such a church may be sequestered, and no appointment of a clergyman to such church shall be made until the Lord-Lieutenant in Council shall think fit so to direct; and that, during such sequestration, the rents, profits, and emoluments thereof from time to time accruing due, and all arrears which may have accrued, shall, without any writ or process whatsoever, be vested in and received by the ecclesiastical commissioners, who shall have all the remedies for the recovery thereof that had belonged to the incumbent;—the Earl of *Haddington* moved, that clauses 61 to 88 inclusive should be struck out of the Bill, as he considered that by them a most deadly blow was aimed at the Protestant religion in Ireland. He called upon their Lordships to make their stand, and resist this first legislative attempt to divert the property of the Church to other than Ecclesiastical and Protestant uses.—Lord *Glenelg* defended the portion of the Bill sought to be struck out, as calculated to rescue the Church of Ireland from the danger with which she was threatened.—The Bishop of *London* supported the amendment, observing that nothing but an overwhelming necessity, which could not be pleaded in this case, could induce their Lordships to accede to a measure so indefensible as the one then under consideration.—The Marquesses of *Clanricarde* and *Conyngham* supported the original Bill; and the Earl of *Winchilsea* spoke in favour of the amendment.—Lord *Plunkett* opposed the amendment; he considered that the person who took the property of the Church without doing any duty for it, was the party who really robbed the Church. Such was the clergyman who received four or five hundred a year without having a single Protestant parishioner. So far from this being an act of deprivation, it was an act of restitution to Protestant purposes.—The Earl of *Roden* supported the amendment.—The Marquess of *Lansdowne* trusted that their Lordships would not attempt to separate the clauses under consideration from the Bill, since with those clauses would be lost that provision for the Church of Ireland which he was confident would be secured to it by the Bill. The Protestant Establishment in Ireland had proved a total failure; and, by passing the present Bill, their Lordships would gain a material step towards the tranquillization of Ireland. Under it, every beneficed member of the Church would enjoy a much larger income on the average than the English Clergy. —Lord *Brougham* observed, that the Clergy of Ireland at present owed the public 650,000*l.* which must be paid. Their Lordships were about to send back the Bill to the House of Commons, there to be flung out; and at the same moment in which they were consigning themselves to the admiration of the Country with hollow professions of friendship for those whom they were in point of fact abandoning, they were leaving those objects of their professed friendship to the tender mercies of a process out of the Exchequer in Ireland.—Visc. *Melbourne* trusted their Lordships would consider with proper feelings of regard and humanity the des-
titute situation in [illegible]
to leave the Prote

[illegible]

[illegible] the House [illegible] compel the House, [illegible] form, and [illegible] to [illegible] — The Duke of Wellington [illegible] the Noble Viscount [illegible] the expressed sentiments of the Noble and Learned Lord [illegible] of his Noble Friend — Lord [illegible] in regard to his Noble Friend at the head of the Government would persist in the intention of which he had given notice — On a division there appeared — for the amendment, [illegible]; against it, 41; proxies against Ministers, 67. The clauses were then struck out, and the House resumed.

Aug. 25. On the motion of Lord *Melbourne*, the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill was committed.—The Earl of *Devon* proposed, as an amendment on the 15th clause, which was assented to, "That in all corporate towns divided into more than four wards, any resident voter possessing property to the amount of 1000*l.* in real or personal estate, should be placed on the list of persons eligible to serve as town-councillors; and that in all corporate towns with less than four wards, or without wards, a person possessing 500*l.* of real or personal estate, should be placed on the list of persons eligible to serve as town-councillors in such town." On the 59th clause, Lord *Lyndhurst* proposed as an amendment, that the town clerks should hold their offices as heretofore for life, or during their good behaviour, which was in practice the same thing.—On a division, the amendment was carried by a majority of 104 against 36. An amendment proposed by Lord *Lyndhurst*, limiting the patronage of Church livings vested in corporations to such of the town council as shall be members of the Church of England, was carried, after a debate, without a division. The remainder of the clauses were then agreed to.

Aug. 26. Lord *Duncannon* moved the second reading of the CONSTABULARY FORCE (Ireland) Bill.—The Earl of *Roden* moved that it be read a second time that day six months; and on a division the amendment was carried by a majority of 12; there being, for the motion, 51; against it, 39.

[illegible] Lord [illegible] moved that the report of the [illegible] Corporations Bill [illegible] the House [illegible] Lordship [illegible] He [illegible] that [illegible] the Aldermen for life—a proposition [illegible] was rejected by a [illegible] majority against it.

Aug. 28. The GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Bill was read a third time and passed.

The MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill was read a third time, and passed, after a division of 60 to 5.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Aug.* 31.

Lord *John Russell* proposed the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporations Bill. He first adverted to the amendments regarding the governing bodies in Corporations, and declared that it was inconsistent with the principle of the Bill to retain any of the self-elective, or perpetual portions of those bodies. He looked at the alteration regarding town clerks in the same point of view. Irremovable town clerks, he considered, must lead to discord in the Councils. These alterations he deemed inadmissible. He proposed not the rejection but the amendment of the election to the Town Council—namely, that one third should be elected by the Council themselves, not for life, but for six years, and one half of the body to be afterwards chosen every three years. Instead of dividing into wards where there were 6,000 inhabitants, he should propose that there be wards where the number was 9,000. In conclusion, his Lordship hoped that they might come to a satisfactory adjustment regarding this Bill, such as should advance the interests of the country, and not compromise the dignity of that House; but if he could not accomplish the correction of these amendments, he should not regret the course he had taken. Improvements there must be, and he wished them to be effected in the spirit of peace; and, as far as he was concerned, to accomplish reforms and improvements.—Sir *R. Peel* dwelt at considerable length on the merits of the amendments that had been introduced by the House of Lords; but he complained of the amendment authorising elections for lives, as they would not only promote monopoly but create great ill-will. After much desultory discussion, in which Mr. *Hume*, Mr. *Grote* and Mr. *O'Connell* took part, Mr. *O'Connell* declaring that the collision between the Lords and Commons had already commenced, the House pro-

ceeded to the consideration of the amendments and Lord *John Russell's* alterations of them.

The TITHE INSTALMENT SUSPENSION Bill was read a second time.

Sept. 1. The House proceeded with the Lords' amendments on the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill. The first amendment embraced the question of qualification.—Sir *R. Peel* suggested that for Town Councillors, &c. there should be added the qualification on rating, namely, in large towns, where there are four or more wards, being rated at 30*l.* in the smaller towns at 15*l.* This addition to the Lords' qualification was adopted. The words "Common Council" were introduced for "Aldermen" in clause 52. On the clause regarding "Town Clerks," Lord *John Russell* moved as an amendment on the Lords' amendment, that those officers be appointed "during pleasure," which was adopted.—Lord *John Russell* moved that the amendment respecting the appointment of Justices of Peace should be omitted, which, after a long discussion, was agreed to. Several clauses, with verbal amendments, were afterwards agreed to.

Sept. 2. The House resumed the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill.—Lord *John Russell*, on the qualification clause, proposed an amendment to the effect, that in the event of the party not continuing qualified during the time of remaining in office, the penalties should be deemed to be incurred, which was agreed to.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, on the Lords' amendment, providing that no members of the Councils, except they were also members of the Church of England, should have voices in the disposal of the Church patronage of Corporations, brought forward his proposition that the Church property belonging to Corporations should be sold—Sir *R. Peel* concurred in the propriety of adding such amendment. It led to a good deal of desultory discussion, as to the mode of carrying it into effect, but the principle was generally adopted. The Lords' amendments having been gone through, a Committee was appointed to draw up reasons for the Conference with the Lords, setting forth why certain amendments of their Lordships were not adopted by the Commons.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Sept.* 3.

On the motion of Viscount *Melbourne*, a Conference was granted with the Commons on the subject of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill, which being ended, the amendments and reasons of dissent were ordered to be printed and taken into consideration. The Lords appointed to manage the conference were the Lord President, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Bristol, Lord Auckland, Lord Melbourne, and Viscount Hatherton.

Sept. 4. On the motion of Viscount *Melbourne*, the alterations made by the Commons on their Lordships' amendments to the CORPORATION Bill were taken into consideration, when Lord *Lyndhurst* addressed the House at considerable length, and in his speech took a review of the alterations made by the Commons to the several amended clauses, to some of which he gave his assent, especially to that relative to Church patronage. To that which went to restrict the King's prerogative in the appointment of Magistrates he had strong objections, as also to that relating to the appointment of Aldermen; but he should not oppose the alteration.—The Duke of *Wellington* was disposed to take the same view of the amendments of the Commons as his Noble Friend; especially that which related to the Aldermen. He still thought they should have remained for life. After some further conversation, all the Commons' amendments, to clause 99, were agreed to. Upon clause 99, Lord *Abinger* proposed, as an amendment, the introduction of certain words to vest the appointment of Magistrates in the Crown, instead of making them elective, as proposed by the Bill. Their Lordships, after some discussion, divided—for Lord Abinger's amendment, 144; against it 82.—Lord *Ellenborough* proposed to restore the number 6000, as that at which towns should be divided into wards, instead of 9000, as fixed by the Commons. For Lord Ellenborough's amendment, 79; against it, 33.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Sept.* 7.

A Conference having taken place with the Lords, Lord *John Russell* stated that their Lordships insisted on certain amendments that they had made in the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill. He said that the question now arose whether they ought to endanger the Bill by rejecting the amendments. He proposed that the House do not press the opposition to the amendments on which the Lords now insisted. He considered that the Bill was the foundation of very good local Governments. At the same time he intimated he did not consider himself precluded from bringing forward a Bill next Session to effect what he then deemed to be imperfect. With respect to the appointment of borough Justices of the Peace, though the Lords left the nomination with the King independently of the

Councils, while in office he should deem it his duty to receive from the Councils lists of persons deemed fit and proper to be appointed Justices of the Peace. A long and desultory discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. *Duncombe* denounced the Lords' amendments as degrading. The Lords' amendments were eventually adopted.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Sept.* 8.

After the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill had been passed, Lord *Melbourne* moved the third reading of the TITHES INSTALMENT SUSPENSION (Ireland) Bill. He expressed regret that the IRISH CHURCH Bill had been impeded in its course, feeling persuaded that it would have given peace, and eventually satisfaction; and observed that the Government could not proceed further than was done by the present Bill: claims of arrear could not be foregone if arrears of tithes were received. After some remarks from Lord *Ellenborough* and Earl *Roden*, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sept. 10. This day the two Houses of Parliaments were prorogued by his Majesty, who, on the occasion, delivered the following most gracious Speech.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I find with great satisfaction that the state of public business enables me to relieve you from further attendance, and from the pressure of those duties which you have performed with so much zeal and assiduity.

"I receive from all Foreign Powers satisfactory assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, and I look forward with confidence to the preservation of the general peace, which has been, and will be, the object of my constant solicitude. I lament that the civil contest in the Northern Provinces of Spain has not yet been brought to a termination; but, taking a deep interest in the welfare of the Spanish Monarchy, I shall continue to direct to that quarter my most anxious attention, in concert with the three Powers with whom I concluded the Treaty of quadruple alliance; and I have, in furtherance of the objects of that treaty, exercised the power vested in me by the Legislature, and have granted permission to my subjects to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain. I have concluded with Denmark, Sardinia, and Sweden, fresh Conventions, calculated to prevent the traffic in African slaves; I hope soon to receive the ratification of a similar treaty, which has been signed with Spain. I am engaged in negociations with other powers in Europe and in South America for the same purpose, and I trust that ere long the united efforts of all civilized nations will suppress and extinguish this traffic.

"I perceive with entire approbation, that you have directed your attention to the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the Bill which you have passed for that purpose. I cordially concur in this important measure, which is calculated to allay discontent, to promote peace and union, and to procure for those communities the advantages of responsible government.

"I greatly rejoice that the internal condition of Ireland has been such as to have permitted you to substitute for the necessary severity of a law, which has been suffered to expire, enactments of a milder character. No part of my duty is more grateful to my feelings than the mitigation of a penal statute in any case in which it can be effected consistently with the maintenance of order and tranquillity.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the supplies. You have provided not only for the expenses of the year, and for the interest upon the large sum awarded to the owners of slaves in my colonial possessions, but also for several unexpected and peculiar claims upon the justice and liberality of the nation. It is most gratifying to observe, that not only have these demands been met without additional taxation, but that you have made some further progress in reducing the burthens of my people. I am enabled to congratulate you, that the terms, upon which the loan for the compensation to the proprietors of slaves has been obtained, afford conclusive evidence of the flourishing state of public credit, and of that general confidence, which is the result of a determination to fulfil the national engagements, and to maintain inviolable the public faith.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I know that I may securely rely upon your loyalty and patriotism, and I feel confident that in returning to your respective counties, and in resuming those functions which you discharge with so much advantage to the community, you will recommend to all classes of your countrymen obedience to the law, attachment to the Constitution, and a spirit of temperate amendment, which, under Divine Providence, are the surest means of preserving the tranquillity and increasing the prosperity which this country enjoys."

Lord *Denman*, as Speaker of the House of Lords, then declared that it was his Majesty's pleasure that Parliament should be prorogued till Tuesday, the 10th day of November next.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The new law for abolishing the liberty of the press, as detailed in our last, has passed the Chamber of Deputies, after one of the most irregular debates ever heard within the walls of a legislative assembly. Notwithstanding the previous withdrawal of the leaders of the opposition, several who remained were strongly opposed to the passing of the bill in its then odious shape, although prepared to sanction some measure for restraining the licentiousness of the press. Some amendments were adopted by Ministers in consequence of the outcry that began to be raised out of doors. By one of these, the *caution*-money, as it is called, deposited by the proprietors of journals in the hands of government, has been reduced from 8,000*l.* to one-half that sum. Henceforward we may regard the liberty of the press in France as legally abolished. The anticipated rigour of the law has already terrified several of the proprietors of journals, especially in the provinces, and has induced them to discontinue their publications. It has been estimated that at least 100 papers in the provinces will be suppressed, and two of the most satirical and witty publications in Paris, Figaro and the Corsaire, have already ceased to appear. Most of the Paris journals have declared their intention to conform to the provisions of the new law; but the National avows its determination to continue to advocate republicanism, despite of the perils that threaten it. The Chamber of Deputies have also passed the bill for the modification of the jury system, by which the majority required to constitute a verdict, instead of being eight at least, is reduced to seven; the vote of the jurors is to be secret—that is, by ballot.

On the 11th of September the Chambers were prorogued by commission. The Moniteur of the same date contains a list of thirty new Peers, mere dependents on the Government—the object of their creation having doubtless been to procure a complete command over that Chamber, which is hereafter to be the tribunal before which offences against the Press are to be tried.

SPAIN.

The Queen's government, under the administration of Toreno, has been at length compelled to yield to the popular voice, which had so unequivocally declared itself in nearly all the leading towns and provinces. On the 14th of September the Ministry was changed; and M. Mendizabal, one of the most liberal men of the popular party, was appointed Minister of finance, with orders to form a new administration. The presidency of the Council was conferred on Don Ramon Gil de la Cuadra, a Member of the Chamber of Proceres, and the intimate friend of Mina and Mendizabal; and General Alava was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The above result was brought about, in consequence of many of the leading towns being in a state of organized rebellion; and every attempt to subdue the popular storm having been found unavailing. Toreno's object was to persevere in a system of violent repression; and accordingly, the Queen Regent issued a decree against the remonstrances of the insurgent provinces, declaring the Juntas illegal, dissolving them, and ordering the fuctionaries who had hitherto tolerated or made part of them, to retire to places where the government was obeyed, and menacing them with dismissal in case of non-compliance. The superior authorities of Catalonia, on the receipt of the decree, immediately convoked a meeting of the Consulting Auxiliary Junta, and constituted themselves provisionally into a *Superior Junta of Government* for the whole province; at the same time adopting the most energetic measures for general resistance.—The Junta of Saragossa coolly replied, by publishing the answer of the Government, and adding, that it would not abandon the interests confided to it. The Junta of Valentia issued an ordonnance of its own authority, decreeing that all the bells in the convents should be sold in order to arm the people. At Cordova the Urban Militia assembled spontaneously in the Plaza Mayor. The Captains and other officers expressed, in the name of their companies, a desire to follow the impetus given by the nation, and support the rights of the people, restrained by the conduct of an evil Ministry. The regiment of Cadiz fraternized with the militia and the people, and the town was illuminated. A Junta was named, of which General Ramirez was appointed president; who published an address, which was sent to the Queen, demanding a change of the Ministry. The Juntas opened communications with one another by means of deputations. The province of Cuença, in the eastern part of Old Castile, which forms, to the north of the capital, a line extending from Valladolid and Burgos to Toledo, sent in

its adhesion to the Junta of Saragossa. Seville followed the example of Granada and Cordova. In most of the provinces the civil and military functionaries, as well as the troops, immediately declared in favour of the Juntas, notwithstanding the Madrid decrees, wherever they did not, of their own accord, place themselves at the head of the insurrection. The National Guard was also organising and arming at Malaga, Marvella, Motril, Velez, and other places. The Junta of Malaga had opened an intercourse with that of Cadiz, and taken most energetic measures against the monks. From the change of the Ministry however, and the prospect of a liberal government, several of the Juntas have sent in their adhesion to the government.

The civil war, in the North of Spain, still rages with asperity. Some severe actions have lately taken place. On the 2d of Sept. a battle was fought between the Queen's troops under Cordova, amounting to 16,000 men, and the insurgents in nearly equal numbers, under Iuralde and Moreno, supported by Don Carlos in person, with the first battalion of the Guides of Alava, the Sacred Company, as it is called, and the whole of the Pretender's staff. On the morning of the 2d, Cordova had set out from Mendigorria, and taken up a position in the neighbourhood of Los Arcos. Until after midday the advantage is said to have been in favour of Cordova, but his right wing having been driven in about three in the afternoon, he was obliged to retreat in the direction of Viana. The loss on the Queen's side is stated at 200 killed, and that of the Carlists the same.

On the 11th another action took place at Arrigorreaga, near Bilboa, between the divisions of Espartero and Espeleta, amounting to 8,000 men, and the main body of the Carlists under Moreno, amounting to near 12,000 men, which terminated in favour of the latter. When the noise of the first firing was heard at Bilboa, the garrison and four battalions of the English marched out to support Espeleta's troods. In consequence of the bridge over the Nervion having been abandoned before the rear of Espartero's division, with part of the baggage, had passed, the Carlist cavalry charged them, and occasioned considerable loss; but Espartero placed himself at the head of a few cavalry and recovered the bridge, and the 3rd regiment of the English coming to their assistance, charged down the road and drove the Carlists back. Espartero was wounded, and the total loss during the day was about 500 men.

The Carlists occupied on the 12th the same positions they held on the preceding day, in the villages of St. Migel, Arrigorreaga, and Basauri, with a battalion in advance at the bridge of Puente Nuevo.

ITALY.

Italy has been suffering a most severe visitation of the cholera, Genoa, Florence, and Leghorn having a fearful mortality within their walls. At Genoa, the deaths reported were upwards of 100 per day, and among the victims were numbered two noblemen, three physicians, three merchants, and four bankers. The people were quitting the place in great alarm.

SWITZERLAND.

The city of Geneva has been celebrating the third Jubilee of the Reformation. It began on the 22d of Aug. with great ceremony and splendour. Deputations sent from all parts of Protestant Europe replied to the appeal made to their churches by the Genevese clergy. Strasbourg, Montbeliard, Mulnausen, and the greater part of the churches of the centre and south of France had their representatives present, and the ecclesiastics of reformed Switzerland appeared in great numbers.

GERMANY.

A grand military spectacle has taken place at Kalisch, where the Russian and Prussian troops have assembled in great numbers, to be reviewed by their respective sovereigns. The Emperor of Russia arrived at Kalisch on the 19th Aug. and next day reviewed the Kourds and Cossacks, Don Cossacks, Georgians, and Circassians. These troops, about 16,000 cavalry, performed many evolutions and sham-fights, which presented the most picturesque military spectacle that Europe has seen since the middle ages. Amongst the distinguished persons present were the Dukes of Cambridge and Cumberland, the Duke of Nassau and Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, &c.

NORTH AMERICA.

The seeds of dissension appear not only to have taken deep root, but to have produced most bitter fruit in various parts of the Union. At Baltimore, in particular, a disturbance, resembling more an insurrection than a riot, broke out on the 8th of August, in which property was destroyed and lives were lost, and the civil and military authorities for some days set at nought by an infuriated mob. The failure of the bank of Maryland, in which several mechanics had deposited their little savings, was the ostensible cause of this outrage. Washington and Charleston have also been the theatres of violent proceedings. The slave question —a question which threatens more suffering, if not ruin, to the American States, than any other of the various differences which distract them—is the provocation

in these quarters. The alternative offered by the Carolinas is an arbitrary protection of their property in their slaves, or an immediate dissolution of the federal union. At a meeting of the proprietors and planters, held at Charleston on the 11th of August, a number of resolutions were passed, and carried by acclamation. The whole of the Southern States are exasperated; and every man who is suspected of being for emancipation is in danger of being shot or hung.

At New York a most calamitous fire has taken place.—A church and upwards of thirty stores and dwellings have been destroyed. The loss falls exceedingly heavy on publishers, and those employed in newspaper establishments, upwards of 20 of which have been destroyed.

Captain Back left Fort William on the 20th March, on his return from his perilous journey in search of Capt. Ross in the Polar regions, and arrived at Liverpool on the 8th of Sept. He travelled on snow-shoes to Fort Chippewayan, whence he departed May 28th, and arrived at Lachin on the 6th of August. Dr. King and the rest of the expedition were left at Fort Reliance, all well, and intending to proceed for England by way of Hudson's Bay. No casualty had occurred except the death of Williamson, a volunteer artilleryman, who died on the journey back to Hudson's Bay station. Capt. Back is stated to have traced Great Fish River to the sea; and it is said to be large, but dangerous of navigation, and greatly impeded by ice.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Aug. 21. Edward Every, of Carr-hall, Lanc esq. second son of Sir Henry Every, Bart. in memory of Thomas Clayton, late of Carr-hall, esq. deceased, to take the name of Clayton, in addition to Every, and quarter the arms.

Aug. 23. The brothers and sisters of George Sholto Earl of Morton to enjoy the precedence which would have been due to them in case their said father, John Douglas, esq. had succeeded to the said dignity.

Aug. 28. 10th Foot. Major Jas. W. S. Waller, to be Major.—12th Foot, Major J. Jones to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. Hen. A. O'Neill, to be Major.

Aug. 29. The Duke of Cambridge to be Ranger of Richmond New Park.

Sept. 1. Charles Tennyson, of Caistor, co. Lincoln, Clerk, in compliance with the will of his great uncle, Samuel Turner, Clerk, to take the surname of Turner only.

Sept. 2. John Gurdon, of Letton, co. Norfolk, esq. having intermarried with Dame Mary Martin Ormsby Rebow, widow of Sir Thomas Ormsby, of Cloghans, co. Mayo, Bart. and only dau. and heir of Francis Slater Rebow, of Wivenhoe Park, Essex, a Lieut.-Gen. in the army, (in compliance with the wish of his said father-in-law) to take the surname of Rebow in addition to Gurdon, and bear the arms of Rebow.

Knighted, Lieut.-Gen. Ralph Darling, G.G.H. Col. 90th regt. late Gov. of New South Wales.

Sept. 4. 10th Foot, Capt. G. Power to be Major.—89th Foot, Lieut.-Col. R. Doherty, to be Lieut.-Col.—1st West India Regt., Lieut-Col. Wm. Bush, to be Lieut.-Col.

Sept. 15. The Earl of Minto, G.C.B. to be first Lord of the Admiralty.

Sept. 21. Durham Militia, John Bowes, esq. to be Lieut.-Col.

Rt.-Hon. Louisa Perrin to be fourth Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland; Michael O'Loghlin, esq. to be Attorney-general; and John Richards, esq. to be Solicitor-general.

Naval Promotions.—Capt. the Hon. George Grey to the Cleopatra; Capt. the Hon. Fred. Grey to the Jupiter.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.
Belfast.—George Dunbar, of Belfast, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. B. W. Disney, Archdeacon of Raphoe.
Rev. T. Bowen, Lower Guiting V. co. Glouc.
Rev. A. L. Clarke, Beeston R. co. Norfolk.
Rev. C. Deedes, West Camel R. co. Somerset.
Rev. K. H. Digby, Tittleshall R. co. Norfolk.
Rev. G. Fish, Ingworth R, co. Norfolk.
Rev. C. Gilbee, Kilsby R. co. Northampton.
Rev. W. Holbrey, Barmby Don P.C. York.
Rev. R. Howlett, Walberswick and Blythborough P.C. co. Suffolk.
Rev. H. James, Coln St. Aldwyn's V. co. Glouc.
Rev. W. H. Lushington, Eastling V. Kent.
Rev. A. Mackenzie, Church of Kilmuir Wester, Ross-shire.
Rev. A. Melville, Church of Falkirk, co. Stirling.
Rev. F. E. Paget, Elford R. co. Stafford.
Rev. S. D. Peshal, Oldberrow R. co. Worc.
Rev. F. F. Pinder, Gosworth R. Cumberland.
Rev. A. C. Reeve, Higham P.C. Suffolk.
Rev. W. H. Turner, Trent R. Somerset.
Rev. E. B. Were, Chipping-Norton V. co. Oxf.
Rev. J. P. Lee, Chapl. to the Duke of Northumberland.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 12. At Hesse Homberg, the lady of Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. Dance, a son.——13. At Manheim, Lady Sinclair, a son.——19. At Freckenham Rectory, of a posthumous dau. the wife of the late Rev. S. Tilbrook, D.D.——21. At Errol-park, Perthshire, the Lady Henrietta Allen, a son.——22. At Milford, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-Col. E. Byam, a son.——At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. John Mac Dougall, R.N. a son.——28. At Aldwick, near Bognor, the Hon. Mrs. Osborne, a son.——29. The Lady Charlotte Guest, a son and heir.——31. At Singleton, near Swansea, the wife of J. H. Vivian, esq. M.P. a son.——At Pimlico Lodge, Mrs. Elliott, a son.

Sept. 1. At West Lodge, Dorset, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ferrars Loftus, a dau.——3. At Thornham, Suffolk, the lady of Sir Augustus B. Henniker, Bart. a son.——4. At Glynliifon, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Newborough, a dau. and heiress.——6. The wife of the Rev. G. Palmer, Rector of Sullington, Sussex, a son.——12. At Cuxton, Kent, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Shaw, a dau.——16. In Saville-row, the wife of Dr. Bright, a dau.——At Bisham Cottage, Berks, Lady Hinrich, a dau.——In Connaught-place, Lady Boyle, a son.——17. In Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of T. Hankey, esq. a son.——19. At Salisbury, the wife of Dr. Grove, a dau.——20. At Chicksands Priory, Bedfordshire, the wife of Capt. E. Bulkeley, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 28. At Berne, the Rev. Chas. Lushington, son of Sir H. Lushington, Bart. to Susan Rose, dau. of Capt. J. Tweedale, late of the Hon. E.I.C.

Aug. 15. In London, G. Hougham Skelton, esq. eldest son of Major-Gen. Skelton, to Eleanor Sarah, second dau. of T. Gresham, esq. of Barnby-Don, Yorkshire.——17. At St. Mary's, Paddington, H. Bickersteth, esq. to the lady Jane Eliz. Harley, eldest dau. of the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.——18. At Marylebone Church, Sir Walter G. Stirling, Bart. of Faskine, to the Hon. Caroline Frances Byng, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Strafford. ——At Finchley, Middlesex, the Rev. H. L. Ventris, to Ann, youngest dau. of J. Newman, esq. of Soho-sq.——20. At Chiton, T. C. Morris, of Carmarthen, banker, to Mary, dau. of the Rev. T. S. Smyth, Vicar of St. Austell, Cornwall.——At All Souls, Langham-pl. the Rev. E. Evans, vicar of Llangranog, Cardiganshire, to Miss Webb, of Carmarthen.——At Droxford, Alex. Beattie, esq. of Calcutta, to Mary Ann Eliz. Theresa, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir E. Griffith Colpoys, K.C.B.——At Baldock, the Rev. W. Gould, of Whickham Durham, to Eliz. eldest dau. of Vickris Pryor, esq. of Baldock.——25. At St. Mary's Church, Marylebone, the Hon. Capt. Best, R.N. son of Lord Wynford, to the Hon. Marianne, only dau. of Lord Kenyon.——At St. James's, Sir Minto Townshend Farquhar, Bart. to Erica Cath. Mackay, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Reay.——At Grantham, H. Greene, esq. of Higham Ferrers, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. G. Wareup Mahm.——At Binfield, Berks the Rev. W. Parr Phillips, Rector of Woodford, Essex, to Caroline, fourth dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Wilder.——At Witham, the Rev. W. Manley, to Theresa, Matilda, dau. of the Rev. J. Newman, Essex.——26. At Carphen House, Fife, Jas. Whitefoord, esq. son of Sir John Whitefoord, to Louisa-Jane, dau. of the late Capt. Impett, of Ashford, Kent.——At All Souls, J. Matthews, esq. to Emma, dau. of the late Col. Marlton.——27. At Oxford, T. E. Bridges, D.D. President of Corpus Christi College, to Henrietta, sole surviving dau. of the late R. Bourne, M.D.——At Brighton, the Rev. J. Warren, Rector of Gravely, Hunts. to Caroline Eliz. second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Warren, 3d Guards.——At St. James's, Ernest Augustus Earl of Lisburne, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Sir Lawrence Faik, Bart.——At Mells, co. Somerset, Francis Adams, jun. esq. of Clifton, to Maria, fourth dau. of the Rev. J. F. Doveton.——At Bromley Palace, the Earl of Brecknock, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the Bp. of Rochester.——At Shottesham, Norf. T. Gladstone, esq. M.P. to Louisa, second dau. of R. Fellowes, esq. of Shottesham Park.——At Cheltenham, the Rev. W. Wood, rector of Staplegrove, Somerset, to Mary Agnes Tufnell Barrett, of Batt's House, eldest dau. of Capt. Barrett.——28. At Leerdam, in Holland, G. Ackermann, esq. of the Strand, London, to Jeannette, only child of James Halfkins, esq. Chief Magistrate of Leerdam.——29. At Kennington, George Eddie, esq. to Jannet, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hill.——31. At Great Yarmouth, J. G. Seymour, esq. of Bishop's Waltham, banker, to Susanna, widow of the late Sam. Palmer, esq.——31. At St. Ann's, Dublin, G. Morant, esq. late Gren. Guards, to Lydia, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Hemphill, of Castel, co. Tipperary.

Lately. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. S. Arbouin, esq. to Margaret, dau. of the late John Abernethy, esq.——At Colnwick, near Shugborough, the Hon. C. Murray, second son of the Earl of Mansfield, to the Hon. F. Eliz. Anson, dau. of the late Visc. Anson.——J. S. Mills, esq. of Elmden Hall, Norfolk, to Sarah, eldest dau.; and Mr. Astley, of Hill Morton, Warwickshire, and brother to Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. to Charlotte, second dau. of the late Lady Charlotte Micklethwait, and nieces to the Earl of Stradbroke.——The Hon. C. J. Canning, son of the late Right Hon. G. Canning, to the Hon. Charlotte Stuart, dau. of Lord Stuart de Rothesay.——At Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, the Rev. G. Somerset, eldest son of the late Lord Arthur Somerset, to Phillida Eliz. eldest dau. of Sir Wm. Pratt Call, Bart. of Whiteford House.

Sept. 1. D. Wakefield, jun. esq. to Angela, eldest dau. of T. Attwood, esq. M.P. of Harborne, Birmingham.——At Culham, Mayow Short, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Mrs. Phillips, of Culham House, Oxfordshire.——At Chevening, the Right Hon. Lord Suffield, to the Hon. C. S. Gardner, sister to Lord Gardner.——At Oddington, the Rev. Alex. Cameron, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester.——2. At Erthig, co. Denbigh, Charles, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Birch Reynardson, of Holywell, Lincolnshire, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Simon Yorke, esq.——Rev. J. Blackburn, of Attercliffe, Yorkshire, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Chas. Rivington, esq.——At Leyland, Lancaster, F. Sewallis Gerard, esq. of Aspul-house, brother of Sir J. Gerard, Bart. to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Wilkinson, Vicar of Kirk Hallam, co. Derby.——3. At Blendworth, Spencer Smith, esq. of Portland-place, to Frances Anne, 2d dau. of the late Adm. Sir M. Seymour, Bart.——5. At Gorhambury, the seat of the Earl of Verulam, the Earl of Craven to the Lady Emily Mary Grimston, second dau. of the Earl of Verulam.——5. At Evercreech, Somerset, T. Jones, jun. esq. of Stapleton, co. Gloucester, to Margaret Nugent, eldest dau. of the Hon. James Talbot, of Evercreech-house. ——8. At the residence of the Earl of Durham, in Cleveland Row, the Hon. J. B. Ponsonby, eldest son of Lord Duncannon, to Lady Fanny Lambton, eldest dau. of the Earl of Durham. ——At St. Margaret's, Westminster, H. Heffil, esq. of Debenham, Suffolk, to Cecilia Jane, eldest dau. of T. Amyott, esq. of James-street, Buckingham-gate.——At Lavington, Sussex, F. H. Dickinson, esq. of Kingweston, Somerset, to Caroline, only dau. of the late Major-Gen. T. Carey.——8. The Rev. J. Dixon Frost, of Hull, to Eliz. second dau. of Dr. Bodley.——At Enfield, the Rev. W. Ellis Wall, to Fanny Eliza, eldest dau. of E. Williams, esq.——At Loughton, Essex, the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, to Wilhelmina, eldest dau. of the late David Powell, esq.——10. At Brixton, the Rev. C. Jollands, Rector of Little Munden, Herts, to Mary, eldest dau. of G. Brettle, esq. of Raleigh-lodge.——14. At Greenwich, Rich. Maxwell Fox, esq. of Fox Hall, co. Longford, to Susan Amelia, second dau. of Adm. Sir Lawrence Wm. Halstead, K.C.B.——15. At St. Marylebone Church, Sir John Rennie, of Whitehall-place, to Selina Garth, youngest dau. of the late C. Garth Colleton, esq. of Haines Hill, Berks.——At Thayden Garnon, the Rev. W. Pratt, esq. of Hepley, Norfolk, to Louisa, third dau. of W. C. Marsh, esq. of Parkshall, Essex.——At Littlebredy Dorset, A. H. Dyke, esq second son of Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, Bart. to Fanny, only dau. of R. Williams, esq. of Bridehead.——At East Stoke, Dorset, the Rev. W. Buller, second son of Lieut.-Gen. Buller, to Leonora Sophia, dau. of the late J. Bond, esq. of Grange.——At Christ's church, St. Marylebone, W. Limond Watson, esq. of the Priory, Kilburn, to Ann, dau. of the late Major C. H. Powell.

OBITUARY.

SIR J. E. BROWNE, BART.

Sept. 5. At his residence in Holles-street, Dublin, in his 87th year, Sir John-Edmund Browne, of Johnstown, co. Dublin, Bart.

This gentleman was descended from a younger branch of the same family as that of Lord Kilmaine and the Marquess of Sligo. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 5, 1784; but practised only a few years; the latter period of his life being completely confined to Ireland. He was created a Baronet of Ireland, Dec. 8, 1797.

Sir John's habits of life were singular, and worthy of remark. For the last thirty years he went in downright opposition to the sun—going to bed at six, seven, and eight in the morning, and rising about the same hours in the evening; thus turning night into day. The coldest night in winter, whilst reading or writing, he never used a fire, but as a substitute wrapped his feet and legs in blankets. Thus over the lamp of study he consumed his midnight hours, till the busy hum of men announced the approach of day, and then he prepared himself for rest.

As a classical scholar and linguist, few equalled Sir J. Browne. His oratory was powerful, and flowed in the utmost harmony of language. Sergeant Ball, a celebrated Irish barrister, once declared he "never heard the English language spoken in such purity as by Sir John Brown." He was twice High-Sheriff for the county Mayo, and stood a severe and expensive contest for the same county, but was unseated on petition.

Sir John married Margaret, second daughter of Matthew Lorinan, of Ardee, co. Louth, by whom he had issue four sons and one daughter: 1. Sir John Edmund de Beauvoir, who assumed that name only on his marriage with Mary, heiress of the Rev. Peter de Beauvoir, and was knighted at Dublin in March 1827: Lady de Beauvoir died Feb. 11, 1831; 2. Montagu-Stepney; 3. Frederick-Augustus; 4. Charles-Manley; and 5. Caroline-Margaret, married to William Ogle Hunt, esq. of Coombe Wood, Surrey.

ADM. SIR F. LAFOREY, BT. K.C.B.

June 17. At Brighton, in his 68th year, Sir Francis Laforey, Bart. (1789), K.C.B. Admiral of the Blue.

He was born at Virginia Dec. 31, 1767, and was the only surviving son of Admiral Sir John Laforey, who was created a Baronet in 1789, by Eleanor, daughter of Col. Francis Farley, Royal Artillery, one of the Council of Antigua. His great-grandfather Louis Laforey, esq. was descended from a noble family in Poitou, and came to England with King William the Third.

Sir Francis entered the Navy early in life. In 1791, having arrived to the rank of Commander, he was appointed to the sloop Fairy, on the Leeward Islands station, where he continued under the orders of his father until the spring of 1793, and was then despatched to England with an account of the capture of the Island of Tobago. On the 5th June 1793, four days after his arrival, he was promoted to Post rank, and shortly after was appointed to the Carysfort, of 34 guns. On the 29th May 1794, he captured the Castor, a French frigate of 32 guns and 200 men, 16 of whom were slain, and 9 wounded. The Carysfort lost but 1 man killed and 6 wounded. The Castor had formerly been a British ship, captured by the French, regularly condemned, and recommissioned in their service; yet the Navy Board put in a claim for her to be restored to the British service on payment of salvage; but, on the matter coming before the Admiralty Court, Sir James Marriot, the Judge, decided she was a lawful prize, and the whole value was decreed to the captors.

Capt. Laforey was afterwards appointed to l'Aimable, of 32 guns; and in the summer of 1795 conveyed his father to Antigua, Sir John Laforey having been re-appointed to the chief command on the Leeward Islands station. Early in the following year, Capt. Laforey removed out of the Beaulieu, which frigate he had commanded but a short time, into the Scipio of 64 guns; in which ship he was very active, in conjunction with Commodore Parr, and Major-Gen. Whyte, in the capture of the Dutch settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

On the 21st April, the day that Demerara surrendered, Rear-Adm. Christian arrived to relieve Sir John Laforey, who immediately sailed for home, but unfortunately fell a victim to the yellow fever, on the 14th June, two days before the ship came to land. His body was publicly interred at Portsmouth.

In 1797 Sir Francis Laforey was appointed to the Hydra, and, while cruising off the coast of France, in company with the Vesuvius bomb and Trial cutter, he,

on the 1st of May, 1798, discovered a French frigate, a corvette, and a cutter. After a long chase, the former was brought to action by the Hydra, who succeeded in drawing her on shore near Havre, and, with the boats of his small squadron, destroyed her. She proved to be the Confiante, of 36 guns, and a crew of 300 men, the greater part of whom got on shore. The corvette contrived to escape, but the cutter shared the fate of the frigate.

After serving two years, 1799 and 1800, on the Leeward Islands station, in the Hydra, Sir F. Laforey took the command of the Powerful, 74, and was employed in the Baltic, and afterwards under the order of Sir C. Pole, in Cadiz Bay. Soon after the renewal of the war, he was appointed to the ship Spartiate, of 74 guns, and attached to the fleet under Lord Nelson, accompanying him to the West Indies, in search of the French and Spanish fleet, and in the memorable battle of Trafalgar had the good fortune to be engaged. The Spartiate sustained a loss of 3 killed and 20 wounded. Sir F. Laforey, with the other captains of the fleet, received a gold medal; and at the funeral of Lord Nelson, he carried the standard in the first barge in the procession from Greenwich. He was afterwards employed in the Spartiate in guarding the coast of Sicily; and he continued in the Mediterranean until promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, in 1810. He was then nominated Commander-in-Chief on the Barbadoes station, with his flag in the Dragon, of 74 guns, where he remained to the beginning of 1814. On the increase of the Order of the Bath, in 1815, Sir F. Laforey was nominated a K.C.B. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1819, and to that of Admiral in 1833.

He was never married, and has left no heir to the baronetcy. His sister was married to Capt. A. J. P. Molloy, R.N.

LIEUT.-GEN. COOKSON.

Aug. 12. At Esher, Surrey, George Cookson, esq. a Lieut.-General in the army, and Colonel of the Royal Artillery.

He was born April 29, 1760, at Farnborough, Hants, the sixth son of Thomas Cookson, esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, who died Nov. 13, 1775, who was grandson of Wm. Cookson, esq. of Wellington, co. Salop.

Before commencing his military career, he passed some years with his father in the Navy; but being appointed, through Lord North, a cadet in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he joined that establishment in 1777, and in August 1778 obtained a commission as 2nd Lieut. in the Royal Artillery, and in 1780 a first Lieutenancy. He was three times on duty in the West Indies; he commanded the Artillery, in 1785, nine months on the unhealthy shores of Black River, on the Spanish Main in South America, until the Spanish Government insisted upon that part of the country being evacuated by the British. He was promoted to a Captain-Lieutenancy in Nov. 1792. He served the campaign of 1793 in Flanders, under the Duke of York; opened the first British battery against the besieged city of Valenciennes, and commanded the Artillery in the trenches, at the successful storming of the covered way and horn-work, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, on the 25th July. In October following he was appointed Second Captain to a troop of Horse Artillery.

He served two years at Gibraltar during the Spanish war in 1797 and 1798.

He was promoted to the rank of Major in the army 1st Jan. 1800; in May following, he embarked in command of the Artillery, to co-operate with the army which assembled near the island of Houat, off Bretagne, under Brig.-Gen. the Hon. T. Maitland, for the purpose of attacking Belleisle. After remaining there three months, the expedition sailed for Ferrol. The army consisting of 13,000 and 16 pieces of artillery were landed in Dominos Bay, four miles from the town, in a most rapid and masterly style, under the immediate superintendence of Sir Edward Pellew. In September in the same year he joined the army off Gibraltar, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby; the army afterwards proceeded to Egypt. On the 8th March 1801 (after having been embarked seven months), the landing in the Bay of Aboukir was successfully effected; when all the field-pieces, from a plan of his own, never before adopted, were landed ready for service, and in consequence brought into action as soon, if not before, the infantry: this new mode of landing averted consequences which might have been fatal to the expedition. He was upwards of two years in Egypt; commanded the artillery at the sieges of Aboukir and Marabout, and in the advanced lines before Alexandria, and was particularly mentioned in Gen. Sir Eyre Coote's despatches as having, with the artillery under his command, borne the brunt of the action on the 22d of August. On 29th October he was appointed, by Major-Gen. Lord Hutchinson, Commandant of the and Pharos castle, and of all the artill Egypt. In Dec. 1801, he was

with a gold medal from the Grand Seignior, which he received permission to wear, in the general orders of the 6th Oct. 1803. In Sept. 1802 he was appointed to a troop of horse artillery; on the 13th March following he left Egypt with the army, and in Aug. 1803 arrived in England.

On the 12th Sept. in the same year, he was promoted to a Majority in the Artillery; and the 20th July 1804, to a Lieut.-Colonelcy. In Sept. following he was appointed to the command of the artillery in the Dublin district; and in May 1805, to command the artillery to proceed with the army upon a secret expedition, under Gen. Sir E. Coote; but, after having been three months embarked at Cork, the expedition was stopped, when he returned to the command of the artillery in the Dublin district. The 14th Dec. following, he was called upon, by desire of Gen. Lord Cathcart, to take the command of the artillery (102 field pieces and 2000 men and drivers, King's German Legion, including the artillery) in Hanover, with the army under the command of his Lordship; he left Dublin immediately, and on the 27th of the same month arrived at Bremen: the battle of Austerlitz terminated the campaign, and he again returned, for the third time, to the command of the artillery in the Dublin district. In June 1806, he was appointed Lieut.-Col. to the Brigade of Royal Horse Artillery.

In May 1807, he was again called from Ireland, by desire of Gen. Lord Cathcart, to accompany his Lordship, as one of the field officers of artillery in the expedition to Copenhagen; he proceeded with the army and commanded the whole of the artillery in advance, till within nine days of its surrender, when he commanded all the batteries upon the right of the British lines.

In Oct. 1808, he embarked in command of the artillery, 48 field pieces, and 1,200 men, to be landed at Corunna with the army under Gen. Sir David Baird. The 29th Dec. following, with the horse artillery, he supported the cavalry on the plains of Benevente, when the French General Lefebvre and several of the Imperial Guards were made prisoners. After the retreat of the army under Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore from Velada to Corunna, this officer, on the 13th Jan. 1809, prepared and blew up the two great magazines, three miles from Corunna, containing nearly 12,000 barrels of gunpowder. On the 16th (a few hours be- the French force, under Marshal its attack upon Sir John horse artillery in ad- and were relieved, and the whole embarked agreeably to orders, which deprived this corps of participating in the defeat of the enemy. He returned with the army to England the 21st of the same month, and in April following was appointed to command the artillery in the Sussex district.

In July 1809 he was called upon to proceed with the army in the expedition to Walcheren: he commanded all the artillery in advance on the island of South Beveland, and after the surrender of Flushing, he returned to England, and resumed the command of the artillery in the Sussex district, which he held till the 1st Aug. 1814. The 17th March 1812, he succeeded to a Colonelcy in the Royal Artillery. The 4th June 1814, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General; and the 22d July 1830, to that of Lieutenant-General.

Lieut.-Gen. Cookson was three times married. His first lady was Ann-Helena, daughter of Dr. Thomas Weir of Jamaica, born in 1766, married in 1786, and died without issue in 1789; his second was Sarah, daughter of John Parker, esq. of Hornsey and London, banker, born 1769, married 1791, and died 15th April 1798, by whom he had issue three children: one son and a daughter died young, and George, born 1793, an officer in the 3d regiment of Foot Guards, who was killed in action before Almeida in Spain, under the Duke (then Marquis) of Wellington, on the 5th May 1811. By his last lady, Margaret, only daughter of William Remington, esq. to whom he was married in 1807, and who survives him, he has left a numerous family.

General Cookson's youngest brother, Charles Norris Cookson, a Colonel in the artillery, (whose death we recorded in our volume for 1830, i. 476,) was born 16th October 1762, and was twice married, 1st to Mary-Margaret, 2d daughter of Dr. Thomas Weir of Jamaica, who was born in 1769, and died in 1807, having had issue five sons and four daughters: his 2d lady was Mary, daughter of Joseph Bussell, esq. of Kenton, co. Devon, born 1776, and married in 1810.

REAR-ADM. BOWEN.

April 27. At Ilfracomb, in his 85th year, James Bowen, esq. a retired Rear-Admiral.

Mr. Bowen was originally brought up in the merchant service, and so long back as 1776 commanded a merchant ship trading to Africa, Canada, and Jamaica. After entering the Royal Navy, he was, in 1781, Master of the Artois frigate in the action off the Doggerbank; and at the request of Lord Howe he afterwards became Master of the Queen Charlotte,

and served in that capacity in the memorable conflict of the 1st of June, 1794. On the signal for close action being made, his Lordship directed the Queen Charlotte to be laid close alongside the French Commander-in-Chief, but expressed some doubts of his ship being able to pass between the French Commander and his consort. "Never fear, my Lord," said Bowen, "we'll make room enough by and bye." For his gallant conduct in this battle he was made Lieutenant, and served as First Lieutenant to Lord Bridport in the action off L'Orient, in June 1795. He was posted to the Glory 90, on the 3d of Sept. 1795, and afterwards to the Thunderer 74, and acted in both ships as Flag Captain to Adm. Christian, whom he assisted in the reduction of several of the West India islands. When in command of the Argo 44, off Minorca, he took the Santo Ferean, a Spanish frigate of 42 guns, her consort escaping only by the darkness of the night.

In 1801 he received a piece of plate, value 400 guineas, from the East India Company, for convoying the China fleet from St. Helena to England.

Captain Bowen commanded the Dreadnought 98, on the renewal of hostilities in 1803, and for a short period was Flag Captain to Lord St. Vincent. He afterwards became Commissioner of the Transport service, and was present at the embarkation of our troops at the battle of Corunna, and continued till the close of the war to superintend the embarkation and transit of our brave troops on the various expeditions, and also throughout the Peninsular war.

The Rear-Admiral had three brothers and two sons in the service. One of his brothers, Captain Richard Bowen, of the Terpsichore frigate (a very distinguished officer, who had after gallant actions captured one French and two Spanish frigates a short time before his death), was killed in the act of mounting the gates of the citadel, at the attack on Teneriffe, when Nelson lost his arm; another brother, Thomas, died of fever in the West Indies; and his son, Capt. James Bowen, died in the East Indies, whilst in command of the Phœnix frigate. His only surviving son is the Rev. John St. Vincent Bowen, of Ilfracombe. He has also left several daughters.

CHARLES LORAINE SMITH, ESQ.

Aug. 23. At Enderby Hall, Leicestershire, aged 84, Charles Loraine Smith, esq.

He was the second son of Sir Charles Loraine, the third Baronet, of Kirke-Harle, co. Northumberland, by Dorothy his 2d wife, daughter of Ralph Myllott, esq. of Whitehall, co. Durham. In 1762, when a child, he succeeded his great-uncle Richard Smith, esq. in the manor of Enderby and other estates, and by act of Parliament in that year assumed the name of Smith; and in 1783 he served the office of Sheriff of Leicestershire.

At the general election in 1784 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Leicester; but he only sat during one Parliament, and retired at the dissolution in 1790.

In all the various relations of life, Mr. Smith was a rare specimen of an English country gentleman. His favourite theme was to bless God for having vouchsafed to him health and competence during a life protracted beyond the usual term allotted to man: and his death was attended with little or no apparent pain; he died in his arm-chair, and without a struggle, retaining his faculties to the last. In less than an hour before his departure, he had transacted business of some consequence with a friend, giving his directions with extraordinary accuracy.

He was a sincere friend, a kind and hospitable neighbour, affable and bountiful to the poor, a cheerful companion, and full of anecdote, an indulgent and generous master, an active and efficient magistrate, and lastly, in the field he was equalled by few and surpassed by none. Thus lived and died this fine exemplar of the good old English gentleman, beloved by all around him, and lamented by every survivor.

Mr. Loraine Smith married in 17 . . Elizabeth-Anne, daughter of William Skrine, esq. of Britwell House, Bucks, by whom he had issue Charles-Crayle, who was born 1782 and died in 1787, in his 6th year; and Loraine Smith, born 1784.

GEORGE TENNYSON, ESQ.

July 4. At Usselby-house, Lincolnshire, aged 85, George Tennyson, esq. of that place, and Bayon's Manor.

This gentleman was the only son of Michael Tennyson of Preston in Holderness, co. York, by Elizabeth, the 5th but only child that left issue, of George Clayton of Great Grimsby, co. Lincoln, and Dorothy, one of the daughters and coheirs of Christopher Hildeyard of Kelstern, co. Lincoln, which Dorothy died in 1781, having married secondly Ralph Tennyson, esq.

Through this marriage with Hildeyard, he was descended from the ancient family of Deincourt Baron Deincourt, and became a coheir of the family of Leke, Earls of Scarsdale, Barons Deincourt of Sutton; in commemoration of which descent he has, by his will, directed his surviving

son, the Rt. Hon. Charles Tennyson, to assume the name and arms of D'Eyncourt. (See p. 313.)

He was the principal projector and subscriber to the magnificent dock and navigation of Grimsby, where and in the neighbourhood he inherited very considerable estates. His life was ever useful and beneficial to the district in which he resided. His powerful understanding, sound judgment, great experience, and benevolent disposition, were at all times actively engaged. He was an indulgent and liberal landlord; a cautious, just, and merciful magistrate; a constant friend; and, until infirmity prevented his joining in society, he was remarkable for genuine hospitality void of ostentation.

His body was interred in the family vault in Tealby church, the funeral being attended by the magistrates, clergy, and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, by his tenantry, and many respectable inhabitants of Market Rasen, Grimsby, Caistor, and other towns, and a concourse of at least two thousand persons. Among the mourners, besides his son and family, were his grandson William Russell, esq. the late M.P. for co. Durham, the Hon. Mr. Hamilton (eldest son of Viscount Boyne), and his lady Mrs. Hamilton, the only sister of Mr. Russell.

Mr. Tennyson married in 1775, Mary, daughter of John Turner of Caistor, and had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. the Rev. George Tennyson, LL.D. born 1778, late Vicar of Great Grimsby, who died 16 March 1831; he married Aug. 6, 1805, Elizabeth Fytch, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Fytch, of Louth, co. Lincoln. 2. the Rt. Hon. Charles Tennyson, successively M.P. for Great Grimsby, Bletchingley, and Stamford, and now for Lambeth, born 1784, who has, since his father's death, as above noticed, taken the name of D'Eyncourt; he married Jan. 1, 1808, Frances Mary, only child of the late Rev. John Hutton, of Morton, co. Lincoln, and has issue. Mr. Tennyson's elder daughter, Elizabeth, was married Jan. 23, 1798, to Matthew Russell, esq. then Major in the Durham militia, afterwards M.P. for Saltash, the builder of the present magnificent castle of Brancepeth, co. Durham, who died 7th May 1822; Mary, the younger daughter, married in 1811 John Bourne, esq. of Dalby-house, co. Lincoln.

M. T. SADLER, ESQ.

July 29. At New Lodge, near Belfast, aged 55, Michael Thomas Sadler, esq. F.R.S.

Mr. Sadler was born at Snelstone, a village in the south of Derbyshire, in January 1780. His mother's family were French refugees at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was educated principally at Rome, and exhibited extraordinary powers of mind in very early youth, having mastered the higher branches of mathematics and astronomy by the time he was eleven years of age. His father intended him for one of the learned professions; but, when about 18 years old, he was induced to join his brother in business at Leeds, where he continued engaged in mercantile pursuits, but not to the exclusion of more congenial literary labours, until he was called into public life, by the ministerial proposal of the Catholic Relief Bill.

On a vacancy occurring for the borough of Newark in March 1829, a deputation of the electors waited upon Mr. Sadler, at Leeds, and invited him to become a candidate. He immediately complied, and triumphantly conducted an arduous contest, though opposed by Mr. Serjeant Wilde, one of the most able and energetic members of the bar. Mr. Sadler immediately distinguished himself by a very long and eloquent speech against the Roman Catholic Claims, delivered in the House of Commons on the 17th of the same month; and during the continuance of the discussion he was a prominent champion of the Protestant cause.

At the general election of 1830 he was again chosen for Newark, and in 1831 for Aldborough; and his talents and energies were equally directed against the bill for the reform of Parliament.

At the election of 1832, his late borough being disfranchised, he was a candidate for the new borough of Leeds; but, though highly esteemed by a large number of his townsmen, his reputation as an anti-Reformer preponderated against his less equivocal merits, and at the termination of the poll the numbers were,

for J. Marshall, esq. 2012
T. B. Macaulay, esq. .. 1984
M. T. Sadler, esq. 1596

Though, in fact, actually entertaining views of very extensive reform, Mr. Sadler had conscientiously opposed himself to the swell of vulgar clamour; and because he had refused to become the pledged partisan, the unbending and unflinching "Reformer"—the nick-name of a party, his social and practical reforms were either misunderstood or disregarded by the advocates of "the Bill, the whole Bill, and *nothing but* the Bill."

By the confession of an opponent, but a very competent judge, Lord Plunkett, Mr. Sadler was the most accomplished orator heard in the House of Commons by the present generation

But his eloquence may be forgotten in the memory of an enthusiasm of benevolence almost without example. As Mr. Burke said of Howard, Mr. Sadler's philanthrophy had as much of genius as of virtue. It was a love of his fellow-creatures upon so great a scale, that none but a great mind could have conceived it; and far was it from that benevolence which is ever suspended in abstraction! Whatever he sought for, and wished for, in behalf of the whole human race, he no less earnestly and vigilantly conferred, by manners and conduct, upon all within his sphere.

His exertions, both when in Parliament and since, for a relaxation of labour in factories, were great and indefatigable, and the Factory Regulation Bill was the result of his endeavours.

His writings attracted as much attention as his speeches, particularly his two principal works: "Ireland, its Evils, and their Remedies," and his "Law of Population," in two volumes, 8vo; in which he maintained views opposite to those of Malthus.

Mr. Sadler's disease appears to have been an incurable affection of the heart, brought on by severe study and great anxiety. They who anxiously watched the progress of his decline, cannot doubt that he fell a sacrifice to the exertions in Parliament with which he burdened himself, in addition to the enormous labour and anxiety bestowed upon his great works upon population and the factory system. He was accustomed to verify the most minute and apparently unimportant fact employed in the course of his arguments; and his deep regret during his illness referred to the incompleteness of his work on population; an incompleteness that lost to the poor the advantage that a full confirmation of his system by the recent censuses, would have conferred on them.

Mr. Sadler died full of the hope of a blessed immortality, in perfect reliance upon the merits of the Redeemer. He has left a widow with seven children, some of them very young. His body was interred in Ballylesson church-yard on the 4th of August. The gentry and an immense number of the respectable inhabitants of Belfast and the adjacent country, evinced their respect for his memory by accompanying him to the grave. An impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Drew.

On the 13th Aug. a numerous and respectable meeting was held at the Court House, Leeds, for the purpose of considering the best mode of honouring the *memory* of this lamented gentleman; and the subscription amounts to a considerable sum. The nature of the testimonial is left for future decision; and must obviously depend upon the sum raised.

JOHN WASTIE, ESQ.

Aug. 13. At his seat, Great Haseley House, Oxfordshire, aged 70, John Wastie, esq. D.C.L. Recorder of Oxford.

This gentleman, who was formerly known as John Ingram Lockhart, esq. M.P. for the city of Oxford, was educated at University college, and was called to the Bar, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, June 14, 1790. He was for many years a distinguished member of the Oxford circuit; being admirably adapted to his profession by an extraordinary patience in investigation, and a great retentiveness of memory.

He offered himself, for the first time, as a candidate for the city of Oxford, at the General Election of 1802, and was unsuccessful; the numbers being, for

John Atkyns Wright, esq. .. 836
Francis Burton, esq..... 812
John Ingram Lockhart, esq.. 454

In 1806 he was again a candidate; the contest was very severe, the majority against Mr. Lockhart being only 45. Mr. Lockhart demanded a scrutiny, which continued for a considerable time, and terminated without decreasing the majority. That Parliament continued only one session, and Mr. Lockhart was returned in 1807 without opposition. In 1812 another and very severe contest took place, between Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Eden (the present Lord Auckland). The poll continued open for ten days, and during the whole contest it was, as sportsmen say, neck and neck. Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Wright were the successful candidates. In 1818 Mr. Lockhart was opposed by General St. John, or rather by the late Duke of Marlborough, and so much influence was used that Mr. Lockhart retired from the contest. In March 1820 Mr. Lockhart again offered himself as a candidate with General St. John and Sir Charles Wetherell; and after three days' contest, Mr. Lockhart and Sir Charles were declared duly elected. In 1826 the candidates were Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Langston, and Mr. Hughes: the two former were elected. In Aug. 1830 he was defeated by Mr. Hughes.

During Mr. Lockhart's political career, his great legal knowledge, sterling independence, and sound constitutional principles, deservedly secured to him the respect of the senate, and the confidence of his constituents. When called upon to discharge the duties of Recorder (first as

Deputy to Sir W. E. Taunton in 1830), which he did with great ability and impartiality, he never after interfered with local politics: but was unceasing, till the last month of his life (when his strength rapidly declined), in his endeavours to promote the individual and collective interests of his fellow citizens.

He was Deputy Grand Master of the order of Freemasons for the county of Oxford; and for some time Recorder of Romsey. The latter office he resigned in the month of October last; and he was elected Recorder of Oxford on the death of the late Sir W. E. Taunton in March of the present year.

Mr. Lockhart married, Jan. 14, 1804, Mary-G. only daughter and heiress of Francis Wastie, esq. of Cowley and Haseley, Oxon. After the death of this lady, Oct. 12, 1831, by whom he left no issue, he took the name of Wastie, by Act of Parliament (2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 42), to enable him to hold the estates for his life.

MATTHEW LUMSDEN, ESQ. LL.D.

March 31. At Tooting Common, Surrey, in his 58th year, Matthew Lumsden, Esq. LL.D. late Professor of Persian and Arabic in the College of Fort William, Calcutta.

Mr. Lumsden entered into the employ of the East India Company, in the year 1794. His official station was first in the Stationery department: but he appears to have applied himself with so much success to the study of the Persian and Arabic languages as to induce the Governor-General, on the 12th May 1803, to place him on the establishment of the College of Fort William in the capacity of an assistant to Captain Baillie, then the Professor of those languages in that institution.

In the following year Mr. Lumsden was highly commended by the Government for his progress in the preparation of a Persian Grammar; a work which he published in the year 1805. Adverting to that work, Sir George Barlow, in an address delivered by him to the students of the College at their periodical examination, on the 3d of March 1806, "deemed it an act of justice to the industry and ability of Mr. Matthew Lumsden," then the first assistant to the Persian and Arabic Professor, "to notice in terms of peculiar approbation, the Grammar of the Persian Language, which had long engaged the labours of that gentleman. The acknowledged defects," Sir George added, "of every work of that description now extant, have rendered the construction of an accurate grammar of that language peculiarly desirable. Mr. Lumsden's extensive knowledge of Arabic and Persian has enabled him to discover the true principles of the dialect of Persia as it at present exists in the condition of intimate combination with the language of Arabia; and with singular judgment and discernment Mr. Lumsden has adapted the construction of the Persian language to the principles of general Grammar.

"The completion of this valuable work will materially facilitate the acquisition of the Persian language, will constitute an important addition to the existing stock of philological knowledge, and will reflect distinguished credit on its author, and on the institution which has encouraged and promoted him."

In 1808 he was appointed to succeed Capt. Baillie, as Persian and Arabic Professor, still continuing to perform his duties under the Stationery Committee.

In 1812, the Bengal Government, having then under their consideration the state of the Calcutta Madrissa, or Mahomedan College, appointed Dr. Lumsden, with Lieut. A. Galloway, to suggest such reforms as they might deem needful in that institution. In the discharge of this duty, they fully succeeded; and Dr. Lumsden was appointed Secretary to the Madrissa, with instructions to superintend it, and the various translations from English works into the Persian language, which were then in progress at the Madrissa.

He published a new edition of his Persian Grammar in 1810; and an Arabic Grammar, in two volumes folio, in 1813.

In 1814 he received charge, as Superintendent, of the Company's press at Calcutta, which he retained about three years.

In 1818, he undertook, in addition to the duties of his professorships, those of Secretary to the Stationery Committee; but his health soon exhibited symptoms of a rapid decline, which compelled him to quit India. Upon this occasion, the Marquis Hastings, in an address delivered by him at the College examination on the 19th of August, 1820, expressed himself as follows:

"I much fear that we are about to lose the services of Dr. Lumsden, the distinguished Professor in the Arabic and Persian languages, and one of the chief ornaments and supports of the College from its foundation. He has quitted us on leave of absence, and probably will not resume the Professor's chair, his health being much impaired by his valuable labours in the institution; but in the

hope of his possible return, I will not now anticipate the period of his final departure."

Dr. Lumsden came to England by way of Bombay, through Persia, Georgia, and Russia; and his departure was announced in the Indian prints as the loss to India of "one of the greatest orientalists of his age, to whose instruction a great body of the Company's servants, who were then performing the most important services in all parts of India, were indebted for that knowledge of the diplomatic language of India, which qualified them for the discharge of their official duties." His private virtues were described as "quite as distinguishing, although not so conspicuous, as his professional abilities."

He arrived in England in 1820, in a state of health somewhat improved by journeying through a colder climate.

In the following year he returned to India, and was again, on 25th January 1822, appointed Professor of Arabic and Persian in the College of Fort William; and in March 1822, placed over the Calcutta Madrissa. These appointments he held till 1825, when he resigned the service of the Company, and arrived in England in 1826.

Upon his final retirement from the service in India, the Madrissa Committee recorded their sense of his merits and services in strong terms, ascribing the then highly flourishing state of the institution solely to his exertions to promote its decided prosperity.

The Records of the Bengal Government also contain testimonials not less decided, to the value of his services to the College during the later years of his residence in India.

After his return to this country he lived in retirement till the period of his decease. T. F.

REV. THOMAS M'CRIE, D.D.

Aug 5. At his house in Salisbury-place, Edinburgh, aged 63, the Rev. Thomas M'Crie, D.D.

Dr. M'Crie was a native of Dunse. He received his education in the university of Edinburgh, and studied divinity under Mr. Arch. Bruce, minister of Whitburn, the theological professor in connection with the General Associate (or Antiburger) Synod. Having been licensed as a preacher by that body, he was at an early period of life ordained minister to a congregation in Edinburgh, in which he continued to labour for ten years, applying with great assiduity to the discharge of his professional duties, and occasionally publishing able pamphlets on some of the gravest and most difficult subjects of theological inquiry.

In 1806 he separated from the General Associate Synod, and joined Mr. Bruce and others in founding what was called the Constitutional Associate Presbytery. During the controversy connected with this change, Mr. M'Crie was led to engage in a minute and patient survey of the writings of the Reformers, and the result was his Life of John Knox, which was published in 1812. This masterly work combined the highest excellencies of which biography is capable, and placed its author in the first rank of ecclesiastical historians.

After an interval of seven years, it was succeeded by the Life of Andrew Melville, a no less valuable production, though on a less popular subject. It illustrates fully the formation of the Kirk of Scotland, and the peculiarities of the Presbyterian establishment.

Dr. M'Crie did not affect the splendour of fancy and diction which belongs to our Historian of Rome, nor perhaps the comprehensive philosophy of Hume; but in plain, straightforward, and discriminating views of human affairs and characters, he has been surpassed by none. His impartiality and candour, and his unaffected desire to investigate the truth, to whatever conclusion it may lead, inspire a confidence in his narrative, and give a peculiar value to his productions.

Dr. M'Crie also published "Memoirs of Mr. William Veitch and George Bryson," 1825; "History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy, in the sixteenth century," 1827; and a similar History of the Reformation in Spain, 1829. He had been for several years engaged on a Life of Calvin, which will probably be edited by his son.

His theology was the olden theology of Scotland, and his sermons had about them an air of the antique which carried the auditor, accustomed to the refinements of modern diction and philosophy, back two centuries, and placed him in the immediate presence of the times of his covenanted forefathers.

PROFESSOR REUVENS.

July 23. On board the Sir Edward Banks steam-packet, on his way from England, in his 42d year, Professor Reuvens, of Leyden.

He published in 1830 "Lettres à M. Letronne sur les Papyrus Bilingues et Grecs, et sur quelques autres Monumens Graeco-Egyptiens du Musée d'Antiquités de l'Université de Leide." This work was criticised in the Edinburgh Review for

June 1831, where it was remarked that "by a happy concentration of numerous scattered rays, scarcely discernible by an ordinary eye, he has succeeded in throwing a powerful and steady light on several points which were previously involved in mystery and darkness, and particularly in detecting the real source of those theosophistical extravagances which, ingrafted on Christianity, constituted the gnosticism of the first ages of the Church." The Egyptian museum at Leyden is particularly rich in papyri, there being no fewer than 147; and of Græco-Egyptian MSS. it has perhaps a greater number than any other collection. It was formed from the Anastasy collection, which was purchased by the Netherlands government in 1828, and is enriched with the collections of M. de l'Escluze, of Bruges, and Signora Cimba, of Leghorn.

Professor Reuvens contemplated the publication of a fac-simile of a very important bilingual MS. in the Hieratic character, with Demotic interlineations, which is described in his work above mentioned, and noticed by Mr. Pettigrew in his History of Egyptian Mummies.

He had visited England to attend the late sale of Mr. Salt's Egyptian collections, and succeeded in carrying off the finest specimen of hieroglyphical papyrus, at the great price of 160 guineas. He was attacked with apoplexy on board the steam-boat, and died the day after, leaving a widow and three young children.

REV. ANTHONY HEDLEY.

Feb. 17. At Chesterholme, in Northumberland, aged 57, the Rev. Anthony Hedley, M.A.

The Hedleys formed one of the old and principal clans of the ancient principality of Redesdale. So early as 1340, William de Hadley occurs as security for the ninths, payable by the Rector of 'Ellesden,' which is the name of the largest of the three parishes in that district. Mr. Hedley was the son of Mr. Edward Hedley by his wife Elizabeth Forster, and was born at Hope-foot, in the little valley of the Ottar, or Davyshield, about two miles north of Otterburn in Redesdale. His grandfather Anthony Hedley, married Mary, grand-daughter of Thomas Brown, a younger brother of Lancelot Brown of Ravenscleugh in the same franchise, which Lancelot was grandfather of Lancelot Brown, the celebrated landscape gardener, better known by the name of *Capability Brown*. His mother was an heiress of the Forsters, another Redesdale family, from whom he inherited an estate upon the lovely plain

"Where Rede upon his margin sees
Sweet Woodburn's cottages and trees;"
ROKEBY.

and where with the warm-hearted benevolence with which his character was thoroughly embued, he founded a school in 1817.

Mr. Hedley received the rudiments of his education at Felton in Northumberland, and afterwards studied at Glasgow and Edinburgh; from the latter of which places he went to Longleat as tutor in the family of the Marquis of Bath; and there among the magnificent scenery designed by his relative, the 'Great Magician,' Capability Brown, he imbibed a passion for landscape gardening, in which his ardent and romantic mind continued to indulge and delight to the latest period of his life.

On his marriage with Miss Staveley his first wife, he left Longleat, and became curate of St. John Lee, near Hexham; to the perpetual curacy of the priory church of the latter place he was presented by the late Mrs. Beaumont, in 1809; in which year his wife died, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, who died in 1820, and was interred near her mother at St. John Lee.

In 1811 he re-married to Miss Barrow, eldest daughter of Robert Barrow, esq. of Hexham, by whom, and who survives him, he has left three daughters—Mary, at Rome at the time of her father's death, and Margaret-Jane and Elizabeth, residing with their mother at Chesterholme, and all unmarried.

In Oct. 1813 he resigned the laborious cure of Hexham, and in the following year accepted the curacy of Whelpington; but after residing there for six years, the unquiet monotony of a country village, its distance of 22 miles from a post town, and other exciting causes, determined him to remove to Newcastle, where he continued to reside till the beginning of the year 1824, when on the appointment of the Rev. Robert Scot, Rector of Whitfield, to the Archdeaconry of Australasia, he took the curacy of Whitfield till the Archdeacon's return in 1831, when his new residence at Chesterholme was ready to receive him, till some promotion should be offered him, and of which he had a promise from a high quarter as soon as a suitable situation was vacant. But generous minds often raise hopes which they cannot or do not remember to fulfil, and Mr. H. passed out of life unrewarded by the party he had uniformly and zealously supported; while his memory lies embalmed in the tears of his friends, and is hallowed by voluntary offerings of the in-

cense of esteem from all good men with whom he was acquainted.

In the first Suppl. to Gent. Mag. 1833 will be found an account of Chester-holme, its lovely scenery, and the interesting historic ground with which it is surrounded. A few years since Mr. Hedley's ardent love of antiquarian pursuits induced him to purchase the estate upon which is situated the remains of the celebrated Roman station, known in English authors by the name of *The Bowers* and *Little Chesters*, and in Latin by *Vindolana*, the Station of the Cohors Quarta Gallorum during a long portion of the Roman era of Britain. A year previous to his retiring from his professional duties as curate to Mr. Archdeacon Scot in the adjoining parish of Whitfield, he built, on a beautiful *holm* or river-side meadow, opposite to the hill on which the station stands, the sweetly sequestered cottage to which he gave the appropriate name of *Chester-holme*, and in which he continued to reside to the time of his rather sudden and much lamented death.

In the pulpit Mr. H. was bold and energetic; in his parish a zealous and diligent pastor; and in the management of parish schools, judicious and unwearied. While he resided in Newcastle, he was an active manager of the affairs of the Savings Banks, the Literary and Philosophical Society, and other public institutions, especially of the Antiquarian Society. Nearly the whole of his house at Chesterholme was built out of the loose ruins of his station of Vindolana; and in his researches there he discovered numerous inscribed altars, tablets, and other interesting antiquities, all now in the Arcade at Chesterholme.

His remains were interred in the beautiful and sequestered churchyard of Beltingham, near an ancient cross, and adjoining to which Mr. Hodgson, the author of the History of Northumberland, now in course of publication, in some recent researches found two large Roman altars, which he placed by the side of his friend's grave; so that it is now consecrated by a cross at its foot, and an interesting relic of Roman piety on each side of it.

J. H.

REV. M. G. BUTCHER, B.A.

June 5. At Torquay, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, the Rev. Marcus Grigson Butcher, B.A. Minister of Trinity-church, Newington Butts, Surrey.

He was a native of Bungay, Suffolk, son of Robert Butcher, esq. of that town, and graduated at Brazenose College, Oxford. He was instituted to Trinity-church, at the request of the congregation. For a short time previous, he had officiated as Curate of St. Mary's, Newington.

The events in the life of a parochial clergyman are few and simple; his only sphere of action is his parish. If his fame is sought, it is not to be found in the records of worldly ambition; it may be learnt in the cottage of the poor, at the side of the bed of sickness.

The ministry of a district containing nearly 15,000 souls, including in its precincts the low neighbourhood of Kent-street, and a great majority of the poorer inhabitants of Newington, afforded a task of no ordinary magnitude to a clergyman resolved to perform the duties which at his ordination he had so solemnly undertaken. To one who felt and appreciated the sacred character of a Christian minister, it involved a serious responsibility. The subject of this memoir truly felt the situation which he was placed. From the commencement of his ministry he laboured ardently in the performance of his duties; and, supported by the favour of Him who alone can give the fruit of all earthly toils, blessing with success the exertions of His servants, his labours were crowned with the happiest results. He found a scanty congregation in the house of God; he left the sacred edifice fully and respectably attended; and what to his spirit must have been truly gratifying, he witnessed the numerous free sittings occupied every sabbath by an attentive congregation.

But it was not in the pulpit that the character of Mr. Butcher shone most conspicuous; beyond the walls of his own church he was seldom heard. To his own congregation his plain and unaffected discourses, urging with truth and earnestness the only path to salvation through faith in the Redeemer, and enforcing on all occasions the practice of good works, were duly appreciated and will be long remembered. He was best known, however, in the quiet and unostentatious labours of visiting the sick and the indigent. Times and seasons were not regarded by him; he was ready at every call to bear to the abode even of pestilence the comforts of religion. The cholera, which raged with fearful malignity in the confined regions of his district, the abodes often of vice and misery, calling in a moment the hardened profligate to a sudden and unexpected account, deterred not the faithful minister in the exercise of his duty. How often did he speak peace to the troubled conscience—how often did he point out the way of salvation to the dying profligate who but for him might have perished in his sins—

how often did he bring consolation to the most trying of all human scenes of affliction, the death-bed—all this the recipients of his charity, and the companions of his good works, the members of the Visiting Society attached to his church, and which owed to him its establishment, can loudly testify!

But it pleased the Disposer of all events to call him away in the midst of this life of usefulness. Into His ways no mortal eye can pierce!—He may have wished by this sudden and early removal to impress on the people the value of a good minister; He had His purpose to work when, in the midst of a life of utility, when the minister might look to reap the fruit of his labours, He was pleased to remove him, and to give him his final reward. A rapid decline undermined his constitution; at the early age of 32 he was called from earth; yet, while strength remained, he failed not in his duties. A few months before his decease, after a temporary absence from the scene of his ministry, he ascended the pulpit for the last time; his congregation were forcibly impressed with the valedictory tone of his discourse.

On Sunday 21st June, his funeral sermon was preached in his own church by the Rev. William Curling, M.A. one of the chaplains of St. Saviour's, Southwark, who for two years and a half had co-operated with the subject of this memoir in the performance of his arduous duties. The text was taken from Revelations, chap. xiv. ver. 13. The church, one of the largest built by the Commissioners, will seat above two thousand persons: on this occasion every seat was occupied.

On Wednesday, 17th June, the congregation assembled in the vestry, R. Morton, esq. churchwarden, in the chair, and immediately entered into a subscription to raise a monument to their revered pastor. At the meeting a letter was read from the father of this excellent young man, offering the trustees of the church 200*l.* referring the application to the judgment and discretion of the parish. It was then resolved by the meeting, on behalf of the parishioners, to endeavour to make this sum the foundation of a charity which should perpetuate the name of the Rev. Marcus Butcher, and which might be the means of promoting the objects which, when living, were the dearest to his heart—the relief of indigence and suffering, and the encouragement of piety and religion. E. I. C.

JOHN NASH, ESQ.

May 13. At his seat, East Cowes castle, in the Isle of Wight, in his 83d year, John Nash, esq. one of the Architects attached to the Board of Works.

Mr. Nash was of Welch extraction, and amassed a large fortune as a speculative builder. He was the architect of several important buildings, of which we may name, the Haymarket Theatre, the church of All-Souls in Regent-street, the church of St. Mary Haggerston, in the parish of Shoreditch, and the new Royal Palace at Pimlico. His gothic mansion in the Isle of Wight was an early production of its owner. Of his own elegant house in Regent-street, a description and plates will be found in Britton and Pugin's Public Buildings of London. In his designs for the houses in the Regent's Park and Regent Street, Mr. Nash adopted the idea of uniting several dwellings into a single façade, so as to preserve that degree of continuity essential to architectural importance; and, however open to criticism many of these designs may be, when considered separately, or in detail, he produced a varied succession of architectural scenery, the aggregate effect of which is picturesque and imposing,—certainly superior to that of any other portion of the metropolis. York Terrace, Cumberland Terrace, Hanover Terrace, &c. in the Regent's Park, may be considered a continuation of this design, and, like the street, a great improvement upon the preceding styles of domestic architecture.

We copy the following remarks on Mr. Nash's history from the *John Bull* newspaper:—

"It was the lot of Mr. Nash to endure in the latter part of his life much persecution. Certain political patriots, desirous of exhibiting their animosity towards the late King, availed themselves of the opportunity of gratifying their malicious desire to injure his Majesty's memory, by attacking as the spontaneous designs and acts of Mr. Nash, what were in fact merely fulfilments of Royal commands. From these, and other attempts to defame and injure him, Mr. Nash, however, successfully defended himself, without furthering the objects of his persecutors by justifying himself at the expense of his kind and generous Master; and although the completion of his last work, the Palace at Pimlico, was transferred to other hands, every allegation made against the stability and security of that building, which was subjected to the severest and most extraordinary examinations by other architects, was found to be equally groundless with those made against his conduct in other cases.

"With regard to Mr. Nash's professional talents, tastes so widely vary and so essentially differ, that it is hopeless to

expect anything like unanimity of opinion upon that point; but we will venture to say, that no man that ever existed in this country, ever produced such vast and splendid improvements in that part of the metropolis which was submitted to his care, as Mr. Nash has done. Let the reader recollect the huddled mass of wretched streets and houses which twenty years ago covered the site of Regent-street, the Quadrant, and Waterloo-place; let the reader recollect the still more wretched courts and alleys, dens of infamy and haunts of thieves, which maze-like spread themselves from St. Martin's Church to the neighbourhood of Covent-garden; let him now look upon the ranges of buildings and the handsome streets which occupy their places: let him, if not satisfied with these proofs—not only of taste and judgment, but of indefatigable labour and mental exertion, in making and concluding the almost innumerable arrangements for these great and beneficial changes, involving as they did the interests of hundreds of individuals—let the reader, we say, turn his eyes to that magnificent adjunct of London, the Regent's Park, now one of the healthiest and gayest of the public walks and drives, a creation of the mind of Mr. Nash; look at the manner in which the interior of St. James's Park was, in a few months, converted from a swampy meadow into a luxuriant garden; and then, let the reader ask himself whether the metropolis is or is not indebted to the taste and genius of the much traduced object of this notice?

"The architectural taste of Mr. Nash has often been questioned as to the elevations of the buildings in Regent-street. The great design for the formation of this magnificent street, originated with Mr. Nash; but the designs for the particular buildings were those of the various architects under whose special directions they were built, and with which Mr. Nash's only concern was to ascertain that they were properly constructed.

"Of Mr. Nash's unbounded love and encouragement of art, his splendid gallery and its ornaments, are of themselves sufficient proofs; we believe, however, that a still more valuable evidence of those feelings is to be found in his munificent liberality towards artists, who, under various circumstances, needed patronage and support. In private life Mr. Nash was a warm and sincere friend; his mind, active and comprehensive as it was, was singularly natural and simple; his conception was quick and clear; his thoughts were original, and his conversation was both instructive and pre-eminently agreeable. He was, in fact, a most extraordinary man; and his loss to those who really knew and appreciated his merits, his worth, and his various estimable qualities, will be long and deeply felt."

A sale of Mr. Nash's Books, Prints, and Drawings took place at Mr. Evans's, Pall Mall, July 15 and four following days. The catalogue contained many drawings from the designs of Mr. Nash, a list of which may be useful, though many of them were never executed. *Mansions:* Ravensworth Castle; Stranbally, in Ireland, the seat of the Earl of Lismore; Rockingham, in Ireland, the seat of Lord Lorton; Mr. Welford's, near Shrewsbury; Ingestre, the seat of Lord Talbot, as restored; Mr. Staples's, in Ireland; Mr. Richardson's, at Somerset, Ireland; Mr. Agnew's, in Ireland; villa for the Duke of Richmond; Gen. St. John's, Bank Farm; Helmingham Hall, the Earl of Dysart's, in Suffolk, as proposed to be altered; Luscombe Priory, Mr. C. Hoare's; Mr. Stewart's, at Kelly Morn, Ireland; Druid's Temple at Blaize Castle, Mr. Harford's; various designs executed for Mr. C. Townley and Mr. Johnes of Hafod.—*Market places* at Abergavenny and at Stafford.—*Houses*: the Quadrant; Argyle Rooms, Regent's-str.; Carlton Chambers, Regent's-street; mansions on the site of Carlton Gardens.—*Bridge* at Stamford Court; at Shardaloes, for Mr. Drake; for Lord Robt. Spencer; for Mr. Johnes, at Hafod; at Albury; for Miss Jennings' villa in Windsor Park.—*Fountain* proposed opposite Pimlico Palace.—*Gates:* Mr. Dodson's at Shrewsbury; at Hampton Court, Rutnorshire.—*Churches.* Cathedral of St. David's, plan, elevations, and sections, showing the alterations carried into effect by Mr. Nash. Church for borough of Carmarthen, with other designs for Churches. *Theatre*, New Haymarket.—Design for the National Gallery, and for alterations at Charing Cross.—Design for Fireworks in St. James's Park, during the jubilee.—*Mausoleums*, for Lord Selkirk; six different elaborate designs to commemorate the battle of Waterloo. A bird's eye view of the Regent's Park, as originally designed by Mr. Nash, with many variations from the plan carried into execution.

G. S. NEWTON, ESQ. R.A.

Aug. 5. At Chelsea, aged 40, Gilbert Stuart Newton, esq. R. A.

He was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 20th September 1794, and was the 12th and youngest son of the Hon. Henry Newton, Collector of his Majesty's Customs in that province. On his first arrival in Europe, some fifteen years ago.

he visited Italy, and on his return to this country entered himself a student of the Royal Academy. The first works by which he became extensively known, were his Forsaken and his Lovers' Quarrel, engraved in the 'Literary Souvenir' of 1826; his Prince of Spain's Visit to Catalina, engraved for the same work in 1831, and painted for the Duke of Bedford; and a Scene from the Vicar of Wakefield.

Though Newton acquired skill both in drawing and colour, and became acquainted with the fine proportions and harmonious unities of the antique, he was more remarkable for delineations in which beau-ideal drawing had little to do, but expression everything. He had less inclination for the stern and the severe, than for the soft, the gentle, and the affecting. His favourite model for imitation was Watteau. He contented himself with painting small pictures; and the subjects which he embodied were either drawn from nature around him, or found in the pages of our novelists and poets.

The chief works of Newton were painted while he resided in Great Marlborough-street: he occupied the first floor of the house No. 41, (next door to his friend Chalon); and though extremely neat, nay, fastidious about his dress, he was far from paying the same attention to his chambers, for his compositions were scattered carelessly around, the finished and unfinished were huddled together, and broken models and bits of ribbon and withered flowers abounded. To enumerate all his pictures would be difficult, for they are scattered over England, and may be found in the most select collections: many are in his native America, where it is to be hoped their simplicity and their beauty will not be unfelt. To name a few of them, will be sufficient to awaken pleasing recollections: 1. Portia and Bassanio, from the Merchant of Venice; 2. Lear attended by Cordelia and the Physician; 3. Lady Mary Fox; 4. Abelard; 5. Jessica and Shylock; 6. The Vicar of Wakefield restoring his daughter to her mother; 7. Sir Walter Scott. His happiest works are of a domestic and poetic kind; he loved to seek expression in a living face, and, moulding it to his will, unite it to a fancy all his own: some of his single figures, particularly females, are equal in sentiment and colour to anything in modern art. They are stamped with innocence as well as beauty. He was a slow workman, and accomplished all by long study and repeated touches. He sometimes received high prices for his works. The Duke of Bedford gave him 500 guineas for the 'Prince of Spain's Visit to Catalina,' and Lord Lansdowne paid him 500 guineas for his 'Macbeath.'

Mr. Newton was tall and well proportioned, and somewhat affected in his manner; but a perfect gentleman, and a very respectable scholar.

About three years ago he visited America, where he married a young lady of considerable personal attractions. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1834. Shortly after his return to England he exhibited signs of unequivocal insanity, which increased until it became necessary to send him from home. A few months ago his wife, with her child, quitted England for America, leaving her unhappy husband, with an almost moral certainty that she would never see him again. Four days before his decease he recovered the exercise of his reason, spoke of his approaching end with calmness and resignation, and exhausted nature finally sunk into the sleep of death without a struggle or sigh. His remains were interred in Wimbledon churchyard on the 13th August, followed by a few of his most intimate friends.

MR. POPE.

March 12. In Store-street, aged 72, Mr. Alexander Pope, late of the theatres royal, Covent-garden and Drury-lane.

Mr. Pope was a native of Cork, and first trod the stage in the theatre of that "beautiful city." In 1784 he procured an engagement at Covent-garden, and made his debut Jan. 8, as Oroonoko, which character he repeated for several nights with considerable applause. On the death of Mr. Henderson and the secession of Mr. Holman, Mr. Pope was for a few seasons the principal tragedian; but on the return of Holman in 1799, he went to Edinburgh, where he became a great favourite. After a short absence, he resumed his situation at Covent-garden, which, till the season of 1801–2, he retained both with credit to himself and with advantage to the theatre. He was then suddenly dismissed; but was immediately engaged by the Drury-lane managers, to which company he afterwards belonged for many years. He finally retired, without a fortune, and received an annuity of 80*l.* from the Covent-garden Theatrical Fund.

In his prime he possessed a fine manly figure and a powerful and melodious voice. He was for some time without a rival in Othello; and in his latter time he was one of the most perfect representations ever seen of Henry VIII. He used a pencil with considerable skill.

In 1785 he married Miss Young, who died in 1797; afterwards Miss Campion,

who died in 1803; both these ladies were eminent actresses; and subsequently he entered the bands of matrimony a third time.

In Mr. Mathews's collection of portraits, now possessed by the Garrick Club, there are three portraits of Mr. Pope, one in the character of Henry VIII. by Sharpe; another as Hamlet, by Dupont; and a third, by Stewart.

PIGAULT LE BRUN.

Lately. At Paris, aged 83, M. Pigault Le Brun, author of the inimitable history of "Jerome;" "Monsieur Botte;" "Mon Oncle Thomas;" "The Barons de Felsheim;" "Nous les sommes tous," and a score of other unrivalled novels.

Pigault Le Brun was the French Fielding; he possessed the same humour, the same truth to nature, the same graphic powers of description, the same occasional coarseness, and a far greater richness of imagination. In his delineations of low life—for he rarely attempted to pourtray, except in ridiculing, the manners of the higher classes—he stands unrivalled and alone. The rigid moralist may, perhaps, condemn many of his works, and prudery affect to blush at the homeliness of many of his expressions and characters; but take him for all in all, the good man's "failings leaned to virtue's side." His was the kindly satire and the laughing reproof which are often found to be more effective in putting vice to shame than the more elaborate and more bitter denunciations of natures less philanthropic. In all the novels of Le Brun we neither find a complete hero nor a complete villain—nothing either above or below the standard of humanity. He was an observer too exact and too patient ever to destroy the charm of his characters by departing in the least from the reality of nature. It is now sixty years since Pigault began to write. He was the best novelist of the day during the Revolution, and in his own peculiar department the best after it. Unmindful of the warfare of politics, and the dethronement of kings, he has pursued the even tenor of his way, scourging folly wherever it was to be found, and narrating, in simple and unaffected language, the loves, the sorrows, and the frailties of the poor. His Mademoiselle Javotte, in the amusing "History of Jerome the Foundling," is, notwithstanding all her errors, a creature whom it is impossible not to love—as sweet a creation as ever was pourtrayed by the imagination of a poet. Corporal Brandt, in the "Barons de Felsheim," is in nowise inferior, and quite as good in his way as the inimitable Caleb Balderstoun of Sir Walter Scott.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 70, the Rev. *John Watson Beadon*, Rector of Christian Malford, Wilts, and Farley Chamberlain, Hants, Precentor and a Prebendary of Wells, and Precentor of Brecon. He was a son of the late Richard Beadon, D.D. Bishop of Bath and Wells; was formerly a Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791; was collated by his father to the prebend of Litton in the church of Wells in 1805, to the Precentorship of Wells in 1812, and to the rectory of Christian Malford 1815; and presented to the rectory of Farley Chamberlain, Hants, in 1813, by Sir H. St. John Mildmay, Bart. He was also Precentor of Brecon, and Prebendary of Llanfynydd.

The Rev. *William Brotherhood*, Vicar of Rothwell with Orton, Northamptonshire. He was of Magdalen coll. Camb. B.A. 1793, and was instituted to his living in 1828.

Aged 70, the Rev. *Edward Cage*, Rector of Eastling and Badlesmere, and Vicar of Newnham, Kent. He was of Eman. coll. Camb. B.A. 1786 as 12th Junior Optime, M.A. 1789; was presented to Newnham in 1813, by Miss Thorncroft and Mrs. Hill, to Badlesmere in 1818 by Lord Sondes, and to Eastling in the same year by the late Earl of Winchelsea.

The Rev. *Robert Lake*, Perpetual Curate of March Chapel.

The Rev. *Connolly O'Neill*, Rector of Killorglin, co. Kerry.

Aged 65, the Rev. *Thomas Parker*, Perpetual Curate of Rainow and Saltersford, Cheshire, and teacher of writing and mathematics at the Free Grammar School, Macclesfield. He was presented to Rainow in 1796, and to Saltersford in 1815, both chapels are in the gift of the Vicar of Prestbury.

At the rectory, Tankley, Yorkshire, the Rev. *John Sanderson*, M.A.

The Rev. *John Torr*, Vicar of West Leigh, Devonshire, to which benefice he was presented in 1803 by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

Aged 69, the Ven. *John Usher*, D.D. Archdeacon of Raphoe.

At Barrow upon Soar, Leicestershire, aged 41, the Rev. *Charles Williams*, LL.B. eldest son of the late John Williams, esq. Serjeant-at law.

Aug. 25. At Bridgford hill, Notts, aged 81, the Rev. *Thomas Beaumont*, M.A. for many years an active magistrate for that county. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1778.

Aug. 30. At Oxford, aged 39, the Rev. *Charles Wheeler*, M.A. Chaplain

of Merton College, and Perpetual Curate of Stratton Audley, in that county, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Christ church in 1831. He was son-in-law of James Naylor, esq. of Cheltenham.

Aug. 28. At Youlgrave, Derbyshire, aged 67, the Rev. *Benjamin Pidcock*, Vicar of that parish, and Perpetual Curate of Elton. He was of Wadham coll. Oxford, M. A. 1793; was presented to Elton in 1811 by the Burgesses of that place, and to Youlgrave in 1812 by the Duke of Devonshire.

Sept. 2. In his 75th year, the Rev. *Edward Picton*, of Iscoed, near Carmarthen; the only surviving brother of the late General Sir Thomas Picton. He was presented to the vicarage of Great St. Bride's super Ely, with Wick, co. Glamorgan, in 1798. Distinguished for the excellence of his private and public character—as a kind husband and warm friend—as an indulgent landlord and a humane benefactor to the poor—as a clergyman and a magistrate; his loss is unfeignedly deplored by his widow and relatives, and the very extensive circle of friends who always found Iscoed the abode of hospitality and kind heartedness.

Sept. 4. At Little Chelsea, aged 70, the Rev. *William Jones Armstrong*, formerly Rector of Termonfecken, co. Louth. Previously to his collation to that benefice by the late Primate Stuart, he was nearly 20 years a constant resident and active Magistrate in the county Tyrone, and on more than one occasion received the thanks of the Grand Jury for his impartial and upright conduct, more particularly during the troubled period of 1798.

Sept. 12. Aged 80, the Rev. *William George*, Vicar of North Petherton, Somerset, and for many years an acting magistrate for that county. He was of Jesus coll. Oxford, M.A. 1783, and was presented to North Petherton in 1801.

At Leamington, aged 32, the Rev. *Joseph Green Round*, M. A. Rector of Woodham Mortimer, Essex. He was of Balliol coll. Oxford, and was presented to his living in 1822.

Sept. 13. At Bath, aged 88, the Rev. *John Bowen*, Rector of Bawdrip near Bridgewater, and senior Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Somerset. He was for thirty-three years officiating minister of Margaret's Chapel, Bath, whence he retired at an advanced age. He was presented to the rectory of Bawdrip in 1827.

Sept. 16. At Chelsea, aged 57, the Rev. *Edmund Staunton*, M. A.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 18. At Lambeth, Ensign Turner, h. p. 1st foot.

July 27. At Poplar, Thomas Favell, esq. Commander R.N. He served as Master's Mate of the Minorca sloop, in the Mediterranean, in 1809, became a Lieut. 1809, and Commander 1827. He was the fifth brother who has died in his Majesty's service.

Lately. At Woolwich, Edward Rundle, esq late Capt. 4th regiment.

At St. Pancras, Mr. Francis Kerby, assistant to Dr. Lardner and Dr. Ritchie at the London University, and a gentleman very conversant with Natural Philosophy. He was formerly a dancing master at Gloucester.

In Lisle-st. Leicester-square, aged 54, Mr. W. Smith, printseller.

Aug. 4. In Albemarle-st. Mr. Chas. Wild, a clever and well-known architectural artist.

Aug. 18. In Down-st. Piccadilly, aged 20, Miss Sarah Kay Ashton.

Aug. 19. At Cirencester-place, aged 27, Mr. James Mitchell, Secretary to the Oriental Translation Committee, and translator of the Oriental MSS. in the British Museum. He was nephew to Mr. Mitchell, of Silver-street, Leicester.

Aug. 22. At Maida-vale, aged 58, J. North, esq. of Great Portland-st.

Aged 84, J. F. Garling, esq. of Highbury-place.

In Woburn-square, aged 43, Evan Jones Cruchley, esq. Lieut. R.N.

In Bedford-row, in his 50th year, George Thackrah Lambert, esq. solicitor.

Aug. 24. Aged 75, Mrs. Sarah Wright, of Sloane-st. widow of Nath. Wright, esq.

Aug. 25. At Ash Cottage, Old Brompton, aged 32, the Hon. Frances Stapleton, daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Le Despenser.

At Greenwich, aged 84, the widow of G. Mackay, esq. of Bighouse, N.B.

At Pentonville, aged 86, Mr. Evan Williams, upwards of 40 years of the Strand, as a Cambrian bookseller, and for 53 years a most active member of the Welsh Charity School.

Aug. 26. Aged 87, Robert Slade, esq. of Doctors' Commons, and of Walcot-pla. Lambeth; for many years an active member of the Common Council for the Ward of Castle Baynard.

Aug. 27. In Albany-st. Regent's-park, aged 73, Mrs. Cuthbert, relict of the Rev. George Cuthbert, A.M. Prebendary and Sub-Dean of York.

Aug. 28. Aged 72, Mr. Chater, of

the respectable firm of Grosvenor and Chater, stationers, of Cornhill. While giving evidence before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, in favour of his servant, he was so affected that he burst a blood-vessel internally, and immediately dropped into the arms of the Marshal, and expired.

Aug. 30. Aged 69, Thomas Nelson Pickering, esq. Chief Clerk and Secretary to the East London Water Works Company. He was the Solicitor when the Act of Parliament was obtained by which the Company was established in 1807, and held the above situation from that time with high honour and integrity.

Aug. 31. In Park Crescent, the Rt. Hon. Clementina Countess of Airlie and Lintrathen. She was the only child of the late Gavin Drummond, esq. was married Oct. 7, 1812, and has left a son, Lord Ogilvy, and four daughters.

Sept. 1. In Albemarle-st. aged 87, Catherine, widow of Jonathan Worrell, esq. of Juniper Hall, Mickleham.

Sept. 2. At the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-st. Alexander Rogerson, esq. of St. Petersburg.

In his 80th year, John Nesham, esq. of Spencer-place, Brixton-road.

At Dulwich, in his 21st year, John William, only child of Charles Ranken, esq. of Gray's Inn.

Sept. 4. At Deptford, aged 85, Arthur Putt, esq.

Sept. 6. In Conduit-st. J. Orange, esq. of Goodshill, near Tenterden.

Sept. 7. At Clapham Common, aged 83, Mary, the wife of T. Poynder, esq.

Sept. 11. At Sydenham, in her 80th year, Elizabeth, widow of Francis Kemble, esq. of Clapham Common.

Sept. 12. At her brother's (the Hon. Colonel Townshend), Charles-st. Berkley-sq. in her 75th year, the Hon. Georgiana Townshend, 34 years housekeeper at Windsor Castle; aunt to Viscount Sydney, the Duke of Buccleuch, Viscountess Marsham, the late Viscountess Stopford, &c. sister to Lady Dynevor, to the late Duchess of Buccleuch, and to the late Countess of Chatham.

At Bayswater, aged 71, Edward Owen, esq. late of the firm of Messrs. Wilcoxon and Co. Lombard-st.

At Fair-oak Lodge, aged 12, Frederica-Georgiana-Augusta, daughter of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir C. Paget.

Sept. 13. At Camberwell, aged 72, Catherine, relict of J. Alcock, of Kingswood, esq.

In Upper Brook-street, aged 7 months, Mary, inf. dau. of Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Bt.

Sept. 4. In Tavistock-square, A. M'Donnell, esq. formerly of Belfast.

Sept. 17. In Harley-st. aged 33, Robert Peter Laurie, esq.

Sept. 19. In Abingdon-st. aged 57, Edward George Walmisley, esq. Clerk of the Journals of the House of Lords. He was the eldest son of William Walmisley, esq. many years Clerk of the Papers in the House of Lords, who died Jan. 17, 1819.

In Ebury-street, Pimlico, aged 73, Wm. Knapman, esq. one of his Majesty's Deputy Marshals.

BEDS.—*Aug.* 23. At Milton Bryan, aged 77, Mary, widow of Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. and step-mother to Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. M.P. She was the only surviving dau. and heiress of George Wilson, esq. became the second wife of Sir Hugh Inglis, May 8, 1794, and was left his widow Aug. 21, 1820.

BERKS.—*Aug.* 16. At Speenhamland, aged 70, Joseph Tanner, esq.

Aug. 23. At Ray Lodge, near Maidenhead, aged 54, Isaac Pocock, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant, and Justice of the Peace for the county.

Sept. 10. At the residence of Capt. Bremer, C.B. Compton, aged 72, Mrs. Blackiston, widow of Dr. T. B. Blackiston.

BUCKS.—*Aug.* 20. At Little Missenden, aged 80, Mrs. Cleaver, widow of the Bishop of St. Asaph. She was the sister of William Asheton, esq. of Lancashire, was married in 1779, and had a large family. The Bishop died in 1815.

CHESHIRE.—*Sept.* 7. At Chester, aged 86, Mrs. Anne Glynne, great-aunt to Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart. and aunt to Sir W. E. Welby, Bart. She was the 5th dau. of Sir John Glynne the 6th Bart. by Honora, dau. of Henry, son and heir of Sir John Conway, of Boadrydden, co. Flint, Bart.

CORNWALL.—*Aug.* 17. At Bonython-house, aged 73, Jonathan Passingham, esq. of Hendur, Merionethshire, and one of the Deputy Lieutenants of Cornwall.

Aug. 21. Aged 49, Lieut.-Col. Loftus Gray, Lieut.-Governor of Pendennis castle. He was appointed Ensign 1799, in a rifle corps 1800, Lieut. 95th foot 1803, Captain 1807, brevet Major 1814, Lieut.-Col. 1830.

CUMBERLAND.—*Sept.* 2. At Irthington, aged 41, Ruth, dau. of the Rev. J. Topping, Vicar.

DEVON.—*Aug.* 26. At Newport, near Barnstaple, aged 50, Lieut. John Gibbs Bird, R.N.

Sept. 7. At Southmolton, aged 65, Harriet-Prestwood, widow of the Rev. Wm. Radford, Rector of Lapford and Nymet Rowland, eldest dau. of the

Rev. John Froude, Vicar of Knowstone and Molland.

Sept. 13. At Alphington, near Exeter, aged 73, George Scott, esq. formerly of Purley Oaks, Surrey.

DORSET.—*July* 27. At Leweston, in her 15th year, Jane, only dau. of the Rev. J. Ward, Rector of Compton Greenfield, Glouc.

Lately. At Weymouth, aged 3 years, Mr. Eliot, son of the Archdeacon of Barbadoes.

At Weymouth, Major-Gen. Martin Campbell Cole. He was a son of Capt. Cole, R.N. and entered the Royal Marines as Second Lieut. 1776, became First Lieut. 1778, Captain 1793, brevet Major 1802, in R. M. 1803, Lieut.-Col. R. M. 1816, Colonel in the army 1814, and Major-General 1821. He was in constant employment during the war.

ESSEX.—*Aug.* 28. At Leyton, aged 44, Elizabeth, wife of R. Barclay, esq. of London, banker.

Sept. 8. At Ilford, aged 57, R. Bagster, esq. formerly of Piccadilly.

GLOUCESTER.—*Lately.* At Berkeley, Lieut. A. Robertson, R.N.

At Cheltenham, aged 87, Rd. Harrison, esq. Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths of the Clergy.

At Brislington House, near Bristol, aged 74, Edward Long Fox, M.D.

Sept. 2. At Cheltenham, aged 72, the Right Hon. Charlotte dowager Viscountess Doneraile, sister to the Earl of Bandon. She was the 5th dau. of James Bernard, esq. M.P. for co. Cork, by Esther, youngest dau. of Percy Smyth, esq. was married Sept 3, 1785, to Hayes 2d Viscount Doneraile, who died Nov. 8, 1819, having had issue the present Viscount, another son who died young, and three daughters.

HANTS.—*July* 17. Aged 24 years, Cecilia-Barbara-Harriet, eldest dau. of Major Maughan, of the Royal Marines, Portsmouth; and on the 19th, aged 43, Mary his wife, having survived her dau. only two days.

July 19. At Portsmouth, Lieutenant Browne, R. E.

Aug. 26. At Southampton, Captain William Sargent, R.N. He was a native of Durham, and commenced his nautical life in the merchant service. He obtained the rank of Lieutenant in 1799, and was made Commander in 1813. In the following year he served as a volunteer with Capt. Edmund Palmer, who acknowledged having derived the greatest assistance from his professional ability during the action between the Hebrus and l'Etoile, which ended in the capture of the French frigate after an obstinate contest of two hours and a quarter. In 1810, Captain Sargent was present at the battle of Algiers, in command of the Cordelia brig, of ten guns; and he subsequently commanded the Mutine sloop, on the Irish station. His promotion to post rank took place Aug. 12, 1819.

At Andover, aged 57, Richard Footner, esq. many years an active magistrate.

HERTS.—*Aug.* 19. At the Bury, Hemel Hempstead, aged 73, H. Grover, esq.

Sept. 6. At Childwick Hall, St. Alban's, Belle-Agnes Durant, third dau. of George Durant, esq. Tong Castle, Salop.

HUNTS.—*Aug.* 27. At the Priory, St. Neot's, aged 77, Anne, widow of Owsley Rowley, Esq.

KENT.—*Sept.* 1. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 13, Charlotte-Helen-Augusta, 2nd dau. of Sir Augustus Clifford.

Sept. 6. At the Falcon-hotel, Gravesend, Eliza, wife of the Hon. Charles Petre, of Brentwood, Essex. Two days before, this lady, with her husband, two children, and a female servant, took boat at Tilbury Fort, to be put on board a Margate steamer; when, by the unskilfulness of the boatman, the boat got under the wheel of the steamer, and the whole were thrown into the water, and narrowly escaped from drowning. She was a natural daughter of Chas. Edw. Howard, esq. brother to the present Duke of Norfolk; and was married May 31, 1822.

Sept. 17. At Eltham, Charlotte-Hyde, third dau. of the late Rev. Francis Wollaston, of Chiselhurst.

LANCASHIRE.—*July* 18. At Rochdale, Lieut. Cutler, h. p. 9th foot.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Aug.* 12. Aged 34, Mary Ann, dau. of William Middleton, esq. banker, of Loughborough.

Aug. 21. At Leicester, aged 74, Matilda, wife of Mr. Alderman Parsons, and only dau. of the late Wm. King Gent. of Stoke Golding.

Aug. 31. At Great Bowden, aged 80, Henry Shuttleworth, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Aug.* 23. At Coldham House, near Wisbech, Penelope, wife of John Marshall, esq. dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Orlebar Smith, of Apsley hall, Beds.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug.* 21. At Isleworth, aged 73, Mr. Michael Keen, the celebrated strawberry grower and market gardener.

Sept. 6. At Twickenham, aged 71, Stephen Thomas Cole, esq. of Stoke Lyne, Oxon, and of Twickenham.

NORFOLK.—*Aug.* 14. At Necton-hall, aged 79, William Mason, esq. one of the oldest magistrates and deputy lieutenants of the commission; a favourite scholar of the late Dr. Parr.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Aug.* 26. Aged 56, Charles Rattray, M.D. of Daventry.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. R. Goodlad, paper-stamper. He was a native of Conisbro', near Doncaster, where he has left property to his brother, nephews, and nieces, all in humble circumstances, to the amount of between 30,000 and 40,000*l.*

NOTTS.—*Aug.* 31. At the seat of Henry Martin, esq. Colston Bassett, Urith Amelia, only surviving daughter of the late F. Edmunds, of Worsbrough, York, esq.

SALOP.—*July* 12. At his son's house in Ludlow, Capt. John Meyrick, who had been an officer of the Shropshire militia nearly 40 years, and more than 30 years one of the Adjutants of that regiment.

Aug. 22. Francis Hurt Sitwell, esq. of Bucknall.

SOMERSET.—*Aug.* 20. At Bath, Anne Isabella, aged 17, dau. of F. F. Pinder, esq. late of Barbadoes.

Aug. 22. At Bath, Charlotte, wife of George Law, esq. of Lincoln's-inn and Montagu place.

At Bath, aged 83, the widow of Col. Francis.

Aug. 23. At Bruton, at an advanced age, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Husband Messiter, esq. M.D. and late of Twickenham.

Aug. 24. At Nynehead Court, aged 37, Henrietta, wife of Edward Ayshford Sandford, esq. M.P. for West Somerset. She was the eldest dau. and only surviving child of Sir William Langham, the 8th Bart. of Cottesbrooke, co. Northampton, by his first wife Henrietta-Elizabeth-Frederica, sole dau. and heiress of the Hon. Charles Vane, great-uncle to the present Duke of Cleveland; and was married Nov. 3, 1817.

Aug. 26. At Taunton, Mrs. Bridget Rickards, 3d daughter of the late Peter Rickards, esq. of Evenjobb Court, Radnorshire.

Sept. 1. At Bath, aged 52, Mary, 3d surviving dau. of the late Sir Thomas Crawley Boevy, Bart. of Flaxley Abbey, Glouc. and sister to the present Sir T. Crawley-Boevy, Bart.

Sept. 13. At his residence near Bath, aged 75, George Bridges, esq. late of Lawfords, Essex.

SURREY.—*Aug.* 28. At East Sheen, Nathaniel William Peach, esq. of Savile-row, London; Ketteringham-hall, Norfolk; and Hyde, co. Dorset.

Sept. 4. At Upper Tooting, aged 62, G. Ross, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, and of Lapworth, Warwickshire.

Sept. 5. At Croydon, aged 70, W. Minier, esq. of Oakfield-lodge, and of the Royal terrace, Adelphi.

Sept. 7. At Carshalton, aged 21, Susanna Maria, dau. of the late Joseph Estridge, esq of Carshalton-lodge.

Sept. 12. At Ham Common, aged 22, J. T. Sutton, esq. only son of the late Admiral Sir John Sutton, K.C.B.

Sept. 13. At Putney, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Dearlove.

SUSSEX.—*July* 5. At Tilgate Lodge, aged 66, Sir Edw. Banks, of the firm of Jolliffe and Banks, the celebrated contractors for public works. He rose from the humblest grade by his own abilities, and owed his fortune principally to the contracts which he took with the Rev. Mr. Jolliffe, under the superintendence of Rennie. He received the honour of knighthood, June 12, 1822.

Aug. 19. At Brighton, aged 35, Marianne, widow of the Rev. Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. of Edenhall, Cumb. She was the dau. of Edw. Hasell, esq. was married in Sept. 1825, and left a widow May 11, 1834.

Lately. At Brighton, Lieut. and Riding-master T. W. Lloyd, 4th dragoons.

Sept. 1. At Hastings, aged 65, Frances Mary Anne, widow of Joseph Hume, esq. of the General Post Office.

Sept. 10. At Brighton, aged 47, William Stephen Fuller, esq. a Post Captain R.N. and a Deputy Lieut. of Sussex; brother to Sir T. T. Fuller-Eliott-Drake, Bart. He was the third surviving son of the late John Trayton Fuller, esq. of Ashdown house, Sussex, by his second wife the Hon. Anne Eliott, only daughter and heiress of George-Augustus Lord Heathfield, K.B. He obtained his first commission in Nov. 1808; was made a Commander in June 1815; appointed to the Wellesley 74 in 1827; and advanced to post rank in 1828. He married Miss Eliza White, of Devonshire, but we believe had no issue; in which case his younger brother Rose-Henry, Capt. R.N. has become heir presumptive to the Baronetcy.

WARWICK.—*July* 17. Aged 84, John Huskisson, esq. of Nuneaton Fields.

Aug. 20. At Birmingham, Dr. Chester. About a month before he sustained considerable injury in the head by a fall from his gig, the effects of which occasioned him so much suffering, as frequently to throw him into a state of excitement amounting to complete abberration of mind. During one of these distressing visitations he retired to his study, and shot himself through the head with a pocket pistol.

Aug. 21. At Kirkland, aged 86, Geo. Yates, esq.

Aug. 25. At the house of his brother the Rev. Benjamin Winthropp, of Snitterfield, aged 29, Stephen, third son of the late Stephen John Winthropp, M.D.

Lately. Aged 53, John Musgrave Lamb, esq. of Warwick.

At Highgate, near Birmingham, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of William Wallis Mason, esq.

Sept. 2. At the house of her son-in-law Mr. Young, in Leamington, aged 75, Mary, relict of the late Rev. John Cundall, of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Sept. 3. Wilson Lloyd, son of Sam. Lloyd, esq. banker, of Birmingham.

Sept. 6. At Rugby, in her 70th year, Anne, wife of the Rev. R. R. Bloxam, D.D. only surviving sister of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

Sept. 11. Aged 83, James Woolley, esq. of Summerfield House, near Birmingham.

WILTS.—*Lately.* Aged 71, Mr. Fras. Child, upwards of 30 years a member of the Corporation of Calne.

At Rowde, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Sutton, aunt of Wadham Locke, esq. M.P.

Aug. 17. At Salisbury, in his 20th year, Charles John, second son of the late Rev. William Sandford Wapshare.

Sept. 3. At Stourhead, aged 85, Mr. Davis, who has held the situation of butler and house-steward to Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. for a period of more than 50 years.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Moreton court, William Thackwell, esq.

Aug. 19. At the Grove, Worcester, aged 84, John Tymbs, esq.

YORK.—*Aug.* 18. Drowned at Hull, by the upsetting of a boat, Ensign Turton Gore Browne, 22d regt. son of Major T. Gore Browne, Royal Art.

Aug. 28. At Heslington West, near Malton, Miss Dolly Baldwin, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Baldwin, M.D. of Preston.

WALES.—*May* 1. At Presteign, Radnorshire, Capt. Higgins, unattached.

July 23. At Pen-y-Pound House, Abergavenny, aged 54, Thomas Davis, esq. solicitor.

Lately. At Cothel, Glamorganshire, the wife of Adm. Sir C. Tyler, K.C.B.

Aug. 20. At Robeston Hall, Pembrokeshire, Maria, the beloved wife of W. H. Scourfield, esq. M.P. for the town and county of Haverfordwest.

Sept. 2. At Aberystwith, aged 55, J. Birkett, esq. of the Bank of England, and of Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

Sept. 4. At Swansea, in her 21st year, Eliza, wife of Gilbert F. Græme Mathison, esq. of the Royal Mint.

Sept. 8. James Gutherie, esq. of Llanelly.

SCOTLAND.—*May* 10. At Dumbarton Capt. G. Hamill, unattached.

Aug. 2. At Portobello, aged 57, Capt. Francis H. Ansell, late of 74th reg.

Aug. 28. At Dingwall, Rosshire, aged 28, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Provost Robertson of that place.

Aug. 31. At Fasque, Kincardineshire, the residence of his brother, R. Gladstone, esq. of Liverpool.

Lately. In Burns-street, Dumfries, aged 63, Ann, wife of Mr. Robert Burns, retired officer of Somerset-house, and eldest son of the Bard. Her body was deposited in the Burns mausoleum.

At Edinburgh, aged 54, Lieut. Joseph Fowler, Military Knight of Windsor, and late of the corps of Royal Veterans.

Sept. 12. At Park-house near Glasgow, aged 78, Robt. Walkinshaw, esq. of the county of Renfrew.

IRELAND.—*March* 28. At his seat near Athy, Col. Fitzgerald. He entered the army in 1794-5, and accompanied Sir Ralph Abercrombie through all his glorious victories, during which he honourably distinguished himself, and procured the high promotion he enjoyed up to 1809, when he retired from the service.

May 31. At Newbridge, in his 22d year, the Hon. Joshua Vanneck, Lieut. 1st dragoons, eldest son of Lord Huntingfield.

June 29. At Kinsale, John C. Harnett, esq. late of 27th regt.

July 5. At Moss-hill, co. Roscommon, Lieut. Conroy, h. p. 4th regt.

July 27. At Carrickfergus, aged 75, Capt. Lenox Thompson, R.N. He was made Lieut. 1780, Commander 1799, and Post Captain 1802.

Aug. 11. At Ballynock-house, co. Antrim, Lieut. James Stannus, R.N.

Aug. 13. At Tullamore barracks, King's Co., Capt. W. S. Rawson, of the 82d regiment, youngest son of B. Rawson, esq. of Nidd-hall, Yorkshire.

Aug. 17. At Passage East, co. Waterford, aged 78, Lt. Dav. Richardson, R.N.

Aug. 25. Patrick Power, esq. of Bellevue, co. Waterford, M.P. for that county. He was returned to Parliament for the first time at the last election, and was in his politics a Reformer.

Lately. At Youghal, Capt. John Manning Maillen, late 99th reg.

Sept. 1. At Kingstown, near Dublin, whilst on a visit to the Rev. W. Digby, Anne, widow of the late Matthew Wyatt, esq. formerly of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and many years resident police magistrate of the Lambeth-street district.

Sept. 7. At Ballynoe, co. Limerick, the seat of Wm. Cox, esq. aged 57, Ro-

setta, wife of the late John Ormsby Vandeleur, esq., Lieut.-Col. 5th dragoon gds.

EAST INDIES.—*Feb* 14. At Kamptee, Major-Gen. Faris, 1st Madras cavalry.

Lately. At Calcutta, aged 38, Joseph-Lawson, 5th son of the late Rev. C. Whatley, Rector of Aston Ingham, Herefordshire.

Capt. C. J. F. Pottinger, 17th Bombay N. Inf. eldest son of the late Eldred Curwen Pottinger, esq. Mount Pottinger, Devonshire. He fell in a desperate action between a small party of the Rajcote Force and a great body of the insurgents of Goozerat.

April 13. At Ahmedabad, Major T. D. Morris, of the Bombay Army, eldest son of Thomas Morris, esq. Collector of the Customs, Bristol.

April 16. At Kullardgee, Ensign Robert Hodson, Bombay Army, aged 23 years, third son of Col Hodson, and grandson of Sir W. W. Doveton, of St. Helena.

WEST INDIES.—*April* 16. At Trinidad, Lieut.-Col. Henry Hardy, 19th regt.

June 7. At Antigua, Lieut. C. M. Burrows, 36th regt.

June 30. At Jamaica, the third son of Thos. Bewes, esq. M.P. for Plymouth.

July 17. At Jamaica, aged 29, W. Henry, Esq. the youngest son of Alexander Henry, esq. of Winchester-place, Pentonville.

July 23. At Antigua, Wm. West, esq. M.D.

ABROAD.—*Feb*. 26. At sea, Lieut. Campbell, 20th regt.

April 27. At Florence, in his 45th year, Giovita Caravaglia, who succeeded Morghen as Professor at the Florentine Academy; a native of Padua. He was considerably advanced in an engraving from 'The Assumption of the Madonna,' a well-known picture in the Jesuits' Church, at Genoa, by Guido.

April 30. Near Algoa Bay, drowned in attempting to rescue a man who had fallen overboard, Lieuts. John Gore and J. L. Fitzgerald, of his Majesty's ship Melville. The former jumped overboard; the latter was lost with eight other seamen, from the swamping of his boat. Thus eleven lives in the whole were lost. Lieut. Gore was the son of Vice-Adm. Sir John Gore; and Lieut. Fitzgerald was son of Adm. Fitzgerald of Bath.

May 12. At Newfoundland, Lieut. Hollingworth, R. A.

July 2. At Ancaster, in Upper Canada, aged 33, Otto, youngest surviving son of the late Edward Otto Ives, esq. of Tichfield, Hants.

July 10. At Pau, Basses Pyrennees, Miss Elizabeth Cherry, only daughter of the late P. Cherry, esq.

July 18. At Chamarande, near Paris, aged 63, T. R. Underwood, esq. F.G.S. He was an excellent artist and a perfect judge of the arts. Geology seems to have been his principal study, and, as a naturalist, he had accumulated an immense variety of observations. He wrote a "Narrative of Memorable Events in Paris during the Capitulation, and during the Occupancy of that City by the Allied Armies in the year 1814; being Extracts from the Journal of a Detenu, who continued a Prisoner, on parole, in the French Capital, from the year 1803 to 1814; also, Anecdotes of Buonaparte's Journey to, Residence at, and Return from Elba." Published with a Preface and concluding Remarks, by J. Britton, F.S.A. &c. 8vo.

July 20. At St. Germains-en-Laye, aged 60, Mary Dorothy, only dau. of the Rev. Dr. Turkington, of Stukeley, Hunts.

July 27. At Ostend, P. Boyle, esq. M.D. surgeon R.N.

July 30. At Interlacken, in Switzerland, drowned when bathing, aged 18, Charles Stuart, Ensign 25th Regt. third son of Gen. the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, uncle to Lord Blantyre.

Aug. 1. At St. Omer, age 49, Charles Harrison Batty, esq.

Aug 9. At Mannheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, aged 41, Susanne Francois, wife of Henry de la Chaumette, esq.

Aug. 14. At Splugen, in Switzerland, Thomas Allott Osborn, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Aug. 18. At Paris, in his 80th year, M. Dulaure, author of the "Histoire de Paris et ses Environs," and who was a Member successively of the Constituent Assembly, the National Convention, the Council of Five Hundred, and the Legislative Body.

Aug. 21. At Boulogne, aged 41, John George Herbert Griffies Williams, esq. eldest son of Sir George Griffies Williams, Bart. of Llaney Wormwood, county of Caermarthen. He married June 4, 1816, Mary-Anne, only dau. of Joseph Shawe, of Bath, esq. and had issue a son and heir Henry, born in 1817.

Aug. 27. At Heidelberg, aged seven months, Reginald-Boothby, only son of Walter Nugent, of Dublin, esq.

Lately. At Rome, Pinelli, the painter. Dante's "Paradiso," illustrated by him, was laid upon his bier, and his remains were carried to the church amidst a troop of artists bearing torches, and students bearing cypress boughs. His bust is to be placed in the Capitol.

At Paris, both by suicide, Robert, the painter of the celebrated picture of "Les Moissonneurs;" and Baron Gros, the

painter of the well-known battles of Eylau, Austerlitz, &c.

In Spain, Zumalacarreguy, General of the forces of Don Carlos, "the conqueror of Sola, Sarsfield, Valdez, Quesada, Rodil, and Mina, having at their command the population of Spain, and supported by the English and French Governments." Zumalacarreguy was three times wounded, at Arquijas, Arronez, and before Bilboa.

The Archbishop of Cologne, de Spiegel; leaving his library, and funds producing 5,000 crowns a-year, to his See, besides other considerable legacies to the church and the poor. Several years ago the King of Prussia purchased all the furniture of the Palace for 40,000 crowns, and settled it on the See.

At Bassano, aged 85, Jacopo Vittorelli, the Anacreon of Italy.

At Bourdeaux, Capt. Dillon, h. p. 15th Regiment.

At Nice, aged 44, Henrietta *ci-devant* Countess of Rosebery. She was the second dau. of the late Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie; was married May 20, 1808, to Archibald-John present and fourth Earl of Rosebery, from whom she was divorced in 1815, after having had issue the present Lord Dalmeny, and three other children. She subsequently, it is understood, was re-married to Sir Henry Mildmay, Bart. the widower of her sister Charlotte.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 26 to September 22, 1835.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	889	1768	Males	631	1260
Females	879		Females	629	

Whereof have died still-born and under two years old.....445

Between					
2 and 5	108	50 and 60	85		
5 and 10	61	60 and 70	98		
10 and 20	42	70 and 80	93		
20 and 30	85	80 and 90	35		
30 and 40	93	90 and 100	6		
40 and 50	108	100	1		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Sept. 11.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
40	11	27	8	23	0	0	0	38	11	33	10

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Sept. 21.

Kent Bags.....2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*		Farnham (seconds)	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex.....0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*		Kent Pockets.....	4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*
Essex.....0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*		Sussex.....	3*l.* 12*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*
Farnham (fine).....4*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*		Essex.....	3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sept. 21.

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 13*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....2*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*		Lamb.....4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*	
Mutton.....2*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*		Head of Cattle at Market, Sept. 21.	
Veal.....3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*		Beasts..... 3,463	Calves 250
Pork.....3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*		Sheep & Lambs 29,800	Pigs 410

COAL MARKET, Sept. 21.

Walls Ends, from 19*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 17*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 45*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 58*s.* Mottled, 62*s.* Curd, *s.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 6*d*

PRICES OF SHARES.

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Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Au.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	71	58	29, 57	fair, cloudy	11	54	58	50	29, 60	cloudy
27	56	69	59	, 78	do. do.	12	51	64	48	, 28	rain, fair
28	65	70	53	, 99	do. do.	13	54	60	50	, 60	cloudy, do.
29	62	72	56	30, 03	do.	14	58	68	61	, 84	do. do.
30	65	71	57	, 03	do.	15	61	66	58	, 84	do. rain
31	67	69	56	, 04	do.	16	58	65	53	, 77	do.
S. 1	65	71	54	, 10	do.	17	58	63	52	, 73	do. rain
2	62	70	57	, 20	do.	18	58	64	61	, 79	do. do.
3	64	73	61	30, 00	do. rain	19	62	68	61	, 55	do.
4	65	76	63	29, 85	do. do.	20	60	68	57	, 60	do. fair
5	66	73	64	, 90	do. cloudy	21	58	57	57	, 84	rain
6	64	74	62	30, 10	do. do.	22	64	71	58	, 50	cloudy
7	63	72	56	, 00	do. do.	23	62	67	59	, 66	do.
8	60	68	51	29, 68	cloudy, rain	24	59	63	55	, 87	do.
9	55	60	51	, 68	do. fair	25	52	65	50	, 90	fair
10	56	66	53	, 35	fair, showers						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 28, to September 26, 1835, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	New S. Sea Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	214½	90 ¼	89⅛ ½	98⅞	99⅜	98¼ ½	16½	100⅝	88⅛	—	4 6 pm.	20 22 pm.
29	215	90⅛ ¼	89½ ⅛	—	99¼	98⅜ ½	16½	100⅞	87⅞	—	4 6 pm.	20 22 pm.
31	214½	90¼ ⅛	89⅜ ⅞	—	99½	98½ ⅛	16½	—	—	—	4 6 pm.	20 22 pm.
1	214½	90½ ¼	89⅞ 90¼	99½	99⅜	98⅜ 9	16⅜	101⅛	88⅛	—	4 6 pm.	20 22 pm.
2	—	90⅜ ¼	90⅛ ¼	99⅜	100	98⅞ 9½	16⅜	—	88¼	253	4 6 pm.	20 22 pm.
3	—	90¼ 1	90¼ ½	99¼	100⅛	99 ¼	—	—	—	254½	6 4 pm.	20 22 pm.
4	—	—	90¼ ½	99⅜	—	99⅛ ¼	—	—	—	—	4 6 pm.	19 21 pm.
5	—	—	90⅜ ⅛	—	—	99¼ 9	—	—	—	255½	6 pm. par.	20 15 pm.
7	—	—	90⅜ ¼	—	—	99 ⅛	—	—	—	255½	3 5 pm.	17 19 pm.
8	—	—	90⅛ ⅜	—	—	99⅜ 8⅞	—	—	—	—	5 pm.	17 19 pm.
9	—	—	90⅜ ½	—	—	98⅞ 9	—	—	—	—	5 pm.	19 17 pm.
10	—	—	90⅜ ⅛	—	—	98⅞ 9½	—	—	—	255	4 6 pm.	17 19 pm.
11	—	—	90⅜ ¼	—	—	99 8¼	—	—	—	—	6 4 pm.	17 19 pm.
12	—	—	90⅛ ¼	—	—	98¾ ⅞	—	—	—	—	4 pm.	17 19 pm.
14	—	—	90⅜ ¼	—	—	98⅞ ¼	—	—	—	—	—	16 18 pm.
15	—	—	90⅜ ¼	—	—	98¾ ⅞	—	—	—	—	4 6 pm.	16 18 pm.
16	—	—	90⅜ ½	—	—	98¾ ⅞	—	—	—	—	—	16 18 pm.
17	—	—	90⅜ ⅛	—	—	98¾ 9	—	—	—	—	4 6 pm	16 18 pm.
18	—	—	90⅛ ¼	—	—	99⅛ 8⅞	—	—	—	255½	5 7 pm.	20 22 pm.
19	—	—	90⅜ ¼	—	—	99⅛ 9	—	—	—	—	5 7 pm.	20 22 pm.
21	—	—	91 90¼	—	—	99⅜ ¼	—	—	—	254½	7 5 pm.	20 22 pm.
22	—	—	91¼ 1	—	—	99¼ ½	—	—	—	256	5 7 pm.	19 21 pm.
23	—	—	91¼ ⅛	—	—	99¼ ⅜	—	—	—	—	7 4 pm.	19 17 pm.
24	—	—	91⅛ ⅜	—	—	99¼ ½	—	—	—	255½	4 6 pm.	17 19 pm.
25	—	—	91¼ ⅛	—	—	99¼ ⅜	—	—	—	256½	4 6 pm.	18 20 pm.
26	—	—	91⅛ ¼	—	—	99¼ ⅜	—	—	—	256½	4 6 pm.	18 20 pm.

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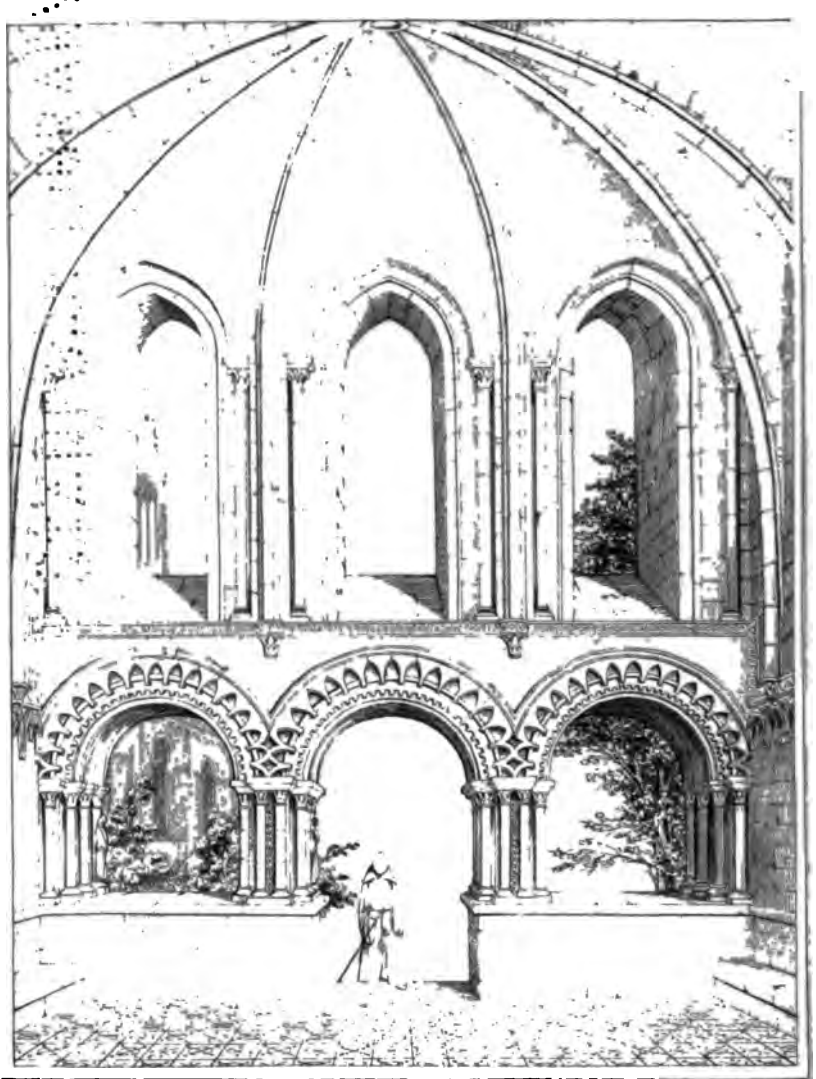

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1835.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. T. M. writes: In the Encyclopedia Britannica appears the following paragraph, "HODMAN, a cant term formerly used for a young scholar admitted from Westminster-school to be student at Christ-church in Oxford" Can any of your Correspondents elucidate the expression? I would also ask, how long the Greek Esop has been disused at Westminster? There is now lying before me, 'Αἰσώπου Μῦθοι, Ζῦν τοῖς Ἐπιγράμμασιν ἐκ τοῖς ἀνθολογίαν ἐκλεκτοῖς. In usum Scholæ Regiæ Westmonast. Londini. Ex Officinâ Johannis Redmayne, 1671, 12mo.' It contains the Greek Fables, with Epimythia, or Morals, appended to them; the Life of Esop, by Maximus Planudes; the Batrachomyomachia of Homer; a selection from the Authologia, different from that now in use, and much shorter, with a few extracts from Moschus, Theocritus, Bion, and Anacreon. An index of the fables concludes the volume. Pp. 128.

Mr. JAMES LOGAN remarks: The existence of that noble-looking animal the Unicorn has never been satisfactorily proved, although some travellers have averred that the race was not an imaginary one, nor yet entirely extinct, they having either caught a glimpse of the creature, or heard of some one that did. They did not of course refer to the rhinoceros, that terrific, but well known animal, whose horn is so different from that which is given to the Unicorn. I am led to make these remarks not only with a view to settle this point, by means of any of your Correspondents, better versed in natural history or geology than I am, but also from a desire to have a passage explained, about which, with others, I am in doubt. In the "Rites of Durham Cathedral," p. 117, a *Unicorn's* horn, Elephant's tooth, or such like, we are told, were amongst the offerings made at shrines. Now does the first mean the elegant horn of the singular fish called a Sea Unicorn? and are any such relics yet preserved, or any written or other evidence extant to prove the fact? Several horns, it appears, were found in the North in 1831, which, from their unusual appearance, and resemblance to those of the supposed imaginary Land Unicorn, were believed to be the remains of this animal, which, like the bear, beaver, elk, wild cattle, &c. may have once inhabited the British Isles.

S. S. is informed that, some curious matter relative to Peers' Proxies, their voting, mode of vacating them, and proceedings of the House upon the subject, will be found in the "Report of the Lords' Committee of Privileges appointed to examine Precedents of Peers advanced to a higher dignity, entering their Proxies according to their former titles," drawn up by Mr. Cowper, the Deputy Clerk of the Parliament, and ordered to be printed 13 May 1817.

In answer to R. T. who inquires whether there was any connection between the families of Freschville and Tideswell: who, he states, as well as Foljambe, bore the same charges on their armorial shield; we can only remark that this proves no relationship, but probably only their being subinfeudatories of the same lord. But we do not find the name of Tideswell mentioned among the old Derbyshire families, nor any record of arms borne by that name.

L. inquires, "where there may exist in a public or private library a *Continuation* of the Register, remaining in the University Library at Cambridge (marked D. d. II. 21), of *the Proceedings of the Court of High Commission for Causes Ecclesiastical*, from Mich. Term. 1631, to Hilary Term 1633 [1633-4]? A learned friend, who has recently been so obliging as to examine the volume at my instance, acquaints me, that the latest note of time therein is of the 26th of March 1634. It ends, therefore, unfortunately for my purpose, with the term immediately preceding that in which a cause commenced to which I have occasion to refer."

G. C. remarks, "Sharon Turner, in the 10th volume of his History of England, p. 405, states that Henry VIII. gave to Cardinal Pole the house which the *learned Colet had built*; and two pages further on, that the Cardinal returned to England for two years more to his *rural* retreat. Can you, or any of your numerous readers, inform me where this house was situated, or if it is still extant?"

A young Genealogist asks, Whether any Correspondent can afford him information of the parentage of Sir George Etherege (Charles the Second's courtier), the arms he bore, or any other particulars respecting his family?

We are much obliged by the communication of Mr. WILLIAM MICHELL; but had already availed ourselves of his account of the church of Perranzabuloe.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

New Edition. 8 Vols. Murray. 1835.

AFTER the animosity of party feeling has subsided, and the rivalry of literary reputation has yielded to the calmer and more impartial judgment of the public, we think the merit of Mr. Croker's edition of Boswell's biography will be generally acknowledged; nor do we know any circumstance which tends more strongly to confirm this opinion, than the fact that another edition, incorporating great part of his materials, and enriched with his additional notes, has rapidly succeeded his: proving the success of his undertaking and the approbation of the public. How far Mr. Croker acted judiciously in interweaving with Boswell's text the narrative of some other biographers, must be left to general opinion; for ourselves we should have wished it otherwise. But to those persons who did not possess the volumes of Piozzi, Hawkins, and others, his plan afforded much additional information, in a convenient compass, and brought the scattered rays from remote quarters, to illuminate in one focus the noble Image which the public voice had placed on the pedestal of Fame. The additional matter, also, which Mr. Croker collected from the conversation of friends, or from the remembrance of a few of Johnson's contemporaries, was often important and always gratifying; while his own exemplary diligence and acuteness rectified much that was erroneous, supplied much that was deficient, and illustrated much that was obscure. Errors, too, that had long escaped detection, had crept into the narrative of Boswell, not so much from negligence of attention, and certainly from no culpable disregard of truth; but from the difficulty of following up, even with the most ready and experienced pen, the rapid flow of conversation, of arresting with precision ideas and images, that were separated by delicate touches of distinction, and of unfolding with exactness arguments that were entangled by opposition of opinion, or linked together by a long consecution of arrangement. Even to the unrelaxing assiduity, the ready activity of Boswell, could not be applied the language of the poet of Bourdeaux:—

> Quum maxime nunc proloquor,
> Circum loquentis ambitu,
> Tu sensa nostri pectoris
> Ut dicta jam ceris tenes,
> Tu me loquentem prævenis.
> Quis, quæso, quis me prodidit?
> Doctrina non hæc præstitit,
> Nec ulla tam velox manus
> Celeripedis compendii.

Mr. Croker has been successful in rectifying much that is erroneous, partly by comparing Boswell with himself, partly by the information of other persons who were present; sometimes by authorities drawn from his extensive knowledge of literature, and sometimes by reasons deduced from logical and well-grounded inferences.

We think, also, that the estimate which Mr. Croker has formed of Johnson's character, though not drawn out into a formal arrangement, nor

separated by a minute analysis, nor expanded into a full developement of his various excellencies, yet is in the main correct. Dr. Johnson was gifted by nature with a strong and powerful mind; with a most capacious, ready, and retentive memory; with great clearness and perspicuity of thought; to which was added a fertility of allusion and readiness of illustration * almost unparalleled. In fact, he had a great grasp of mind, and his stores of knowledge and learning were disposed with such ease and order, and his habits of association so quick and ready, that they were always at his command To any question that did not descend too remotely into the depth of a very refined and metaphysical inquiry, or did not plunge into the recesses of scholastic or classical erudition, Johnson was always ready to dispel the errors that had gathered round it, and to draw forth its truth; while his conversational language was correct and fluent, it also had an elegance and propriety that was not always to be found in his more studied writings. Dr. King † said (and what he said ought to have weight, as he was himself a correct scholar, an elegant orator, and lived much in the very best society), that he had been acquainted only with *three* persons who spoke English with that elegance and propriety, that if all they said had been committed to writing immediately, any judge of the English language would have pronounced it an excellent and very beautiful style. Those persons were Atterbury the exiled Bishop of Rochester; Dr. Gower, Provost of Worcester College; and *Johnson, the author of the English Dictionary.*"

We have no doubt of the justice of Mr. Croker's observation, that much which appears offensive and strange in Johnson's replies or attacks, as given in the nakedness of Boswell's narrative, assumed another character when associated with the accompaniments of look, tone, and manner. The slightest gesture—a smile, a shrug, a look, would soften the severest blow, and take the sting from the most inflammatory wound. Johnson possessed a very generous disposition, a warm, friendly, and affectionate heart. His love of his wife, all things considered, passed the love of man. He was quite free, even beyond the generality of persons, from any sordid love of money: he did not, like the sensualist, desire the luxuries it afforded; nor did he, like the miser, brood over his growing treasures with usurious delight. He never used his superfluous fortune in indulging the vanities and caprices of the imagination; what was not wanted for the necessaries of life, was bestowed in the charities. He possessed a great deal of wise self-command in the order of his going. We can see no personal luxury about him at all—in furniture, in diet,—not even in his books. ‡ When he was himself at ease, he did what he could to remove the anxieties and supply the necessities of others. His life and Burke's form, in this instance,

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* We have heard it said, and that from authority which would be allowed were we at liberty to produce it, that the present Archbishop of Dublin approaches nearest to Johnson in his readiness and happiness of illustration, of any person of the present age.

† See Dr. King's Memoirs of his Own Time, p. 175. Mr. Tate, in his late paper in the Gentleman's Magazine, on the emendation of *Te* doctarum, in Hor. Od. 1. for *Me*, has not quoted what Dr. King says p. 72 of his Anecdotes. The emendation appears correct, and brings back the subject, at the conclusion, to the point at which it commenced—the praise of Mæcenas. The two last lines Dr. Kidd rejects.

‡ We once saw the Sale Catalogue of Dr. Johnson's books at King and Lochée's, and regret we did not purchase it, for we have never met with it again; if not worth reprinting, it would be very useful for the biographer of Johnson to peruse it: some light would probably be thrown on his studies and favourite authors. We possess his *copy of* the Poems of Naugerius, which had also belonged to Elijah Fenton.

a strong and, to Johnson, a most advantageous contrast. Soon after he entered into public life, raised at once from a state of daily dependance, in the possession of a handsome income, and from the generosity of a friendly patron,* removed by a very large loan, above all future fear of want, Burke was invariably needy, and pressed by pecuniary difficulties; borrowing from Garrick, from Reynolds, and from almost every friend,—raising money from, or mortgaging his pension,—while Johnson, with a pittance, a sum that Burke would have spent on a picture or a bust,† or any other freak, was independent, content, and generous. What was most blamable in Johnson was an uncharitable and most unreasonable bigotry upon certain points, which prevailed even over his paramount desire for truth. His language, as regards the Americans, the Whigs, the Scotch, was anything but the language of a philosopher. To this must be added the rudeness of his replies, the occasional violence of his language, and the temporary arrogance of his manner. These, however, were defects that were partly constitutional, and that partly arose from the habits of his early life, and from his never having been accustomed to the self-restraint, the gentleness, and respect, which the manners of good society both require and form. Much must be conceded to one who in early life, instead of sitting at table with his equals or superiors, with gentlemen and scholars, was obliged to lurk behind a screen at Cave's house, in squalid poverty and degradation, without one to cry—

> ——— Say, what 's thy name?—
> Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face
> Bears a command in it. Though thy tackle 's torn,
> Thou show'st a noble vessel—What 's thy name?—

—and who had passed years in such obscurity of penury, that they can hardly be traced in the almanack of his life; or wandered with Savage and such choice companions, supperless, homeless, and friendless, subsisting on threepence a day; lurking in a wretched retreat from his creditors at Greenwich, separated from his wife from incapability of supporting her, or squabbling with booksellers for the casual subsistence of the hour, or appealing to their charity for employment. Even in the full-blown flower of his reputation Lord Wellesley allows that Johnson was never seen among the best society of London; the table of Mr. Thrale's ‡ and that of Sir Joshua

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* See Mr. M'Cormick's Life of Burke. It is said he received a *loan* of 40,000*l.*

† We possess several busts and marbles which were bought at Burke's sale. We remember a head of a fawn, which Nollekens bought there for 12 or 14*l.*, which, at Nollekens' sale, fetched above a hundred. Burke, we believe, bought all these marbles in one collection; and if we recollect rightly, from Italy.

‡ We perceive that in this new edition, Mr. Croker still adheres to his explanation of the two Greek letters used by Johnson Θ. Φ. as meaning Θνητοι Φιλοι, and the correctness of it having been questioned, he supports it by a passage from Euripides. Now, we had long ago shown that this interpretation was erroneous, and that the truth lay nearer home; but not the slightest mention is vouchsafed of our remark. However, we shall proceed to say in the first place, that the *Greek letters* did not of necessity represent Greek words. The old scholars used them as Johnson used them in this place as *signs*. Secondly, the authority of Euripides may support Mr. Croker's scholarship against his critic's, but it does nothing more. We shall proceed to say what these letters mean, which is nothing more nor less than—my *TH*rale (Θ) *F*riends (Φ). Now, Ap. 4, 1779, Johnson says, "At the altar I commended my Θ Φ, and again prayed the prayer."—Ap. 13, 1781, he says, "On Wednesday the 11th, was bur my dear *friend Thrale*, who died on Wednesday 4, and with him are buried m my hopes and pleasures, &c. *I had constantly* PRAYED *for him some time* BI *his death*."—In 1781, (no date of month), "I rose at eight, and breakfasted, went early to church, and before service read the prayer for the Church Militan

Reynolds* were indeed open to him; but even these we can hardly dignify with the title select or refined. And while Johnson was dining with Dilly or Strahan, there was another and a very different society in London, where Gibbon, and Beauclerk, and Fox, and Burke were to be found. At his Club indeed he met gentlemen and scholars; and at Garrick's there was a society that every one would desire and enjoy. It seems to be Mr. Croker's opinion, that he would not have been thus neglected at the present day, and that a considerable alteration has taken place in the feelings of the higher ranks in that respect. It may be so; yet the person most equal to Dr. Johnson in the inexhaustible power of his conversation, and far exceeding him in the unlimited extent of his knowledge, was seldom, we believe, called from his suburban retreat at Highgate to delight the polished aristocracy of the metropolis. We have never met our worthy and most learned friend the translator of Plato and Aristotle at the tables of the wealthy and great, though he has lived near half a century in London. Political talents, we know, will open every door. This opened them for Parr, when his erudition alone would not: this much *extended* the circle of Mackintosh's acquaintance. The late learned Dr. Burney we saw at few tables, the more learned Professor Porson at none. A high station in those arts that minister to the gratification of personal vanity, as well as taste, will ensure to the painter or sculptor a welcome reception; and a Lawrence or a Chantrey are deservedly familiar with the best society. We do not deny that Johnson would have been called out for *exhibition* more frequently now than at the period when he lived; because we know of those ostentatious and, to our minds, most unseemly dinners, where are collected in a crowd of twenty or thirty, bishops, poets, sculptors, naturalists, divines, dilettanti-lords, and editors of newspapers, painters, reviewers, linguists, and travellers, all whose powers of entertainment or instruction are lost or swallowed up in one ill-grouped and promiscuous assemblage, and who depart wondering what motive could have induced their hospitable and illustrious host to collect such a heterogeneous multitude, of whose individual talents he had no opportunity of availing himself.

At such a dinner as this, even the light electric flashes of Beauclerk's wit would have played and glittered unfelt; and even the roar of Johnson's thunderous eloquence would have rolled away unheeded. These entertainments may display the skill of cooks, and gratify the vanity of patrons, but they are not well calculated to afford either rational amusement or instruction, and they have grown up in the present age. Whether the uncouthness of Johnson's appearance and dress was against him we cannot say; much

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commended my Θ friends, as I have formerly done.*" Here we see what Φ stood for; not the Greek Φιλοι, but the English, friends.

Sept. 2, 1781. "When Thrale's health was broken *for many months before his death*, which happened April 4, *I constantly mentioned him in my prayers; and after his death have made particular supplication for his surviving family to this day.*"

Now, we ask, can any one deny that our's is the true explanation? or that it is not perfectly clear and evident? and we reluctantly say, that if it had been proposed by Sir R. Peel or Lord Wellesley, we have no doubt it would have taken place of Θνητοι Φιλοι: but coming from Grub-street, it is dismissed in silent contempt. We feel confident, however, that it will be received in future editions as the correct interpretation. We perceive so early as Apr. 11, 1773, Johnson says, 'I prayed for Salisbury, and I think the *Thrales*.' So that Θ does not of necessity mean the *dead*, as the Thrales were all *living*. Now Φ has been proved to stand for *friends*, and Θ has been shown not to mean *dead*; and is not the argument complete?

* We have one or two friends, who have often dined at Sir Joshua's, and those gentlemen, excellent judges of what a dinner should be, agree in saying that Sir *Joshua's were execrable.*

eccentricity in a man of eminence in these respects is overlooked; and we remember our old friend Dr. Vicesimus Knox mentioning that he met Johnson at dinner at Dilly's, when he was emaciated and pale, and in the latest decline of his health, "yet," said the doctor, "he was dressed with lace on his coat, in a handsome and dignified manner, like a gentleman."

If the application of the term Poet is bestowed with such a cautious and parsimonious hand, as even by some to be almost withheld from Pope, it certainly is an honour that cannot with propriety be conferred on Johnson. His versification is not adorned by any of the rich creations of genius; it is not invested with the brilliant hues of the imagination; it does not soar into the sublime, nor does it draw from our bosoms the 'natural tears' of tenderness and pity. There is in it none of the enthusiasm characteristic of the poet. His mind reflected none of the enchanting scenery of nature, nor did it live among the fine and delicate sensibilities of thought. But Johnson possessed much *eloquence* of versification, strong, sonorous, and musical: a judicious selection of images and a copious choice of words; occasionally his poetry is rendered heavy by too much accumulation, and the thoughts are overloaded by the assistance of a too cumbrous and diffusive explanation. This has been pointed out in the introductory couplet of the translation of Juvenal's tenth satire—

> Let observation, with extensive view,
> Survey mankind from China to Peru:—

—which in fact is saying—let *observation* with extensive *observation observe* China, &c. The tautology in this passage is so obvious, as to strike any one. Mr. Croker refers the criticism on it to the late Mr. Sharpe, but the fact is it belongs to Mr. Wordsworth. It is a matter of no consequence—but Mr. Wordsworth has a right to claim it; it was given as his many years ago, in Mr. Hazlitt's lectures, and we have heard it from him in conversation; when he also contrasted with Johnson the happy elegance of Dryden in the same passage. The same love of amplification exists also in most of Johnson's prose compositions, but more than all in the Rambler. His language is not absolutely tautologous, but it is nearly as bad. There is too little distinction in the meaning of expressions that are to elucidate the same idea; every shade of difference is noted; nothing is left to the reader's mind to supply; every argument stands, like Wolsey, in the 'full-blown dignity' of its expression, and every train of thought is pursued until the channel is dry: and this merely for the sake of moulding his sentence into his favourite form. Mr. Coleridge* justly observed—

> "Dr. Johnson seems to have been really more powerful in discoursing vivâ voce, in conversation, than with his pen in his hand. It seems as if the excitement of company called something like habit and consecutiveness into his reasonings, which in his writings I cannot see. His antitheses are almost always verbal only. And sentence after sentence in the Rambler may be pointed out, to which you cannot attach any definite meaning whatever. In his political pamphlets there is more truth of expression than in his other works, for the same reason that his conversation is better than his writings in general."

To this must be added a somewhat monotonous form of arranging his periods in triads, and a too frequent use of words brought from the learned languages, when a closer adherence to the Saxon idiom would have imparted more simplicity and grace. Upon the whole, we consider Goldsmith's prose style superior to his; and indeed, possessing a very high degree of excellence. We do not think that Johnson's mind was metaphysical; or that he possessed those fine, subtle, delicate, and discriminating

* See Coleridge's Table Talk, vol. ii. p. 275.

powers which are necessary to pursue such inquiries to their most remote issues, to subject them to the most powerful analysis, and deduce from them the most correct conclusions. He showed little acquaintance with metaphysics whenever the name of Berkeley was started; and indeed, if what he said be rightly reported, he talked of the Bishop's arguments like a schoolboy: he either did not, or would not understand the subject. His favourite reasonings were extended to subjects of a more practical nature —to political, legislative, œconomical inquiries, to criticism, to matters of taste, to morals. Nor did Johnson possess the great philosophical powers of Bacon, his grand generalizations, his commanding views over the fields of science, his prophetic anticipations, his bold but firm conclusions, which carried him, as if he possessed the spirit of divination, at once into the very sanctuary of Truth.

If Johnson is to be called a *learned* man, it must be necessary to fix the meaning of a word that has admitted much latitude of signification. Popularly speaking, speaking in the language of the world, and without much precision, he may be called learned; he is generally so entitled: but certainly in the proper sense of the word he was far from it. He knew he was not, and he never pretended to what he did not possess. In his memorable conversation with George the Third, he told the King that he was not learned, and he told him, and justly, who was. There is only one passage in the whole extent of Boswell's Memoirs, when a conversation on classical subjects, which would *try a scholar*, took place; and then Johnson owned that he did not shine so much as he wished: it was the conversation with Mr. Longley on the Ancient Metres. Nothing that was said is recorded; but if he spoke to the purpose on this subject, he must have possessed a considerable scholarship. If learning is meant to include *scientific* knowledge, he certainly had no pretensions; for he was not a geometrician, and had made no advances in any of the branches of philosophy. If it is to be limited *to literature*, he was far behind the old scholars of our country, and even many of his contemporaries. If compared to Selden or to Usher, to Mede, to Barrow, or to Milton, his literature was but a shadow —Σκιας οναρ. In fact, Johnson's education had been imperfect, carried on without any well-constructed plan, left to his own unguided exertions; and after quitting college, his mind was occupied in pursuits which had little tendency to invigorate or to enrich it. He had to provide his daily bread by the toil of the day; to write in magazines, reviews, and other casual publications; and to pick up his information, and to dole it out, as the interest or wishes of his employers pointed. A solid body of literature, which might be justly dignified with the title of learning, was not to be obtained by writing for Dodsley or for Cave. To this must be added a sluggishness and indolence both of body and mind, which made him unwilling or unable to read with persevering diligence (he owned that he never read a book through), and which would have declined any system of laborious investigation. Perhaps he had made most advances in theology, but we can discover no familiarity with the writings of the fathers or the schoolmen. He had no extensive acquaintance with our early literature, as Dr. Mant has observed in his Life of Warton, certainly not with that which is antiquarian and poetical. He was not an antiquary like Percy or Warton, a linguist like Sir William Jones, a divine like Warburton, or Waterland, or a scholar like Burney or Parr.*

* *Upon* a diligent inquiry, how little learning do we find among those who are *called learned*! A person, now dead, who for forty years had possessed the reputa-

This last sentence leads us to the end of our inquiry. When we say that Johnson was not a man of learning, we wish to say distinctly what he was. By a scholar is meant one who has pursued the study of the ancient languages through the intricacies of their idioms, and the difficulties of their structure; who has gained a familiar acquaintance with the wide fields of their extensive literature, and who has amassed a copious fund of the stores of antiquity. Such men, in better and more studious days, were Scaliger and Salmasius, and Grotius and Casaubon, and such names are followed by those of Spanheim, and subsequently of Bentley and of Hemsteerhuis. Warburton was the last among us who possessed much of this learning, which extended, with the old scholars, over the oriental languages as well as the classical; but Warburton's learning was more extensive than exact. Bentley said of him, 'that his appetite was stronger than his digestion;' yet his stores of erudition were certainly copious. Now Johnson possessed little of this. He had studied with attention and delight a few of the best Latin authors. His knowledge of Greek was very confined; indeed he confessed to Dr. Burney that he knew nothing of the Greek comic writers; and when he borrowed from the same person, Dorville's Critica Vannus, in which that coxcomb Cornelius Pauw's brains were thrashed and winnowed, it appears that the whole subject of dispute, which was so familiar to scholars, was new to him. Juvenal appears to have been one of his favourite authors; Horace, the moralist and the man of the world, scarcely less; and he seems often to have dipped into Martial. Others were taken up incidentally. He who begins the studies of life upon no settled plan, will seldom conclude them with a regular and systematic pursuit. It is Hurd, we think, who says that the *golden age of study* is over at thirty. We have the authority of that fine specimen of the last of the old pedagogues, Dr. Samuel Parr, for saying, what is indisputably true, that Johnson was a good judge of Latin style, though he himself did not write Latin with exactness. Dr. Parr* also told us, that one of Johnson's favourite books was the Polyhistoria of Morhoff: which is indeed a very entertaining work, and possesses a vast fund of that biographical and literary information, that he loved.

Now do not let Johnson's admirers blame us for what we have stated We hold him in most high estimation. We reverence him as a moralist, we admire him as a critic, we delight in him as a *conversationist*, and we esteem him as a great and good man. We love Johnson much, but truth more. Yet we will not close without another word. Though we said that Johnson's scholarship was much confined, yet what he possessed was always at command. It was not indeed of the finest texture, but it was very serviceable. Johnson would have written twenty Latin odes, before Gray could have finished one. They would not have been so elegant or so classical as Gray's, but they would have been composed without labour or delay. He would have conversed in *Latin*† with more fluency and readiness than

tion of one of the eminent scholars of his time, told us—that he had never read but *one* of the plays of Æschylus, and none of Aristophanes.

* When we once met Dr. Parr travelling in a stage coach, with his book in his hand, we were curious to see who was his companion. It was the Isagoge in Eruditionem, by M. Gesner, which he much commended. We shall never forget the learned Doctor's *blowing up* a waiter for charging him sixpence for a glass of sherry: and we shall likewise remember his eloquent eulogy on Roscoe and his library.

† We never heard but one scholar who conversed familiarly and readily in *Greek*—need we mention him—the present Bishop of Ll——.

Porson, or perhaps Parr. His memory too was stored abundantly with many of the finest passages of antiquity, which he introduced with propriety and grace. We do not know, after all, that we should not prefer his limited scholarship to Parr's, for all purposes of utility, because a very recondite erudition must be purchased at a vast expense and by sacrifices perhaps too great. Johnson's learning was in his purse as well as his chest, it was always available: suitable to his other attainments. It was used by him for ornament, for illustration, for example. It added the weight of its authority to a moral sentence; and it adorned, by the elegance of its illustration, a critical opinion. In what is called modern literature, Johnson was rich almost beyond the aspirations of rivalry; but we do not estimate highly the delicacy or discrimination of his taste. It is not always easy in his critical opinions to determine between what is erroneous in his judgment, and defective and capricious in his temper; to know whether he was illiberal and perverse, or whether he was too indolent to form correct opinions, or had not the taste to rise into the higher regions of excellence. He disliked Gray's poetry, and he called his prose poor stuff —was this a prejudice of temper, or a deficiency of taste? perhaps they cannot be entirely separated: and so we shall conclude with expressing our full agreement in the sentiments of a writer who always accompanies his philosophical investigations with the most indulgent spirit of criticism, when he says, "To myself (much as I admire his great and various merits, both as a critic and a writer) human nature never appears in a more humiliating form than when I read his Lives of the Poets, a performance which exhibits a more faithful, expressive, and curious picture of the author, than all the portraits attempted by his biographers; and which in this point of view compensates fully by the *moral* lessons it may suggest, for the critical errors which it sanctions. The errors, alas! are not such as any one who has perused his imitations of Juvenal, can place to the account of a bad taste, but such as had their root in weaknesses, which a noble mind would be still more unwilling to acknowledge." *

It is our intention in the next and some following numbers, to follow the volumes of this work; and to make those remarks on the circumstances mentioned in Boswell's narrative, that we may consider useful either in correcting any errors of the Commentators, or supplying any additional information.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(*Continued from p.* 238.)

1810.

Oct. 26. The remarks in the Edinburgh Review on the Penal Code of China, are excellent. They justly ridicule the attempted, exact, previous adaptation of pains to offences in the Chinese Code, and which some modern philosophers have wished to introduce in our own; and they observe, that to determine the point at which the danger of committing something to the discretion of the judge, becomes less than that of tying him down by directions altogether inflexible, is one of the most difficult problems in the science of legislation; and which can only be determined in every particular country by a thorough consideration of the

* See Professor D. Stewart's Philosophical Essays, 4to. p. 491.

character of the people, and the habits of its law-officers. The peculiar and capital defect in the Chinese, they maintain at the close, is the total want of the principle of *honour*, which renders a Code that would be intolerably burdensome from its minute busy interference anywhere else, expedient as a suppletory regimen there.

Oct. 31. Pursued Rees's Cyclopædia. The superlative praises bestowed upon *Fox*, do not appear to me borne out by the achievements of his life. The opening and the close of his political career were both unhappy for his fame, and perhaps he owes much of that fame to his having been so long in opposition, and so little in power.—Began Scott's 'Lady of the Lake;' and could not resist reading the three first Cantos; carried delightfully along by the interest of the story, the beauty and freshness of the images, and the touching sweetness, delicacy, and pathos of the sentiments, diffusing over the whole an exquisite, delicious, and entrancing charm, beyond any thing, I think, in any descriptive poetry:—to instance only in the third Canto, what touches are there! Speaking of the mountain reflections on Loch Katrine:

> In bright uncertainty they lie,
> Like future joys in fancy's eye.

Again;

> The bubbles where they launch the boat,
> Were all unbroken and afloat;
> Dancing in foam and ripple still,
> When it had near'd the mainland hill.

—and,

> The tear that gather'd in his eye
> He left the mountain breeze to dry.

An imperfect light on a deep recess diffusing:

> Such a glimpse as Prophets eye
> Gains on thy depth, Futurity!

—and,

> The lance's point a glimmer made
> Like glowworm twinkling through the shade.

"The sickening pang of Hope deferr'd,' is from Sterne; and I am afraid that an eagle pois'd in mid-heaven, cannot throw a 'broad shadow o'er the lake,' though she may silence the warblers round it. My knowledge of the exquisite scenery of Loch Katrine, adds greatly to the interest of the Poem.

Nov. 2. Finished Pt. 1. Vol. 15. of Rees's Cyclopædia. The expression—'French School of Engraving,' quoted from a French author respecting Baudet's style of engraving, which, though neat, was cold and mechanical—'that the manner accuses the metal,' is uncommonly and eminently happy. Under 'Fresco' it is happily observed that the oil painter gradually and progressively illuminates his objects, and vivifies his colours, like nature with the rising-sun; but that a painter in fresco, must rush at once into broad daylight.—Read Erskine's Speeches in defence of Captain Baillie, and against the Monopoly of Almanacks, at the Bar of the House of Commons; and was less struck in both instances with the vigour of his argumentation, and the fervid glow of his empassioned eloquence, than with the tone of manly independence and determined resistance to oppression, which thus early distinguished his forensic career. There is a little of the rhetorical divisions of a young orator in the first speech; but they vanish in the blaze of his declamation. Read his Speeches on the Dean of St. Asaph's Case: for boldness of spirit and vigour of reasoning, un-

rivalled, I should suppose, by any effusions from the Bar. I cannot help thinking his argument for the rights of Juries in cases of Libel, absolutely conclusive and unanswerable; their function in such cases would otherwise be quite anomalous; and obviously see the motive for such an attempted restriction on their ordinary rights—to favour the Crown and State prosecutions; judges may be safely trusted, but not juries.

Nov. 5. Read Lord Mansfield's Speech on discharging the Rule for a new Trial in this case. With all this *juris consulti*, artful preparations and plausible glozings, it is impossible to get over with tolerable smoothness the objections which Erskine has so distinctly, vividly, and forcibly urged against the doctrine which the Lord-Chief-Justice maintains. Lord Mansfield's alarm at the consequences, if the Law was what the Statute has since rendered it, now appears ridiculous.

Nov. 7. Read the fourth and fifth Cantos of 'the Lady of the Lake.' The narrative in the former is feebly and languishingly conducted, and the space is poorly eked out by the ballad of Alice Brand. It is a great pity that the story could not have been managed without a second visit from Fitzjames to Loch Katrine—a most clumsy expedient in a main incident. In the combat betwixt Fitzjames and Roderick Dhu—

> Each look'd to sun, and stream, and plain,
> As what they ne'er might see again,

is happily conceived and expressed; and the whole combat is forcibly and vividly described.—Read the sixth and last Canto: The excellent and admirable denouement, so unexpectedly, so delightful, so touchingly exhibited, redeems much of the tame, and languid, that precedes it; but the Poem, I think, betrays strong symptoms of having been eked out; and however superior it may be deemed in correctness of outline, is truly greatly inferior in true poetic genius and prolific fancy, to either Marmion or the Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Nov. 10. In the Cyclopædia under Gelèe (Claude Loraine), they remark that his skies appear to possess an inherent light, reflecting and dispersing it upon the eyes of the spectators, as well as the objects in the pictures. His paintings, they observe, are extremely difficult to copy, as is his colouring, which is of the most subtle nature, being the result of one tint laid on another.

Nov. 15. Read Erskine's Speech in crimination of Paine's 'Age of Reason;' which shows that men are liberal enough while they remain indifferent; but that the most liberal become intolerant when opinions are attacked which they warmly espouse. Controversial points of the Christian religion, he allows that every man has a right to investigate; but maintains that no man, consistently with a law which only exists under its sanction, has a right to deny its existence. He repeatedly insists that the whole of our law is founded upon the Christian religion. Erskine is fond of quoting Burke, though he intimates in a preceding speech, that Burke entertained but a mean opinion of his talents.

Nov. 23. Read Lucian's Dialogue of 'Timon and Halcyon.' He seems the only one * of the ancients who possessed true and genuine humour. Much of his wit, no doubt, is lost, with the allusions; but many admirable

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* Mr. Green's scanty knowledge of Greek, prevented him from understanding the *rich vein of wit*, the incomparable *festivity* of Aristophanes: and Mr. Mitchell's clever *translations* did not exist.—Ed.

strokes of raillery remain and flourish. Socrates, in the latter dialogue, harangues like a modern pious divine removing the scruples of sceptics.—Looked over again the novel of 'Nourjahad,' and thought full as well of it as what I had expressed in my extracts.

Nov. 26. Humboldt maintains that the darkness of complexion in America—the deposition of carbonated hydrogen in the *corpus mucosum* or *riticulosum*—bears no proportion to the heat of, and exposure to the sun; he regards it as indigenous and unalterable. While Humboldt was at Lima, an Indian died aged 143 years; he had been married to a woman 90 years, who died aged 117; at 130, he went daily three or four leagues on foot. The human species, Humboldt considers as varying in height from 2 feet 4, to 7 ft. 8.

Nov. 30. Looked in D. Stewart's Essays. H. Tooke's design, he conceives to be, to reduce all the objects of human knowledge to the images dimly transmitted by the senses; and in his philological support of this doctrine, that Tooke proceeds throughout on the false assumption that the *primitive* meaning of any term must be its *philosophical* one; the tenuity of the substances, from which the mind has derived its name, indicates, Stewart acutely remarks, that the applyers of these terms regarded it as immaterial.

Dec. 4. Read D. Stewart's 'Essays on Beauty.' Beauty, he conceives, to have been a term applied at first only to objects of *sight;* and of these, first to colours, then to forms, then to motion; and that this enlargement in its application arose not from any *common quality* discoverable between them, but from their undistinguishable co-operation in producing the same agreeable effects, in consequence of their being perceived by the same organ and at the same instant. Our love of regular forms and uniform arrangements, he ascribes to the "sufficient reason" of Leibnitz. To there being an obvious and assignable motive for that disposition, which we explore in vain in one, which, without any apparent cause, is capriciously disorderly.

Dec. 6. Stewart distinguishes between what is intrinsically, and what is only relatively, beautiful; between what is beautiful in itself, and beautiful only in combination; and considers much of what Mr. Price has said of the PICTURESQUE as applicable to the latter species of Beauty. *Picturesque,* he thinks, is not properly contrasted with Beauty, but operates with greater propriety as a qualifying epithet to limit the meaning of the general term Beauty: and *Sublime,* he thinks, may be employed in the same way with equal propriety. He proceeds to show in the next chapter, how *Beauty* has been transferred from its proper theme—the objects of sight, to moral qualities; and to the objects of the sense of hearing, by means of association; and seems disposed to regard this tralatitious enlargement of meaning as philosophically just; but I must still think that it is only by restricting Beauty to its primitive and distinctive meaning, that we can ever hope to explore its causes with success. Stewart objects to Buffiere's and Reynolds's account of Beauty—"that it is the most customary form in each species of objects," that it does not explain the beauty of the species itself, nor why a pleasing effect should be connected with those qualities which are most commonly to be observed in nature.

Dec. 8. Read Middleton's Controversy respecting Dr. Waterland's Vindication of Scripture. Encouraged by the "Immunities of Invisibility," Middleton had certainly been led to go too far in defence of Deism; but he abandons indefensible positions with a dignity and grace, and maintains

the tenable ground with an ability and candour, which does equal credit to his head and heart; a noble spirit shines through him, and breaks out finely at the close of one of his Letters: "If to live strictly," he says, "and thrink freely—to practise what is moral, and to believe what is rational—be consistent with the sincere profession of Christianity, then I shall always acquit myself like one of its truest professors." There can be little doubt, however, that at the bottom the Doctor was a complete sceptic as to revealed religion. It appears from a passage quoted from one of Tillotson's sermons, that he (Middleton) completely abandoned the inspiration of the Evangelists.

Dec. 13. Read the three first of Bolingbroke's Letters on the Use of History. None but Mr. Burke would be entitled to call him shallow; though I admit that in the treatment of ancient history, which he affects to despise, there is an affectation of greater depth than the writer really possesses.—Read Sir T. Roe's Journal of his Embassy from James the First to the Great Mogul;—interesting, from the admirable simplicity of the narrative, and the scene of barbarous splendour which it unfolds. India must have improved nearly as much as Europe in government and manners since this period. The drunken Emperor with his maudlin humours, is very amusing.

Dec. 16. Read Bernier's description of his Journey in 1664, in the train of Aurengzebe from Delhi to Kashmere. The apparatus and magnificence of this moving campaign, including not less than 400,000 persons, is most strikingly depicted; and the intolerable heats in ascending the slope of the mountains which form the barrier of Kashmere, affectingly exhibited. Kashmere itself is described, just as it has been since represented, as an insulated terrestrial Paradise, containing every gratification that nature can afford to the senses. The Æthiopian Ambassadors described to Bernier the source and first course of the Nile, much as Bruce has done; and the periodical swelling of that river is ascribed to the periodical falls of rain in Æthiopia.

THE NEW RECORD COMMISSION.—No. IV.

The Pipe Roll of 31st Henry I.

(*Concluded from p.* 360.)

THE accounts rendered by private persons are so numerous, and embrace such a variety of subjects, that we cannot do more than present our readers with such a selection from them as will tend to give some idea of the whole. We shall at the same time be amassing materials for that which is to be the last subject for our consideration, the manner, namely, in which these Records tend to illustrate the general condition of society.

Accounts were rendered of fines for the purchase of offices and privileges. We have already instanced the purchase of the Shrievalty; the following are purchases of offices in the King's Household.

'Humphrey de Bohun accounts for 400 marks of silver that he may be Steward of the King's Household.'—p. 18.

'John Marshal owes 40 marks of silver for the office of Master of the Prebends in the King's Court."—ibid.*

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* The words are 'pro magisterio in Curia Regis de libat' Prebende.' 'Prebendaries' were 'pensioners;' persons who received allowances, whether in money, clothes, or any thing else. The duty of this officer was to see to the delivery of these 'prebends' or 'allowances.'

'William de Pontearch owes 12 marks of gold and one ounce for the office of Chamberlain of the Court, and two marks of gold for the office of Chamberlain of the Court for the use of his brother Osbert.'—p. 37.

The judgment-seat was equally an object of purchase, thus:—

'Richard Fitz-Alfred, the butler, owes 15 marks of silver that he may sit with Ralf Basset at the King's Pleas.'—p. 101.

'Benjamin accounts for 3*l.* 5*s.* that he may hold the pleas which belong to the Crown.'—p. 91.

And the great offices of state, thus:—

'The Chancellor owes 3006*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the [great] Seal.'—p. 140.

So also offices in corporations,—

'Thomas of York, the son of Ulviet, owes one horse for the chase, that he may be an alderman in the guild of the merchants of York.'—p. 34.

And many other offices of various kinds as well of dignity as of trust and profit. Thus,

'A person whose name does not appear accounted for 40 shillings that he might be keeper of the gate of the castle of Appleby.'—p. 143.

'Two brothers account for 30 marks of silver for the office "of the gate" of the castle of Exeter.'—p. 156.

'Hasculf, the forester, accounted for seven marks of silver for the office "of the forest" of Rutland.'—p. 87.

'Geoffrey de Clinton accounts for 310 marks of silver for the office "of the treasure" at Winton.'—p. 105.

Of the privileges purchased some are territorial, thus:—

'Herveius Bishop of Ely accounts for 1000*l.* that the knights of the bishoprick of Ely may keep their ward in the isle of Ely as they did in the castle of Norwich.'—p. 44.

'Robert de Montefort accounts for one palfrey and one horse for the chase, that his men of Presteton may do the same services to him as they did to his father.'—p. 134.

'The Abbot of Fiscamp owes 60 marks of silver for a moiety of the toll of the ships at Wincelesei.'—p. 71.

'The Abbot of Tornei accounts for one mark of gold for the market of Jacheslei.'—p. 49.

'Earl Ralph of Chester owes twenty marks of silver that no one may hunt between the New Forest and his [forest].'—p. 110.

Many relate to the administration of justice, thus,—

'Lucy Countess of Chester owes 100 marks of silver that she may administer justice between her men in her own court.'—p. 110.

'Ralph Auenell accounts for 10 marks of silver, that he may have soc and sac throughout his land.'—p. 98.

'Uctred Fitz Walleof accounts for twenty marks of silver and three palfreys and three horses for the chase, for the soc and sac which the King has granted to him.'—p. 36.

Many fines were paid for assistance in the prosecution of suits; thus—

'William Fitz Eudo accounts for 10 marks of silver that the King may help him against the Earl of Brittany concerning his land.'—p. 93.

'Robert Greslet accounts for 20 marks of silver that the King may help him against the Earl of Moriton in a certain plea.'—p. 114.

'Walter, *son of the Bishop of London*, owes ten marks of silver that he may have right judgment concerning the church of Illing.'—p. 146.

'The Dean of London accounts for 20 marks of silver that the King may assist him against the Bishop in his suits.'—p. 148.

'Richard de Rullos owes one mark of silver that he may be treated justly in his Lord's Court.'—p. 143.

Such assistance was especially sought by the Jews, and occasionally by other persons, towards the recovery of debts. Thus:—

'Vitalis Manceon and Reimbold his brother account for 100*s*. that they may have their debt which Thomas de St. John owed them.'—p. 38.

'Rubi Gotsce, the Jew, and Jacob and Manasser account for six marks of gold that the King would help them against Richard Fitz Gilbert respecting their debts.'—p. 148.

'The burgesses of Gloucester owe 30 marks of silver if by the King's Justice they could recover the money which was taken away from them in Ireland.'—p. 77.

'Rubi Gotsce and the Jews to whom Earl Ralph was indebted owe 10 marks of gold that the King would assist them against the Earl respecting their debts.'—p. 149.

'Herbert cum Testa accounts for two marks of silver that he may have his debt from the Abbey of Tavistock.'—p. 156.

Fines were also paid for exemption from the authority of the ordinary courts, and for the royal interference in pending suits, by way of prohibition or injunction to restrain their proceedings. Thus:—

'Hasculf Fitz Ridiou accounts for 40*s*. and one war-horse for the respite of a certain plea until the King should come into England.'—p. 26.

'Adam Tisun accounts for 15 marks of silver that he may not plead for his land until the son of Nigel de Albini be a knight.'—p. 24.

'Nigel de Ramenton accounts for 10 marks of silver that he may not answer the claim of Morcard respecting his father's land.'—p. 11.

'Girald Fitz William accounts for 20*s*. for the respite of Edward his man concerning the man whom he slew.'—p. 155.

Occasionally this interference extended to an alteration of the sentence pronounced by the ordinary tribunals; and at other times even to a general pardon: thus—

'Ernald Fitz Enisand owes 10 marks of silver that he may have peace respecting the men whom he killed.'—p. 75.

'Osbert of Leicester owes 200 marks of silver that the King would forego his displeasure against him and Osbert his clerk.'—p. 82.

'William Fitz Roger, of Pont Aleric, owes two marks of gold that he may have peace respecting the death of William del Rotur. And if any one has appealed him, that he may defend himself by law.'—p. 102.

'Robert d'Avranches accounts for 170 marks of silver that the King would pardon him his displeasure concerning the daughter of Geldewin de Dol.'—p. 155.

Another branch of the fines here mentioned is composed of those paid as punishments. These are so numerous that it is scarcely possible to give an idea of them in the very few for which we can afford space.

'Nigel of Dunecaster accounts for 20 marks of silver for the forfeiture of his sons who killed one man.'—p. 32.

'Alfred of Cheaffeword accounts for 40*s*. for beating a rustic.'—p. 55.

'Roger Fitz Elyon, the shieldmaker, accounts for seven marks of silver for the thief whom he concealed.'—p. 73.

'Liulf of Aldredesley accounts for 200 marks of silver and 10 horses for hunting and 10 hawks for the death of Gamel.'—p. 75.

'Anschetill, the priest of Bury, accounts for ten marks of silver for his words which he could not prove.'—p. 85.

'Blehien de Mabuder and his brothers owe seven marks of silver on account of the daughter of Bleher, whom they forcibly ravished.'—p. 90.

'The men of Catmaur owe 40*s*. on account of the Bishop of Sarum's man, whom they killed.'—p. 90.

'Hugh Fitz Ansger accounts for 20*s*. for false testimony.'—p. 97.

'Alan de Valanis accounts for 70*l*. on account of the death of a servant of the King.'—p. 100.

'Payne de Braios accounts for 100 marks of silver for his men who were accused concerning the King's boars.'—p. 103.

'Geoffrey Luuet owes 9*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. on account of the fealty which he unjustly took of a certain man.'—p. 105.

'Geoffrey de Bechesiet accounts for 15 marks of silver for two murders for which he was impleaded.'—p. 125.

'The Jews of London account for 2000*l*. on account of the sick man whom they killed.'—p. 149.

A curious branch of the fines are those relating to marriage. The following are examples :—

'Gilbert de Maisnil accounts for 10 marks of silver that the King would grant him permission to marry.'—p. 8,

'Robert de Lusor accounts for 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* that he may marry the sister of Ilbert de Lacy.'—p. 8.

'Walter de Canceius accounts for 15*l.* that he may marry according to his pleasure.'—p. 26.

'Walter Fitz Richard Fitz Hermer accounts for 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* that his mother may take a husband according to her pleasure.'—p. 92.

'Wiuerona, the wife of Euerwacer of Ipswich, accounts for 4*l.* and one mark of silver, that she shall not take for a husband any person whom she does not like.'—p. 96.

'Lucy the Countess of Chester owes 500 marks of silver that she may not be compelled to marry for five years.'—p. 110.

Fines for grants of custodies are equally at variance with our modern notions. The following are instances :—

'John d'Oberville accounts for five marks of silver that he may have the land of Peter his uncle in custody until he returns from Jerusalem.'—p. 33.

'William de Pontearch owes 100*l.* and three marks of gold for the custody of the land of Walter the son of Uluric, the huntsman, until his heir is able to hold land.'—p. 37.

'Turgis of Avranches accounts for 300 marks of silver and one mark of gold and one war horse, for the land and wife of Hugh de Albertiville and to have his son in his custody until he is twenty years of age.'—p. 67.

'Baldwin of Driebi accounts for seven score marks of silver that he may have in his custody Ralph, the son of Symeon of Driebi, with all his lands, until he is of age to become a knight.'—p. 119.

'William Croc accounts for two hundred marks of silver and two marks of gold for [the custody of] the daughter of Herbert the Chamberlain, with her marriage.'—p. 125.

But we must hasten onwards, and shall therefore bring this division of our subject to a close with a few of the passages upon these Rolls, which are illustrative of the historical events of the period.

'Brand, the Mint master, accounts for 20*l.* that he might not be dismembered with the other Mintmasters.'—p. 42.

This refers to a transaction of peculiar severity, which is related in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 1125. The King being then in Normandy, transmitted orders into England that all the Mintmen should be mutilated in a peculiar and dreadful manner. The Bishop of Salisbury, who governed the realm in the King's absence, summoned them all to Winchester at Christmas, and 'when they came thither,' says the chronicler, 'they were taken one by one' and mutilated in the manner directed. 'And that,' he continues, 'was all in perfect justice because that they had undone all the land with the great quantity of base coin that they all bought.'—(Ingram's Sax. Chron. p. 351.) There are several other entries which allude to this transaction, and it would appear that in addition to the punishment mentioned by the chronicler, all the coined money in their possession was forfeited. Vide p. 94, 136. Brand was the Mintmaster of Chichester.

In the accounts of the sheriff of the counties of Dorset and Wilts, there occurs an allowance in the following words :—

'In the livery of Robert de Belisme, 18*l.* 5*s.* numbered money, and in clothes for the same, 40*s.* numbered money.'—p. 12.

The person to whom this entry alludes was the great Earl of Shrewsbury, whose power enabled him for a long time to set the Crown at defiance. Rather than submit to the Royal Court, he summoned his retainers, fortified his castles of Arundel, Bridgenorth, and Shrewsbury, and held them against the royal authority. At length He

made peace with him, upon condition that he should quit the kingdom and reside altogether in Normandy, where he is stated to have possessed thirty-four castles. So powerful a subject could not avoid being mixed up with all the troubles of his time, and in the end Henry procured him to be arrested and thrown into prison. This took place in Normandy in the year 1112. In the following year, 'in the summer he sent Robert de Belesme into this land to the castle of Wareham.' (Sax. Chron. A.D. 1113.) During the long remainder of his life this once powerful but cruel and dangerous man remained in the prison to which he was thus conveyed, and there, after a lapse of sixteen years, this entry proves him to have been still confined.

Another celebrated prisoner, of whom there is frequent notice in these Rolls, is the Earl of Moreton, or Mortaigne, who was captured at the battle of Tenchebrai, in 1106. He was confined in the Tower of London, and in the accounts of the sheriffs of that city are the following entries:—

'In the livery of the Earl of Moriton, 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* by tale. And for clothes for the said earl 65*s.* by tale. And in the livery of the serjeants who have custody of the earl, and the watchmen and gate-keepers of the Tower, 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by tale.'—p. 143.

A third, and yet more illustrious prisoner here mentioned, is Robert Duke of Normandy, the King's brother. This unfortunate prince was another of the prisoners taken at the battle of Tenchebrai, in 1106. He was confined in various parts of England for a period of not much less than thirty years, and ultimately died at Cardiff, at a very advanced age. The following entries have reference to him:—

'In the livery of the Archbishop of Rouen, and in clothes for the Earl of Normandy, 23*l.* 10*s.* by tale.'—p. 144.

'In payments by the King's writ to Fulchered Fitz Walter, 12*l.* 'pro estruct.'* for the Earl of Normandy.'—p. 148.

These entries occur in the accounts for London, where, it may be inferred, he was at that time confined.

At p. 64 there is an entry of little moment in itself, but which furnishes a curious corroborative proof of the truth of the date fixed by Mr. Hunter, and a confirmation also of the accuracy of the Saxon monastic chroniclers:—

'In repairing the bridge of Rochester against the coming of the King, 3*s.* 4*d.*'

We find in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, under the year 1130, the year, be it remembered, to which this Roll is now assigned, that the King having been at Canterbury, 'on the 4th day after the nones of May,' proceeded thence to Rochester 'on the fourth day thereafter,' and that whilst he was there the monastery of St. Andrew was consecrated. No doubt this is 'the coming of the King' alluded to in the passage we have quoted.

It is worthy of notice, that in the accounts of the sheriffs of London are entries of the following payments:—

'In erecting two arches of London Bridge, 25*l.* by tale. In buildings at the Tower of London, 17*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* by tale.'—p. 144.

There are several entries scattered throughout the volume of allowances for a corody for the King of Scotland, in coming into England to the court of Henry I. and afterwards in returning home. We have not found in the historians of this period any mention of this visit, although a similar previous visit of peculiar political importance which took place in the year 1126 is recorded. This circumstance has misled some

* We are ignorant of the meaning of this word, It occurs, as far as we have noticed, only upon two previous occasions:—at p. 146, '17 marks of silver for one *estruct* and one palfrey.' And at p. 147, '10*l.* for one *estruct* which the King had.' Perhaps some of our readers can enlighten us?

persons in considering the date of this record, but surely without cause. David and Henry were upon excellent terms, and there are occasional traces in the chroniclers, and in this record, of the influence of the Scottish King over his powerful contemporary. There cannot be any good reason for supposing that every visit he made to England has been recorded in the Chronicles, nor ought it to be thought that the certainty with which Mr. Hunter's date is fixed by other circumstances, is at all shaken by the fact that there is no evidence except this Roll to prove that the visit in question took place in the year 1130. It is unquestionable, from the mode in which the payments are recorded, that the King of Scotland did come into England in the year to which the Roll belongs, and indeed the period of his coming and returning are pretty nearly fixed in the following manner:—The King's demesne Honor of Blida, is accounted for by two persons, each rendering account for half a year. One of them, therefore, accounted from Michaelmas 1129 to Lady Day 1130, and the other from that period to Michaelmas 1130. Now in each of these accounts there is a corody for the King of Scotland. (Vid. p. 9 and p. 36.) He must, therefore, have passed through Blida once between Michaelmas 1129 and Lady Day 1130, and once between that time and Michaelmas in that year. In the instance of the account for Yorkshire, which relates to the whole year, there is a charge 'for a corody for the King of Scotland, in coming to the court and returning.'—p. 24. And in the account for Northumberland, which is also an account for the whole year, the fact is even more distinctly expressed:—'for a corody for the King of Scotland in coming to the court of the King in England, and returning from England into Scotland.'—p. 35. We think that Mr. Hunter, upon reconsideration of this subject, will see reason for altering the statements respecting this visit of the King of Scotland, at p. xix of his preface.

We had marked many other passages for extract and remark, but our decreasing space warns us to advance to the concluding portion of our subject.

The condition of the bulk and body of the people is one great token of the general state of society. All the institutions of government silently, perhaps, and gradually, but certainly, take their tone from the condition of those who constitute the mass of every society, and if there be but a little of the 'leaven' of freedom amongst the people, it is soon found 'to leaven the whole lump.' Hence the importance, in all historical inquiries, of considering the actual condition of the people; hence, again, the value of records in the minute entries of which this subject may be studied far more effectually than in the disquisitions of 'your philosophers;' hence, finally, the unappreciable value of a continuous series of records like our Pipe Rolls, in which may be traced the progress of our free institutions from their origin up to that 'full-blown dignity' in which we now behold them. In the Record before us we ascend to the very birth-place of these institutions, and find the people, who are their subjects, in a state, so far as concerns legal rights, nearly approaching to the condition of slaves. With few exceptions, the inferior ranks of the people are to be traced, in this volume, either as the vassals of some lord, who was responsible to the law for their actions, and paid the fines assessed on account of their delinquencies, or amongst the '*minuti homines*' of the counties over whom the sheriff exercised probably an almost uncontrolled authority. Thus, to select instances at random, at p. 55, the Bishop of London and Robert Fitz Richard are both found accounting for their vassals. The former for 'his men of Clachestona,' and the latter 'for a certain man belonging to him.' Instances of the accounts rendered by the sheriffs for the 'minuti homines' or lowest class of tenants within their jurisdictions, are to be found in almost every county. See pp. 56, 103, &c. Even here, however, we can find clear indications of the growing wealth, and, as a consequence, the increasing importance of the humbler classes. When freedom was purchaseable, there were soon found men whose industry placed them in a situation to become its purchasers. When he who applied to the Ki

taking in his hand a gift, could obtain liberty and protection, it would soon become the custom 'to fly from petty tyrants to the throne.' The following entries afford clear indications of such a custom.

'Robert de Cealsa accounts for seven marks of silver, that Symon de Belcamp, his lord, should not give his services without his consent.'—p. 62.

'William Fitz Otho accounts for 36*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* that he may no longer have a master over him.'—p. 145.

But it is in the aggregate that the importance of the lower classes is first felt by themselves, and first becomes apparent to their superiors. Hence the origin of corporate privileges, which gave to the mass a dignity and power to which no one individual amongst them dared lay claim. Many instances of the progress of these exclusive jurisdictions might be quoted from this record, especially with respect to the King's '*homines*,' or the tenants of his demesne lands, and the 'homines,' or tenants of lords, whose lands had come into the King's hands. Some of these particulars have previously fallen under our notice.

The ignorance of the people may be inferred from the extraordinary practice of the trial by ordeal—a delusion as singular as the belief in witchcraft. But it is not merely the ignorance of the people that is proved by this practice, but also the prevalence of perjury amongst them. When the oath of an accused person, and the oaths of his compurgators, were known to be unworthy of belief, what other resource was there whereby justice might be obtained? The intellect of the time was not strong enough to devise any other means than a direct appeal to the Deity, whose visible interposition in favour of justice was fondly anticipated. The wealthy, however, could defeat all the devices of superstition, and the people were cheated even out of their favourite delusions. For instance,

'Gospatric, of Newcastle, owes 20 marks that he may purge himself of the judgment of iron by his oath.'—p. 35.

'Matthew de Vernon owes 100 measures of wine for the concord of a duel for his brother.'—p. 4.

Perjury is usually found to prevail most in that stage of the progress of society in which crimes committed with force abound the most. Such was the case in England. The trial by ordeal is a convincing proof that the sanction of an oath was misunderstood, or not attended to, and we have in these pages, and in the number of murders they record, extraordinary evidence of the prevalence of crimes committed with force. The hundred in which a murder was committed, was liable to an amercement, which was collected and accounted for by the sheriff. These accounts, as they here appear, are of two kinds, one, for murders formerly committed and previously debited, and perhaps partly paid; the other, for murders committed, or at any event the fines for which had been assessed, during the past year. The entries relating to the first description of account are very numerous, but do not affect our present point, the latter stand as follows:—

Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire	2 murders
Dorsetshire	4
Wiltshire	6
Sussex	9
Leicestershire	1
Lincolnshire	3
Berkshire	4
Middlesex (not including London)	3
Devonshire	4
Cornwall	2

Thirty-eight murders committed in one year, in a comparatively small part of England! The counties omitted may have accounted for their murders in some other manner.

It ought also to be noticed, that these murders were probably all upon the persons of Normans, for, upon a presentment of 'Englishery,' that is, that the person killed was an Englishmen, the hundred would have been excused its payment.

Many curious and valuable statistical details relating to the public burthens abound throughout the volume; details from which may be ascertained the comparative wealth, population, and importance of the several counties, as well as the amount of the public revenue. The following account shows the amount of Danegeld contributed by the several counties:—

'Oxfordshire, 239*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*—Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, 108*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*—Dorsetshire, 228*l.* 5*s.*—Wiltshire, 388*l.* 13*s.*—Yorkshire, 165*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*—Northumberland, 100*l.*—Isle of Wight, 13*l.* 1*s.*—Cambridgeshire, 114*l.* 15*s.*—Huntingdonshire, 60*l.* 5*s.*—Surrey, 175*l.* 1*s.*—Essex, 236*l.* 8*s.*—Hertfordshire, 110*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*—Kent, 105*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*—Sussex, 209*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*—Staffordshire, 44*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*—Gloucestershire, 179*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*—Northamptonshire, 119*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*—Leicestershire, 100*l.*—Norfolk, 330*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*—Suffolk, 235*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*—Buckinghamshire, 204*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*—Bedfordshire, 110*l.* 12*s.*—Warwickshire, 128*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—Lincolnshire, probably about 260*l.* but the Roll is defective in the part which contained the amount remaining unpaid.—Berkshire, 200*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*—Rutlandshire, 11*l.* 12*s.*—Middlesex, 85*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*—Devonshire more than 80*l.* but the Roll is defective.—Cornwall, 22*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*—Total of the thirty counties, 4,366*l.* 17*s.*'

The aids paid by the cities and burghs were as follows:—

'The city of Oxford, 20*l.*—The burghs in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, Derby being the only one mentioned, 15*l.*—The burghs in Dorsetshire, Dorchester and St. Edward being the only burghs mentioned, 15*l.*—Burghs in Wiltshire, 17*l.*—The city of York, 40*l.*—The city of Winchester, 80*l.*—Burgh of Cambridge, 12*l.*—Burgh of Huntingdon, 8*l.*—Burgh of Southwark, 4*l.*—Burgh of Guildford, 5*l.*—Burgh of Hertford, 10*l.*—The city of Canterbury, 20*l.*—Burgh of Stafford, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—Burgh of Tamworth, in Staffordshire, 1*l.* 5*s.*—The city of Gloucester, 15*l.*—The burgh of Winchelcombe, 3*l.*—Norwich, 30*l.*—The burgh of Thetford, 10*l.*—Burgh of Ipswich, 7*l.*—Burgh of Bedford, 5*l.*—Burgh of Tamworth, in Warwickshire, 1*l.* 10*s.*—The city of Lincoln, 60*l.*—Burgh of Stamford, 5*l.*—Burgh of Northampton, 10*l.*—The city of Colchester, 19*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Burgh of Warengeford, 15*l.*—The city of London, 120*l.*—Total, 552. 0*s.* 10*d.*'

We might pursue this subject much further in the firms paid for the counties and burghs, the censuses of the forests, and various other payments which are here recorded; but we must forbear, contenting ourselves with merely directing attention to this branch of the inquiry, which we believe has not hitherto been noticed. The wide extent of the subject would lead us into details which, however important, are incompatible with the many claims upon our space. All persons who feel any interest in the state of England at this early period will do well to investigate them thoroughly.

Coins of the Kings of Mercia.

Mr. Urban, *Cork, Sept.* 30.

IN the xxiiid volume of the Archæologia I perceive a mode of arranging the coins of Ciolwulf I. and II. kings of Mercia, communicated by Mr. Hawkins to the Society of Antiquaries, in which that learned gentleman assigns those with Ceolvulf to the first king of that name, and those with Ciolvulf to the second; but a close investigation of the subject having long since satisfied my own mind that not only all those with Ceolvulf, but also those with Ciulvulf (except that published by Ruding, Pl. 7, No. 2), belong to the first prince of that name, I think it right to lay before you and your learned readers the grounds on which I have arrived at this conclusion.

For this purpose it will be necessary to consider, 1st. the types; 2d. the formation of the letters; 3d. the moneyer's names; 4th. the word Dorobernia, which occurs on one of these coins.

Six of these coins appear in Ruding, and ten in the Archæologia, one of which last, Pl. 33, No. 14, also occurs

in Ruding, Pl. 29, No. 17: and I shall begin by examining each of these coins separately.

Pl. viii. Nos. 1 and 2 of Ruding bear on the reverse types resembling those of Burgred, Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive, and have by Ruding been given to Ciolwulf II.; but a comparison of the moneyer's names, with those of other kings, (one of them, Hereberht, being found only on the coins of Coenwulf and Archbishop Ceolnoth, and the other, Oba, on those of Offa, Cenedred, Coenwulf, Egbert, and Baldred,) will satisfy us that these coins belong to Ciolwulf I.

Pl. 33, No. 3, of the 23d volume of the Archæologia, exhibits, on the reverse, a type similar to one found on the coins of Ethelwulf, Berhtulf, and Ciolvulf, No. 14 of same plate; and the moneyer Sigestef occurs on coins of Coenwulf, Egbert, and Alfred.

The reverse of No. 4 resembles that of the following in Ruding: Offa, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 30; Egbert, Pl. 5, No. 1; and Coenulf, No. 19, all types long preceding the time of the second Ciolwulf: the moneyer Wothel does not occur on the coins of any other king.

The reverse of No. 5 is exactly the same, both as to type and moneyer, to that of Ludica, who succeeded Ciolwulf I.

The reverses of Nos. 6, 7, 8, are the same as that of Burgred Nos. 1 to 8, and Alfred No. 4. The moneyers Bertwin, Woddel, and another which I cannot read, are of unusual occurrence, but that of Woddel is probably the same as Wothel on No. 4, whose type, as I have observed, is similar to others long preceding the time of Ciolwulf II.

The type of No. 9 differs from that of any other Anglo-Saxon coin; but it appears to be as early as any of the preceding.

All these coins bear the name of Ceolwulf; and as they are all admitted by Mr. Hawkins to belong to the first king of that name, I shall proceed to notice those which bear the name of Ciolwulf, and which Mr. Hawkins assigns to Ciolwulf II.

Pl. 7, No. 1, Ruding. The type of the reverse of this coin occurs only on Coenulf, No. 15, and Egberht, No. 4, and the moneyer Ealstan only on the coins of Coenulf, so that without some strong additional evidence we can hardly hesitate in assigning this coin to Ciolwulf I.

Pl. 27 Ruding, is nearly the same as Pl. 29, No. 17 Ruding, and Pl. 33, No. 14 of the Archæologia. The type of the reverse is similar to those of Ceolwulf, No. 3 of the Archæologia—Berthulf and Ethelwulf. The moneyer Eanwlf occurs only on a styca of Osberht, and Ealstan on coins of Coenulf; and from both type and moneyers they would appear more likely to belong to Ciolwulf I.

No. 16 Archæologia, presents a type found on all the coins of most common occurrence, from Offa to Ethelwulf, but particularly those struck in the early part of the 9th century; and the moneyer Ealstan is found only on coins of Coenwulf. These circumstances leave little doubt of its belonging to Ciolwulf I.

We now come to a coin, Archæologia, Pl. 33, No. 15, which Mr. Hawkins considers as decisive of the question; and argues from its exhibiting the word Dorobernia, that this coin, which bears the name of Ciolwulf, belongs to the second king of that name; as he says Ceolwulf I. who reigned only one year, was, during the whole of that short period, contemporary with Baldred king of Kent, and could not have had the power of coining money in Canterbury. This position, however, I must with all deference beg leave to dispute. Rapin mentions that Coenwulf king of Mercia, having defeated and taken prisoner Edberht king of Kent, placed on the throne of that kingdom Cuthred, who reigned eight years *his tributary and vassal*; after his death Coenwulf permitted Baldred his son to succeed him.

In a more modern work also, Palgrave's History of the Anglo-Saxon Period of the English History, (the accuracy of which, in following the most authentic accounts of more ancient writers, is deserving of every praise,) we find, page 94, that Cynewulf having seized the kingdom of Kent, *proclaimed himself king*; that Kent continued thus subjugated during several years, though the Mercians frequently appointed *under kings*, or dependant sovereigns, who governed the land as *vassals of the Mercian crown*. The first sovereign of this description after the

Mercian conquest being Cuthred the brother of Cynewulf, who received the country as an appanage. In the next page Baldred, the *Mercian subregulus, or under king*, is mentioned as flying beyond the Thames from Egbert. These authorities will, I believe, be considered sufficient to warrant us in concluding that Ciolwulf I. not only might have coined money in Kent, but that it is exceedingly probable that the money composing the tribute should bear the head of Ciolwulf, whilst on the other hand I can find no historical mention of any connexion between the second Ciolwulf and the kingdom of Kent.

If then we consider No. 15 as belonging to Ciolwulf I. we must also, I think, give to the same prince all those which bear the name of Ciolvulf, except that published in Ruding, Pl. 7, No. 2, which single coin I am inclined to assign to Ciolvulf II. Mr. Hawkins, in assigning the coins bearing the name of Ciolvulf to the second prince of that name, considers one of the strongest arguments in support of his opinion to be the form of the letters; those with Ciolvulf being formed of triangular marks, and much more rude than those with Ceolvulf, and the letters H S being on the former coins united in a singular manner. This difference presents certainly a difficulty, the only one in my opinion against our assigning all these coins to Ciolwulf I. but this difficulty may be met by supposing them struck in different parts of the extensive kingdom of Mercia, or one class perhaps in Mercia, and the other in Kent; and the strong resemblance, both as to types and moneyers, which exists between them and the coins preceding and contemporary with those of Ciolwulf I. and also between those with Ceolvulf and those with Ciolvulf, together with the extreme probability that the coin bearing the word Dorobernae must have been struck by Ciolwulf I. renders it, in my opinion, nearly certain that all these coins, with perhaps the one single exception I have alluded to, belong to Ciulwulf I.: and I shall now offer one or two observations on that coin. It is published in Ruding, Pl. 7, No. 2. Its type resembles that of Offa, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 30, and also that in Mr. Hawkins's Plate No. 4; but the moneyer Dealing is only found on coins of Alfred; and a comparison of the head on this with some of those on coins of Alfred, renders it still more probable that this coin was struck about the time of that prince, and consequently by Ciolwulf II.

Before I conclude this letter, I wish to offer a few remarks on another Anglo-Saxon coin, published in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1832, page 304, and again in a more accurate manner by another correspondent in the first Supplement to that year page 602. It is a styca, bearing on one side the legend EGBERhT·AR, and which belongs, as is admitted by both correspondents, to Egbert Abp. of York, who possessed that see from 734 to 766, and was brother to Edbert King of Northumberland. The legend of the reverse, if accurately given, is ADRALLIN, which Mr. Gordon reads ATHEALBIN, or WIN, and calls it the name of a moneyer, but which appears to me to be intended for ATHBALD.R, or perhaps ATHBALDVS, and was probably the name of Adelwald King of Northumberland, who reigned from 759 to 765, during which time Egbert was Abp. of York. And if this appropriation is correct, it will confirm (if indeed such confirmation is necessary) the appropriation to Northumberland of the coins formerly, but in my opinion erroneously, given to Egbert King of Kent.

Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Sept. 17.*

IT has lately come to my knowledge, that about the year 1830, a labourer who was digging in a field near Youghal, at the depth (as he stated) of about twelve inches below the surface, struck his spade against an earthen vessel, which in consequence was broken. It was filled with silver coins, which, having carefully collected, he brought to Cork, and sold to a silversmith, who informed me he paid the countryman eighty-five pounds. The weight of the silver was between three and four hundred ounces. One gentleman in Cork had the picking of the hoard, and subsequently another in Dublin: what they did not select were melted. As they were chiefly pennies,

there should have been about eight thousand coins; and I have heard it supposed there were that number at least, of which not more than forty were halfpence. The great mult of these coins were English pennies of Edward the First and Second, but none of Edward the Third. Most of them from the mints of London, Durham, Canterbury, Lincoln, York, St. Edmondsbury, Newcastle, Berwick, and Bristol. A few from the mints of Exeter, Kingston, and Hadley; one or two Acquitain pennies, but none of Reading or Chester.

There were also a great number of Irish coins of Edward I. and II. struck at Dublin and Waterford, including several halfpence; one Cork penny and one Cork halfpenny; a Dublin penny, having the bust without the triangle, similar to the English coinage.

Of Scotch coins, a great number of pennies of Alexander the Third, and one halfpenny, two or three pennies of John Baliol, and a few of Robert I.

From twenty to thirty foreign sterlings, two or three of which are unpublished varieties.

A few months since a countryman near Tallow, found a hoard of coins, chiefly copper. A few of the St. Patrick's halfpence; halfpence also of Charles the Second, dates 1680, 81, 82, and 83; James the Second, 1686 & 88; William and Mary, 1692, 93, and 94; and William III. 1696. A few silver coins were with them. English, from Charles I. to William III. French of Louis the Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and Spanish of Charles the Second.

Yours, &c. R. S.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 15.

IT may be satisfactory perhaps to your correspondent, 'L. A.' in p. 226, to be informed, that in the second volume of the 'Antiquarian Repertory,' there is a short biographical account of Sir Henry Unton, or Umpton, accompanied with a portrait.

The Sir Edward Unton who married Catharine, a daughter of the fourth Earl of Huntingdon, was Sir Henry's elder brother. Their sister Cecil was twice married; her first husband having been Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield-hall, Essex, by whom she had Sir John Wentworth, knight and baronet, with other children. She married secondly, Sir Edward Hobbee, or Hoby; and dying in 1618, was buried at Aston Rowant, in Oxfordshire.

Her brother, Sir Edward, having been slain in the 'Portugal Voyage,' undertaken in the years 1589, 1590, and 1591, Sir Henry succeeded to the family property; and he having died in 1595, administration to his effects was, shortly afterwards, issued to Cecil and her husband.

Skelton, in his 'Oxfordshire,' alludes to Aston Rowant as being an ancient possession of the Untons; but I have much doubt on this point. It belonged certainly to Sir Alexander Unton, grandfather of the said Edward, Henry, and Cecil, who made his will in 1547; but it is not mentioned either in the will made in 1533, of their great grandfather, Sir Thomas Unton; that proved, about two years afterwards, of his widow, Dame Elizabeth Unton; or in the will of their younger son Thomas, proved in 1543.

Portions of the Unton property situate in Stokenchurch, a hamlet of Aston Rowant, were purchased by the Tipping family; and some of it is, I believe, in possession at this day of their representatives; who (see Lysons's Berks, &c.) are the Wroughtons.

The Unton Pedigree in Ashmole, begins with *Hugh*, the father of Sir Thomas, and I much suspect that the following party, who had respectable property at, and near to, Sculthorpe, in Norfolk, and whose Memorial there (see Blomefield and Parkin, and Cotman's Norfolk Brasses,) runs thus:

"Hic jacet Henricus Unton, gentilman, quondam Cirographus d'ni Regis de Co'i Banco: qui obiit vicesimo septimo die mens' Augusti A° d'ni M° CCCC° lxx° cuj' a'i'e p'piciet' deus. Amen."

was of the same family. He is represented kneeling in prayer, in armour, with sword and spurs.

His will, in which *a brother Hugh* Unton is mentioned, was registered at the Prerog. Court, in 1471 (2 Wattis); the testator had some property in Lancashire; and the will of the following party, who, from its contents, was evidently of Sculthorp connexion, was

ORIGINAL

Drawn & Etched by J. H. Gallagh

ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTURE AT BOCHEMVILLE.

also registered there in 1529 (13 Jankyn), namely, Hugh Unton, of the parish of St. Lawrence Poulteney, London, citizen and draper.

In 1589, there was a will registered at the above court, of Humphrey Umpton, of Drayton-in-Hall, Salop; but its contents do not at all verge towards the above-named parties, or any persons seemingly descended from them.

It may be gathered from Morant's 'Essex,' that Sir John Wentworth, son and heir of Sir John and Dame Cecil, being extravagant, wasted his estates; and that such property as was left at the time of his decease in in 1631, was divided amongst his daughters and co-heiresses.

Yours, &c. J. B. G.

ABBEY OF BOCHERVILLE.

(*With two Plates.*)

THE Abbey of St. George at Bocherville, is seated upon an eminence on the right bank of the Seine, two leagues below Rouen. Its situation amidst an ancient forest is implied in its name; and the beautiful vicinity has retained all the charms of its primitive *boscy* glades. The abbey was founded about the year 1050, by Ralph de Tancarville, the tutor and chamberlain to the Conqueror of England, who, with his Duchess, assisted in the pious labour, by benefactions to the infant society.

At the French Revolution, the abbatial church was fortunately made parochial, and thus escaped the ruin in which nearly the whole of the monastic edifices throughout France were at that time involved. As it had previously sustained little injury or alteration, it is now one of the most interesting and instructive of all the existing churches erected in the Norman style.

The modern architectural antiquaries have paid it great attention. In Cotman's Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, seven plates are devoted to it; two being exterior views, one of the great doorway, one an interior, and the three others of parts.

In the "Voyages Pittoresques et Romantiques dans l'Ancienne France," fol. Paris, the 22d livraison, consisting of fourteen plates, is occupied with this subject. Besides these, there is a separate work, entitled "Essai historique et descriptif sur l'Eglise et l'Abbaye de Saint Georges de Bocherville, par Achille Deville," printed at Rouen, in 4to, 1827, and illustrated with several lithographic prints and vignettes.* To this volume we are indebted for the view of the Chapter-house, which we now present to our readers; whilst the accompanying plate of architectural parts has been drawn by our own artist from casts made by the late Mr. Pugin, and we can safely add, that they are given with greater accuracy than in any of the works we have named.

It is the church alone of Bocherville that has been preserved uninjured. The monastic buildings, which were built about the year 1700, have been converted into a manufactory; and the Chapter-house is described by Mr. Dawson Turner † as being extremely dilapidated. When he saw it, it was used for a mill; and it is drawn in the "Voyages Pittoresques" as occupied by a stable.

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* This work contains the best history of the Abbey; and though, on the whole, the plates of the two former works are of superior merit, yet this furnishes some subjects not given in them, particularly the splendid gravestone of the Abbat Anthoine le Roulx, 1535, great seals of Richard Cœur-de-Leon and Philippe le Hardi, and a portrait of the Abbé d'Orleans, the last of the house of Orleans-Longueville, who died at this abbey in 1694. In addition to the history of the abbey, this volume contains several charters, a list of the Abbats, and a memoir of the Chamberlains of Tancarville, the hereditary founders. One of the Abbats was Francis Duc de Fitz-James, Peer of France, and Bishop of Soissons, grandson to James II. King of England. He was nominated Abbat in 1738, and died 1765.

† In his Tour in Normandy, and in the descriptions of Cotman's Architectural Antiquities of Normandy.

The Chapter-house was erected about a century later than the church, by Victor, the second abbot, who, we are told, "obiit longævus dierum, idibus Martii, seu xviij calendas Aprilis, ante annum 1211; sepultusque erat sub tabulâ marmoreâ in capitulo quod erexerat."

Mr. Dawson Turner has added to the interest of the church of Bocherville by comparing it with the cathedral of Norwich, which it much resembles, particularly in the circular termination of its east end, which possesses the most beautiful effect from the interior. We have considered the Chapter-house to be deserving of the like attention, from its great similarity to the remains of the Chapter-house at Rochester. The Chapter-house at Norwich has been entirely removed.

Views of the Rochester Chapter-house will be found in the title-page to Thorpe's "Registrum Roffense," in pl. xxxiii. of that work, and in plate xxxvii. The last is a large folding plate, displaying its architectural features on a clear scale. On reference to that plate the student of ancient architecture will be interested to see how nearly the design corresponds with this of Bocherville. The central door stands between two windows, which are flanked by similar pilasters, and rise from a similar dwarf wall. Above, are three windows, as at Bocherville, but their heads are circular instead of pointed. The doorway at Rochester was more in the ordinary fashion, being narrower than the windows, and having columns descending to the ground; whilst at Bocherville, it will be perceived, the three arches are alike in size and form. The Chapter-house at Rochester is supposed to have been erected by Bishop Ernulph, who died in 1125. He was a French monk, from Beauvais, and had previously occupied the abbatial chair at Peterborough, where also he erected the Chapter-house.

There is, on the whole, more sculpture about the Bocherville work than at Rochester. The two columns in front of the piers are, as it were, additional; as are the small statues placed within the arches against the piers, two of which will be seen remaining in the view. These statues are very remarkable. They resemble in style those at the great west door of the church at Rochester. We may probably recall the attention of our readers to them; and we shall only add at present, that they are very extraordinary allegorical representations of Mors, Disciplina, &c. identified by the inscriptions which they hold in scrolls before them.

The capitals of the columns are carved with very curious bas-reliefs. Of these, specimens are given in our second plate; one of the subjects being Abraham offering up Isaac, his sword being arrested by an Angel, and a ram appearing in the thicket below; the other is, apparently, Lot and his family conducted from Sodom. The subjects of, God appearing to our first parents in the Garden, and the angel driving them out of Paradise, occur in capitals in other places; as does the Temptation by the Serpent, on one of the capitals of the great west door of the church.

Round the capitals of one of the piers of the chapter-house, an apparently connected story is given, which Mr. Cotman, in his plate 11, has formed into one continuous bas-relief. It evidently refers to the history of the Israelites under Joshua, the Sun standing still, and the passage of the Red Sea; but the armour, the standard, and other features are interesting illustrations of the Norman age, and of the tapestry of Bayeux. Plate 44, in Mr. Dawson Turner's Tour in Normandy, is a portion of the same subject, and exhibits a horseman, which that gentleman describes as a duplicate of the supposed figure of William the Conqueror at Caen.

A still more interesting capital, perhaps, is that of which a wood-cut is given in Mr. Turner's Tour, vol. ii. p. 13, and an extended plate as a frontispiece to that volume. It represents eleven musicians with various instruments, and a female dancing-girl or tumbler. The instruments—a viol, a rote, a syrinx, a mandore, a psaltery, a dulcimer, harp, bells, &c. are described by Mr. Douce in Mr. Turner's volume, p. 14; and the group was deemed so curious by Mr. Fosbroke, that he has copied it in his Encyclopædia of Antiquities, p. 602.

This capital is no longer on the spot; nor another, of the same age and like

curiosity, representing, in six compartments, the Annunciation, the Salutation, the Nativity, the Angel appearing to the Shepherds, the Massacre of the Innocents, and the Presentation in the Temple. Of the last a representation will be found in the Essai Historique, pl. v. bis; and both of them were also the subjects of plates in the Recueil de la Societé d'Emulation de Rouen pour l'année 1826.

The archivolt, or commencement of the rising of one of the sculptured arches, will be seen in the fourth figure of our second plate. It is the same to which Mr. Turner (Tour, vol. ii. p. 11) draws attention for its singularity, and as being engraved in Mr. Cotman's eleventh plate; but, in justice to our own artist, we must say that Mr. Cotman's representation is very incorrect, doubtless from having mistaken, on his return home, a sketch hastily made on the spot. The first figure in our second plate represents a boss at the centre of the groining of the arches. The second figure is part of the entablature or cornice running round the sides of the apartment, small portions of which are seen in the view. A whole side (not that from which this portion is taken) is drawn in the Voyages Pittoresques.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. X.

THREE LETTERS OF CHARLES (THE PROUD) DUKE OF SOMERSET, TO TONSON THE BOOKSELLER, RESPECTING AN INTENDED ENGAGEMENT OF MR. ADDISON AS TRAVELLING TUTOR.

AT the date of these letters, Algernon Earl of Hertford, the Duke's eldest son, was nineteen years of age. Addison was thirty-one, and out of place, his political friends not being in power. He appears, however, not to have considered the Duke's offer as sufficiently advantageous; and he therefore remained unemployed until brought forward by his former patron, Lord Halifax. It may be added that these letters show that Addison was then abroad, and not at home, as is particularly stated in his life.*

Friday night, 10 *a clock.*

Mr. Manwaring told mee you had now received a letter from Mr. Addison wherein hee seemes to embrace the proposal, but desires to know the particulars; soe if you please to come to mee to-morrow morning about nine or ten a clock, wee will more fully discoarse the wholle matter together, that you may be able at your arrivall in Holland to settle all things with him. I could wishe hee would come over by the return of this convoy. But more of this when wee meett: in the mean time beleive mee your very humble servant, SOMERSET.

For Mr. Jacob Tonson, at Gray's-inn.

London, June the 4*th*, 1703.

I received yours of the 21st of May yesterday, and am very glade, after soe long a time, you are at last safely arriv'd with the D. of Grafton at the Hague. As to what you writte of Mr. Addison, I shall bee very glade to see him here in England, that wee may more fully discoarse together of that matter; but at the same time I should have been much better satisfy'd, had hee made his own proposalles, that hee then would have been on more certain tearmes of what hee was to depend on, especially since hee did not intend to leave Holland soe soon on any other account; therefore I think I ought to enter into that affair more freely, and more plainly, and tell you what I propose, and what I hope hee will comply with, viz. I desire hee may bee more on the account of a companion in my son's travells then as a gover nour, and as such shall account him: my meaning is that neither lodging, travelling, or dyett shall cost him six pence, and over and above that, my son shall present him at the year's end with a hundred guineas, as long as hee is pleas'd to continue in that service to my son by taking great care of him, by his personall attendance and advice, in what hee finds necessary during his time of travelling. My intention is at present to send him over before August next to the Hague, there to remayne

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* Qu. At what period was Addison tutor to the young Earl of Warwick, afterwards his stepson?

for one year; from thence to goe to all the courts of Germany, and to stay some time at the court of Hannover as wee shall then agree. The onely reason for his stay at the Hague is to perform all his exercises, and when hee is perfect in that, then to goe next wherever Mr. Addison shall advice, to whome I shall entirely depend on in all that hee thinks may bee most fitt for his education. When we are agreed on what tearmes may bee most agreeable to him, I dare say hee shall find all things as hee can desire. This I thought fitt for saving of time, to enter into now, for many reasons, that wee may the sooner and the better know each other's thoughts, being fully resolv'd to send him over by the end of the next month; soe I must desire him to bee plain with mee, as hee will find by this that I am with him, because it will bee a very great losse to mee not to know his mind sooner than he proposes to come over. I need not tell you the reason, it being soe plain for you to guess; and the main of all, which is, the conditions as I have mention'd may bee as well treated on by letter as if hee was here, soe I doe desire his speedy answer; for, to tell you plainly, I am sollicited every day on this subject, many beeing offered to mee, and I cannot tell them that I am engaged positively, because Mr. Addison is my desire and inclination by the character I have heard of him. Dear Jacob, forgive this trouble, and believe that I am with sincerity your very very humble servant,

SOMERSET.

London, June the 22d, 1703.

Your letter of the 16th, with one from Mr. Addison, came safe to mee. You say hee will give me an account of his readiness of complying with my proposall. I will sett down his own words, which are these:—"As for the recompens that is proposed to mee, I must confess I can by noe means see my account* in it," &c. All the other parts of his letter are complements to mee, which hee thought hee was bound in good breeding to writte, and as such I have taken them, and no otherwise. And now I leave you to judge how ready he is to comply with my proposalls; therefore I have wrotte by this first post to prevent his coming for England on my account, and have told him plainly that now I must look for another, which I cannot bee long a finding. I am very sorry that I have given you soe much trouble in it; but I know you are good and will forgive it in one that is so much your friend and humble servant, SOMERSET.

Our Club† is dissolv'd till you revive it again, which we are impatient off.

* Addison, previously to the death of King William, had enjoyed a pension of 300*l.* This had been stopped; the Duke, as we have seen, offered a hundred guineas and maintenance.

LETTER OF THE REV. HENRY MILLS TO ARCHBISHOP TENISON.
(*MS. Lambeth, No.* 953, *p.* 105.)

THE Rev. Henry Mills, of Trinity college, Oxford, graduated as M.A. June 25, 1698; he became master of the school at Wells, of which cathedral he was made a Prebendary in 1700, and was Rector of Dinder, co. Somerset; afterwards removing to Surrey, he was, in 1711, appointed Chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift's hospital at Croydon; and he was some time Curate of Pilton and of the chapelry of North Wooton. On the 20th Feb. 1723 he was inducted to the vicarage of Merstham in the same county, and was there buried, dying April 12, 1742, aged 70. He was the author of 'An Essay on Generosity and Greatness of Spirit.' The following letter was addressed, in his capacity of Chaplain of Whitgift's hospital, to Archbishop Tenison, its Governor and Visitor:

"May it please y^r Grace!

My hand was not to Ansley's certificate, because I was not fully acquainted wth his character. Your Grace was pleas'd ye two last years, to give an order, empowering ye members of ye Hospital to cut their winter's wood. I thought it proper on many accounts, y^t they should have ye Visitor's leave again, which being now granted, it shall be done with speed and care.

My last French usher was Emanuel Decize. He is now in London, contrary to what he said: for at Whit-

† The Kit-cat Club.

sontide he assured me, y^t he was going very soon to travel with a gentleman on advantageous terms. My present teacher of French came into England wth ye King; his name is Pullioniere* and in holy orders. I know little of him, only y^t he is exact in ye Pronunciation and lives very soberly. I shall be very thankful to know for w^t Reasons this enquiry is made. I am, my L^d, y^r grace's most humble obedient serv^t. HEN: MILLS."

"To the most Reverend Father, Thos. Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury. Humbly present."

(Indorsed) "M^r. Mills of Croydon R^d Oct: 19. 1715."

Brixton. G. S. S.

* Francis de la Pillonniere, a converted jesuit, was tutor to Bishop Hoadly's family. He wrote three pamphlets on the Bangorian controversy, to one of which Mr. Mills replied.

ALTERATION OF THE DECALOGUE BY THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Adderbury, July 13.

MR. URBAN,

AT a period like the present, when the advocates of Romanism are exerting themselves to the utmost to revive their pernicious creed, and deceptive doctrines, in Protestant England, it is gratifying to the lover of truth to see an article like that on the Second Commandment, which was published in your Magazine for July (p. 40.); for whatever is calculated to lead to an investigation of the formularies of the Church of Rome, cannot fail to be serviceable to the cause of the Reformation, inasmuch as it will help Protestants to arrive at a knowledge of the REAL doctrines which are taught by the Pope and his emissaries. Perhaps, then, you will allow me to add a few remarks in order to illustrate the article above alluded to.

In a work now before me, bearing the following title, "*The most Rev. Dr. James Butler's Catechism revised, enlarged, approved, and recommended by the four R. C. Archbishops of Ireland, as a general Catechism for the Kingdom; approved and recommended by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bp. of Kildare and Leighlin. Dublin: printed by R. Grace,* 3, *Mary-street,* 1828."—At page 36, the first and second Commandments are thus inserted:

"I. I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt not have strange gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

And the ninth is made out of the tenth, and printed thus:

"IX. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods.—Exod. xx."

It seems that *this alteration* of the Divine Decalogue was made in all the formularies of the Church of Rome used before the Reformation; and that the controversy with the Protestants compelled her to allow the second Commandment to be inserted in some of them which were circulated afterwards. In a book presented to me, when a boy, by a priest who was five years an officer in the 'Holy' Inquisition, in Spain, (and who, from that circumstance, it may be presumed, distributed works of authority,) entitled, "*An Abstract of the Douay Catechism.* ✠ *With permission, London: Printed by Keating, Brown, and Co. Printers to the R. R. the Vicars Apostolic,* 38, *Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.* 1813."—At page 42, the first and second Commandments are thus blended together:

"I. I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage, Thou shalt not have strange Gods before me. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven thing, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth; thou shalt not adore nor worship them. I am the Lord thy God, strong and jealous, visiting the sins of the fathers upon their children, to the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and shewing mercy to thousands of those that love me, and keep my commandments.—Exod. xx. 2."

But this alteration of the second Commandment is not the only liberty which the Infallible Church has taken with the Divine Decalogue, as has been already proved by the division of the tenth. This division, however, came under the consideration of the

Council of Trent, and it was urged as an unanswerable objection to it, that the words, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife," which stands as the *first* clause of the Commandment in the 5th of Deuteronomy, are not the first, but the *second* clause of the Commandment, in Exodus xx. which begins, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house." Upon this, the Council, in order to cloke the fraud thus brought forward, blended the two clauses together, and inserted them under the common title of the "ninth and tenth Commandments;" and none of those far-famed fathers, or any of their successors in infallibility, have ever been able to point out which is the ninth or which is the tenth, if they are separated. In the Douay Catechism, now in my hand, they are thus printed:

"*The ninth and tenth Commandments.*

Q. Say the ninth and tenth.

A. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods."

These changes in the Ten Commandments are made in all the books in my possession, which are printed by popish authority; but I will conclude with referring to only one more: "*An abridgment of Christian Doctrine, revised, improved, and recommended by Authority, for the use of the faithful in the four districts of England.* ✠ *London: printed by Wm. Eusebius Andrews, 3, Chapterhouse-court, St. Paul's.* 1826."

In this work the first and second Commandments are united, but without the paragraphical division which is made where they are blended together in the Douay Catechism, and the words which are there, "Thou shalt not adore nor *worship* them;" in the one now mentioned are, "Thou shalt not adore them nor *serve* them." And here the Commandment breaks off. The ninth and tenth are made out of the tenth, as in the catechism first quoted from, which is circulated in Ireland. I will just add, lest any of your Protestant readers should still be inclined to think that the Church of Rome does not now sanction this mutilation of the Divine Decalogue, the following 'Approbation,' which I copy, verbatim, from the back of the title-page of the work I have last refered to:

"October 2, 1826."

"We approve of the Catechism, entitled, 'An Abridgment of Christian Doctrine,' published by our authority, for the use of the Faithful in our respective Districts.'

"✠ William Paynter, V.A.L.
✠ James Yorke Bramston, Coadjutor.
✠ Peter B. Collingridge, V.A.W.
✠ Peter A. A. Baines, Coadjutor.
✠ Thomas Smith, V.A.N.
✠ Thomas Penswick, coadjutor.
✠ Thomas Walsh, V.A.M."

I am bound in justice to these gentlemen to say, that in this little book there is much that is good, mixed up with much that is evil; which reminds me of a remark I once saw written with a pencil, by the revered Scott, the commentator, in the margin of a volume he had been reading: "Here is good blended with evil, like butter with ratsbane; the one to make the other go down the more glibly."

That the accuracy of the extracts which I have made may be fully relied on, I will not attach to this communication a fictitious signature, but subscribe myself,

Yours, &c. CHARLES FAULKNER.

REPORT OF M. FRANCISQUE MICHEL ON HIS RESEARCHES IN THE ENGLISH LIBRARIES.

SINCE his return to his native country, M. Francisque Michel has made the following report to M. Guizot, the Minister of Public Instruction, who sent him to England; and it has appeared in all the leading French journals. We have thought it sufficiently interesting to our readers to merit a translation.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I [illegible] you did me the honour to [illegible] land, for the purpose, 1st. of making a complete transcript of the Chronicle of Benoît de Sainte-More, and of Geoffroy Gaimar's History of the Anglo-Saxon Kings; 2d. of searching the manuscripts of the British Museum, of the libraries of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the different literary depôts into which I could penetrate, in order to take note or immediate copy of every thing which I might think important for the history and ancient literature of France.

After a residence of two years in a foreign land, I return to my country, and my first care shall be give to you a detailed account of the manner in which I have performed the mission you entrusted to me.

On my first visit to the British Museum, I immediately asked for the Harleian Manuscript 1717, which contains 'l'Estoire et la Genealogie des Ducs qui ont esté par ordre en Normandie,' by Benoît de Sainte-More, an Anglo-Norman trouvère of the twelfth century; it was immediately placed in my hands, as well as the Royal manuscript, 16 E. VIII. which contains an ancient poem on the supposed expedition of Charlemagne to Jerusalem and Constantinople, a work of 870 lines in assonante rimes; which M. de la Rue considers to be the most ancient French poem known, but which M. Raynouard, as well as some other scholars, persist in attributing to the twelfth century. I made a careful copy, which I immediately sent to you; and yourself, Monsieur le Ministre, placed it in the hands of M. Raynouard, who made it the subject of a succinct report to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Afterwards I requested of you the authorization to publish this poem, and you had the goodness to grant me that authorization, indicating at the same time the points which I should endeavour to clear up in my introduction.

This volume, which is still in the press at London, to be published by William Pickering, will contain, 1st. a dissertation on the tradition which forms the foundation of the poem; 2d. an examination of the opinion of M. l'Abbé de la Rue on the antiquity which he gives it; 3d. a detailed description of the manuscript 16 E. VIII.; 4th. a description of the Royal MS. 15 E. VI. which contains a poem on the adventures of certain paladins of the court of Charlemagne, whom that prince had sent to the East; 5th. an analysis of this poem; 6th. an indication of the other romances, or passages of romances, relative to the pretended pilgrimage of the great emperor to Jerusalem and to Constantinople; 7th. the text of the poem contained in the manuscript 16 E. VIII.; 8th. a very extensive *glossarial index*, and conceived on a new plan, at all events new in France, in which I have endeavoured, above all, to seek in the Gothic, the Anglo-Saxon, and the other northern tongues, the roots of certain words employed by the old rimer, words of which the greater part are now preserved in the French language, and of which the Greek and Latin furnish no probable etymology. Moreover, when a word which occurs in this poem can be found in a form that can be recognized in any of the ancient or modern languages of Europe, I have considered it a duty to place it in my index under all its different physiognomies.

At the same time, Monsieur le Ministre, I occupied myself actively in the transcription of the chronicle of Benoît de Sainte-More, which was only known to us by what had been said by M. de la Rue in the 'Archæologia,' and by the fragments which had been published by MM. de la Fresnaye[1] and Depping.[2] I soon found that, with some slight differences, Benoît followed closely Dudon de Saint-Quentin and William de Jumiéges up to the epoch when the last of these chroniclers concludes, that is, to the commencement of the reign of Stephen. After this period, he is his own authority, and gives valuable details on the events which occurred during the reign of Stephen and that of Henry II. under whom he flourished. Here he ends his work, which contains about 42,000 lines, to which we must award a certain degree of literary merit. I cannot therefore, M. le Ministre, but thank you in the name of all scholars, for your resolution to put immediately to the press the whole of this Chronicle, of which I have already published, with your authorization, all which relates to the battle of Hastings and the conquest of England.[3]

During this period, from time to time, I addressed to you, Monsieur le Ministre, detailed reports on the manuscripts of the British Museum which I thought worthy of your attention. In this manner I transmitted to you, 1st. a description of the Royal MS. 16 F. II. which contains the works of Charles Duke of Orleans, as well as a table of its contents; 2d. a notice of the Additional manuscript, 7103, which contains an inedited French chronicle of the thirteenth century, which is found again at Paris in the manuscript Sorbonne 454, and is founded on the Royal MS. British Museum, 15 E. VI.

I also called your attention, Monsieur le Ministre, to the Cottonian manuscript, Nero, C. IV. which without doubt was executed in England in the twelfth century, and which contains a Latin psalter

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[1] 'Nouvelle Histoire de Normandie,' &c. A Versailles, printed by J. P. Jalabert, 1814. 8vo.

[2] 'Histoire des Expéditions Maritimes des Normands.' Paris, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.

[3] 'Histoire de Normandie,' by MM. Licquet and Depping. Rouen, Edward Frère, 1834, 2 vols. 8vo. Appendix to vol. ii.

with a French version of the same epoch, if not more ancient. I have in like manner informed you of my fruitless researches, as well after the 'Descriptio utriusque Britanniæ' of Conrad, Conradinus, or Conradianus of Salisbury,[4] as the relation of the pilgrimage of Richard the First of England, which, if we believe the learned compilers of the 'Gallia Christiana,'[5] was composed by Gautier de Coutances; and also after any ancient manuscript of the French laws of William the Bastard.[6]

I took advantage of the days when the Museum was closed, to pursue my researches on Tristan, whose romantic history, as you know well, was spread over the whole of Europe, of which it was the favourite theme from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. I was more particularly anxious to discover the poem of Chrestien de Troyes, and it is with grief that I am obliged to believe it irrecoverably lost. My researches in this instance have not been crowned with success. Still I have succeeded in collecting three complete poems, two fragments of two others, a long piece relating to Tristan extracted from a large work, two Spanish ballads, a Greek fragment of 306 *versus politici*, and an Icelandic ballad; and I have accompanied them by an introduction, notes, and a glossary of the more difficult words. This collection, of which you have condescended to accept the dedication, is now in the press in London, in two volumes 8vo, and will be speedily published.

I was also anxious to know what re-

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[4] Moreau de Mantour, in a dissertation on the 'Volianus' of the inscription of Nantes ('Mémoires de Trévoux,' Jan. 1707), gives a passage from lib. IV. of the work of this Conrad. D. Martin repeats this passage in his 'Religion des Gaules,' liv. iv. chap. iv.; it is again repeated by D. Morice, in his 'Hist. de Bretagne,' t. I. page 860, note 4; and, lastly, Ogée, Richard Jeune, Huet, and Fournier argue after Conrad, Conradinus, Conradianus. Moreau asserts that the work was printed at London, but does not tell us when.

[5] 'Gallia Christiana,' t. XI. col. 58. ['Walterius de Constantia, Archiepisc. Rothomagensis, A.D. 1184—1207, scripsit] de peregrinatione regis Richardi librum unum.

[6] They have been published in the following works:—

'Eadmeri monachi Cantuariensis historiæ novorum sive sui sæculi libri VI. . . . . in lucem ex Bibliotheca Cottoniana emisit Joannes Seldenus. Londini, typis et impensis Guilielmi Stanesbey, ex officicinis Richardi Meighen et Thomæ Dew.' M.DC.XXIII, fol. p. 173—189, in Latin and Norman.

'Rerum Anglicarum Scriptorum tomus I. (ed. Th. Gale). Oxoniæ, è Theatro Sheldoniano,' M.DC.LXXXIV. fol. p. 88. The laws of William the Conqueror are here inserted in the 'Historia Ingulphi abbatum monasterii Croyland'; which had been before given incompletely, and without the laws, by H. Savile.

'Leges Anglo-Saxonicæ ecclesiasticæ et civiles. Accedunt leges Edvardi Latinæ, Gulielmi Conquestoris Gallo-Normannicæ, et Henrici I. Latinæ. . . . . ed. David. Wilkins. Londini: typis Guil. Bowyer,' M.DCC.XXI, fol. p. 29. In Latin and Anglo-Norman.

'Sancti Anselmi ex Becensi abbate Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi Opera: nec non Eadmeri monachi Cantuarensis historia novorum et alia opuscula: labore ac studio D. Gabrielis Gerberon. Lutetiæ Parisiorum, sumptibus Montalant,' M.DCC.XXI. fol. second part, p. 116. The laws of William the Conqueror are here given in 'Johannis Seldeni in Eadmerum notæ.' They are in Norman, with the Latin translation of Selden, and another version by Du Cange, which M. de Roquefort ('Biographie Universelle) does not cite among his works.

The Laws of William the Conqueror, in Latin and Norman, are also found col. 1640, 1641—1654, and 1655 of 'Joannis Seldeni jurisconsulti opera omnia tam edita quam inedita,' vol. II. tom. II.; the edition by Wilkins, London, M.DCC.XXVI. four parts, in folio.

'Anciennes Lois des François, ou Additions aux Remarques sur les Coûtumes Angloises, recueilles par Littleton; par M. David Hoüard. A Rouen, de l'imprimerie de Richard Lallemant,' M.DCC.LXVI. 2 vols. 4to, t. II. p. 76.

'The Laws of William the Conqueror, with notes and references, &c.; translated into English, with occasional notes. By Robert Kelham, of Lincoln's Inn, London, printed for Edward Brooke,' M.DCC.LXXIX. 8vo.

'Die Gesetze der Angelsächsen . . . herausgegeben von Dr. Reinhold Schmid. Erster Thiel. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus. 1832. 8vo, p. 174—183. The Norman in one column, and a German translation in the other.

It is wonderful enough that in the 'Biographie Universelle,' article 'Guillaume-le-Conquérant,' by M. Nicolle, there should be no mention of these Laws.

mances of the Anglo and Dano-Saxon cycles had escaped the scythe of Time. Besides 'the Lay of Havelok,' which I have republished at Paris, and the 'Romance of King Atla, which exists in French in the library of the late Richard Heber, and of which there is a Latin version in the collection of manuscripts which was left by Archbishop Parker to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, I knew that there was a 'Romance of Horn and Rimel,' in two manuscripts of the thirteenth century, the one among the Harleian MSS. (No. 527, vellum, double columns, small folio), the other belonging to my late learned friend Mr. Francis Douce. I obtained the loan of this manuscript, and made a complete copy of it; to which I added the *variantes* of the Harleian manuscript, which is defective at the beginning and end, but which nevertheless contains in the middle of the poem a part which is wanting in the manuscript of Mr. Douce. Afterwards I found at Cambridge a third manuscript of this work, equally defective in beginning and end; but, besides excellent readings, it furnished me the means of diminishing, if not of filling up, the lacunæ of the manuscript of Mr. Douce. This work, to which I have added the Scotch ballads on the same hero, taken from the collections of Cromek and Motherwell, is ready for the press, with the English versions from the manuscripts in the Harleian library, in the Bodleian, in the University library at Cambridge, and in that of the Advocates, at Edinburgh.

I had just published the 'Roman de la Violette,' my work on Hugh of Lincoln, and the 'Roman d'Eustache le Moine,' which I had enriched with a great number of historical documents[7] and charters taken from the British Museum, the Tower of London, and the archives of the Chapter House at Westminster, when I received from you, Monsieur le Ministre, the order to examine the manuscripts of the Travels in the East of the Monk William de Rubruguis, whom our King Louis IX. sent, in 1253, as ambassador to the Khan of the Tartars. I transcribed the Royal MS. 14 C. XIII. which only contained the half of it. After this I went to Cambridge, where, aided by a young and learned Englishman, member of that University,[8] I transcribed the manuscript of Corpus Christi College, No. LXVI. which contains a complete copy of this relation. To this I added, with the assistance of the same coadjutor, the various readings of the manuscripts of the same collection, No. CCCCVII. and CLXXXI. of which the one is incomplete like the manuscript of London, and that of Lord Lumley, which was published by Hakluyt. Our work was afterwards, with your authorization, Monsieur le Ministre, offered, through the learned M. de Larenaudière, to the Society of Geography of Paris, who immediately ordered it to be printed in one of the volumes of its Mémoires. Moreover, the Society placed at our disposal the manuscript of Vossius, preserved at Leyden, of which we shall give the *variantes*.[9] We shall place at the end of our edition of the relation of W. de Rubruquis, that of the monk Sawulf,[10] and the whole of the Voyage to the Holy Land of Bernard the Wise, which Mabillon has already published from a Manuscript at Reims,

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[7] The following is a new instance of the mention of Eustace, which came too late for my edition:

"En meisme cel seisoun un grant seignour q'avoit à noun Eustace le Moigne od autres grantz seignours de France voloint estre venuz en cel terre od grant poair pur eyder Lowys. Mais Hubert de Burgh et lez v. portz od viij. nefes soulement lez encountèrent en la mère et lez assailèrent egrement, si lez conquistrent, et couperent lez testez Eustas le Moygne, et pristrent dez grantz seignours de Fraunce et lez mistrent en prisoun." Scala Chron. MS. Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb. fol. 186, v°.

[8] Mr. Thomas Wright, B.A. of Trinity College.

[9] Mr. T. Wright informs me, that he has hopes of obtaining the various readings of another manuscript, belonging to Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart. of Middle Hill, Worcestershire.

[10] From the manuscript CXI. of Corpus Christi College, vellum, 12th century, p. 37. The other manuscripts of this college which excited my interest are, the manuscript No. L. which is of vellum, and of the twelfth century. It contains the 'Roman du Brut,' by Wace; 'the Romanz de un chivaler e de sa dame e de un clerk;' 'L'Estorie de Syres Amis e Amilurs;' 'l'Estorie des iiij sœurs;' 'the Romanz de Gui de Warwyk.' The manuscript XCI. of the fourteenth century, on vellum, contains the 'Hystoires des seigneurs de Gaures,' of which a short analysis is given in the catalogue by Nasmith, page 61. The author says, that it was first written in Greek, then translated into Latin, thence into Flemish, and lastly into French the last day of March, 1356. I also took a copy of an alphabetical collection of the 'Proverbes de Fraunce,' manuscript CCCCL. page 252.

that contained but the half, and afterwards it will be followed by the relation of John du Plan Carpin.

I had an opportunity of examining, in the library of Trinity College, a superb manuscript of the twelfth century,[11] which contains a triple version, Latin, Anglo-Saxon, and French, of the Psalter. I found that the latter was the same as that which is contained in the celebrated manuscript known as the 'Manuscript of Carbie.' I found also in the same library a manuscript of the 'Romance of Roncevaux';[12] but I thought it too modern to merit transcribing. I also confined myself to taking a note of the manuscript O. 2, 14, of the same college, which contained a French metrical translation of the sermons of Maurice de Sully, bishop of Paris, a translation unknown to the learned compilers of the 'Histoire Littérare de la France;'[13] and I also took notes of the French songs of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, of the 'Riote du Monde,' of the 'Roman de toute Chevalerie,' by Thomas of Kent,[14] of the French and English Grammar of Walter de Biblesworth,[15] and of a collection of Contes Dévots in French verse of the thirteenth century.

In my researches in the public library of the university, I met with the fragment of the 'Romance of Horn',[17] of which I have already, Monsieur le Ministre, had the honour to speak; 'le Romanz du reis Yder,[18] which belongs to the cycle of the round table; and 'la Estoire de Seint Ædward le rei,' translated from the Latin into French rimes of the twelfth or thirteenth century. I extracted from it the part relating to the battle of Hastings and the conquest of England, which I have printed in a collection which I shall have the honour to describe to you presently.

On my return to London I made a careful search after a manuscript of a history of Lisieux, composed by a monk named Picard, a volume which M. l'abbé de la Rue asserts that he saw in the British Museum, but I could not succeed in finding it. At the same time I learnt with grief that the manuscript which contained the chronicle of Frodoard was burnt, with so many others, in the fire which, on the 3d of Nov. 1731, injured the Cottonian library while it was deposited at Westminster. As all the copies of this chronicle which we possess in France begin with the year 919, although originally it contained forty-two years more, as Frodoard began his recital with the year 877, it would have been a matter of great interest to know at what year this manuscript began.

During the time while I continued the transcription of the chronicle of Benoît de Sainte-More, I took a copy of the 'Treytiz que moun sire Gauter de Bibelesworthe fist à ma dame Dyonisie de Mounchensy pur aprise de langwage,[20] and of the Harleian manuscript 4334 (vel. of the end of the twelfth century), which contains a long fragment of the *Romance* of Gérard de Roussillon, in the langue d'oïl, and of a part of the Burneau manuscript 553, which contains 'Patriarchæ Hierosolymitani Epistola ad Innocentium Papam III. de statu Terræ Sanctæ. I examined also the Cottonian manuscript, Claudius, B. IX. (2 col. vel. of 15th century), which contains 'prima pars chronicorum Helinandi monachi ordinis Cisterciensis, which is not contained in the manuscripts of these chronicles preserved in France; and I collated, with Mr. William Henry Black, the manuscripts of the life of Merlin, composed in Latin verse in the twelfth century, by the famous Geoffrey of Monmouth.[21] I collected, also, materials for the historical collection on William the Conqueror and his sons, which I shall now have the honour of describing to you.

This collection, which you have allowed me to publish at Rouen, under your auspices, will form two volumes 8vo, of which the first, which is ready for publication, will contain, 1st. half the Anglo-Norman metrical chronicle of Geoffrey Gaimar,[22] a poet of the twelfth century;

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[11] R. 17. 1. [12] R. 3. 32, paper, 16th century. [13] See vol xv. pp. 149—158.
[14] O. 9. 34. Trinity College. [15] O. 2. 21. Trinity College.
[17] Manuscript Ff. 6. 17. [18] MS. Ee. 4. 26. [19] Ee. 3. 59.

[20] Manuscript Arundel, British Museum, No. 220. The same work is also found in the Harleian Manuscripts 490 and 740; and a fragment, half effaced, is contained in the Cottonian Manuscript, Vespas. A. VI. fol. 60, v°. It is not mentioned in the catalogue. See page 434, col. 2.

[21] It forms part of a monograph upon Merlin, which is in the press at Paris, at the expense of the learned and generous M. de Larenaudière, and which will be published by the bookseller Silvestre.

[22] The first part, which treats of the Anglo-Saxon kings, has been printed by Mr. H. Petrie, keeper of the archives of the Tower of London, and will appear in his first volume of the great collection of the English historians, edited from the manuscripts of the British Museum, the College of Arms, and of the cathedral libraries of Durham and Lincoln.

2d. a part of the life of St. Edward already mentioned; 3d. the continuation of Wace's Brut, by an anonymous poet of the thirteenth century; 4th. a part of the chronicle of Peter de Langtoft, canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and a rhymer of the fourteenth century; 5th. a considerable portion of the chronicle of Benoît de Sainte-More; 6th. the dit de Guillaume d'Angleterre, by Chrestien de Troyes. The second volume will contain, 1st. the Latin life of Hereward, edited from a manuscript at Cambridge, with introduction and notes, by Mr. Thomas Wright; 2d. the Latin life of Earl Waltheof and of Judith his wife, from a manuscript of the public library of Douai; 3d. a Latin poem by one Guido, on the battle of Hastings, published from an unique manuscript in the public library of Brussels; 4th. the Latin life of Harold, the last of the Anglo-Saxon kings, which I have transcribed from a manuscript formerly belonging to Waltham Abbey, in the county of Essex, where Harold, its founder and benefactor, was buried, which manuscript now belongs to the Harleian library; 5th. notes, a double glossary, and index.

As from time to time, Monsieur le Ministre, the Museum is closed for a week or two, I employed this time in making researches into other public or private libraries. On one of these occasions I examined, in the library of the palace of Lambeth, which belongs to his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, an old and incomplete Anglo-Norman poem on the conquest of Ireland by Henry II.[23] I immediately, with the permission of the learned prelate to whom it belongs, transcribed it, and I have put it in the press in London, where it will be published by William Pickering.

I pass in silence researches undertaken with the object of clearing certain points, on which, for want of documents, the learned were not agreed, to the journey which I made to Oxford to labour in the libraries of the colleges of that university, and more particularly in the Bodleian.

This, Monsieur le Ministre, was in the beginning of July, 1835. I began my labours, with transcribing the 'Song of Roland, or the Romance of Roncevaux,' which is contained in the manuscript Digby, of the twelfth century, No. 23. I recognized this version as that of which we have later remains in the manuscript of the royal library at Paris, No. 7227 5, in which about 1500 verses of the beginning are wanting; in that of M. Bourdillon, formerly belonging to M. le comte Garnier, peer of France;[24] in a manuscript of the library of the town of Lyons; and in that of the library of Trinity College, which I have already had the honour to mention to you. I also remarked with astonishment that nearly all the couplets of this poem, which are in assonante rhyme, often rude, end with the word *aoi*. I said to myself, and I still say, may not this be a manner of *hourra*, or cry of battle? It is a curious question, which perhaps I shall have the good fortune to solve in my introduction to this poem, which, with your authorization, Monsieur le Ministre, I have just put in the press at Paris, to be published by the bookseller Silvestre.

I afterwards transcribed an Icelandic ballad upon Tristan, which will appear in my collection; a part of the 'Romance of Gérard de Roussillon,[25] and some other pieces, which it would be too long to mention here. Then leaving, though with regret, the Bodleian library, I examined those of the colleges of Oxford. The only thing of importance which I found is a manuscript on vellum, of the fourteenth century, containing a complete copy of the travels in the East of the French monk Bernard the Wise,[26] of which I have already had the honour of speaking, when mentioning our edition of William de Rubruquis.

Need I mention here, Monsieur le Ministre, that (desirous of furnishing to my countrymen, who might wish to study the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic, a special bibliography which might guide their first steps,) I have composed, with Mr. John Kemble, a catalogue of all the printed works in Anglo-Saxon and Gothic, which I have been able to find? Permit me to add, that this Catalogue, which I have reason to think as complete as possible, is now, with your authorization, in the press at Paris, to be published also by Silvestre.

I think it right that I should indicate to you two works, whose importance cannot be doubted, but of which I was unable, for want of time, to take copies. I allude

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[23] Manuscript of Lambeth, No. 596. See on the work which it contains, 'Notes to the Second and Third Books of the History of King Henry the Second,' &c. by George Lord Lyttelton. The second edit. Lond. 1767, 4to. p. 270.

[24] There is a modern copy of it in the royal library, Supplement Français, 254[21], 4to paper.

[25] Canonici Manuscripti, No. 94, oblong folio, vel. 13th century, of 173 folios, the writing of about 1200.

[26] Manuscript of Lincoln College, 29, 4to.

to a Latin chronicle of occurrences in France from 683 to 820; and more particularly to a poem in Anglo-Norman verses of twelve syllables, composed by Jordan Fantome, a trouvere of the twelfth century, on the war which Henry the Younger raised against his father Henry II of England: two manuscripts which are preserved in the library of the cathedral of Durham.[27] I was equally unable to visit Lincoln, where are also preserved some curious manuscripts in the Anglo-Norman language: among others, a copy of the chronicle of Geoffrey Gaimar, which has been already mentioned in this report. Another will be more fortunate than I, and will, I sincerely hope, soon publish the work of Jordan Fantome. May the editor be a Frenchman![28]

I conclude, Monsieur le Ministre, and am tempted to reproach myself with having been too long; but it was my duty to render you a scrupulous account of my time. I now wait with respect and confidence the judgment you will think proper to pronounce on the manner in which I have fulfilled my mission. Whatever may be your words, whatever may be the recompence that you may think good to accord to me, I am, and shall always be, &c. FRANCISQUE MICHEL.

ADVERSARIA.

AFTER the restoration of Charles the Second, somebody perceived that the letters C. R. which stand for *Carolus Rex*, occur contiguously in the word *Sacred*. Accordingly it became customary, for a time, to print the word with those two letters in capitals,—thus saCRed. Probably this practice did not last long, as the subsequent unpopularity of the Court must have made it appear ridiculous.

There is a passage in Herodotus, b. 4, c. 163, which has puzzled all the commentators. The Pythia of Delphi tells Arcesilaus of Cyrene, that if he does not observe her directions, he will destroy himself, and also a very beautiful bull. The latter clause is generally supposed to relate to his father-in-law, Alazir. It is curious, that in the Indian laws of Menu (chap. 8), Justice is represented under the form of a bull. In consequence, every person who is guilty of injustice, is said to have killed a bull. Is there an allusion here to the Oriental figure?—with which the Cyrenian might have been well acquainted, and which the Pythian might have appropriately used in this case.

There is a curious mistake in the Apology of Justin Martyr, in c. 39, where he says, that Ptolemy, king of Egypt, sent to Herod, who then ruled over the Jews, for a copy of Hebrew Scriptures, out of which circumstance grew the Septuagint version. Now the fact is, that in no instance were a Herod and a Ptolemy contemporaries. Yet surely, on this occasion, when he was presenting his apology to a philosophical emperor, it was most desirable not to incur the ridicule of making erroneous statements. This shows how little historical accuracy was then understood, when a native of Palestine could make such a mistake in the history of his own country. Nothing can be more erroneous than the second book of the Maccabees. Even Josephus has strangely erred in his account of the two Sanballats, and of the Septuagint. Among such instances the minute accuracy of St. Luke, in

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[27] 'Codicum manuscriptorum ecclesiæ cathedralis Dunelmensis catalogus classicus, descriptus à Thoma Rud' (edid. J. Raine). Dunelmie: excudebat F. Humble, &c. 1825, fol. P. 300, manuscript C. IV. 15, 4to. Chronica Pipini, consisting of 27 leaves. M. Rud believes it to be inedited. The writing of the 12th century. P. 311, manuscript C. IV. 27, 4to. The Brut of Wace; Gaimar's History of the Anglo-Saxon kings; and, folio 138 to 165, the Chronicle of Jordan Fantome. P. 312, manuscript C. IV. 27[6]. The 'Roman d'Alexandre,' 14th century.

[28] I ought to have terminated my report in addressing my thanks to Sir Frederick Madden, assistant keeper of the manuscripts of the British Museum; to Messrs. Antonio Panizzi, Thomas Wright, Joseph Stevenson, O'Gilvie, H. J. Rose, J. Holmes, Young, Thomas Duffus Hardy, W. Pickering, Petrie, W. Whewell; to the Rev. Drs. Lamb, Buckland, and Bandinel; and to Messrs. W. Cureton, Jacobson, Calcott; who furnished me with the means of continuing my labours, and who introduced me into all the public and private literary depôts which I desired to search.

Acts, is wonderful. Grabe gets rid of the difficulty in Justin Martyr, by a conjectural emendation.

Potter, in his Antiquities of Greece (vol. i. b. ii. c. 17), remarks that the Greeks took a superstitious care to avoid all words of ill-omen, so that they would say house for prison, a sacred thing (ἅγος) for an abominable crime (μῦσος), &c. May not this be the reason, why Virgil employs that extraordinary phrase

Auri *sacra* fames?

The Index of Texts, in the new edition of Archbishop Magee on the Atonement, is by no means correct in its references. Whenever the work is reprinted, this index ought to be revised. The references in the body of the book are also inaccurate.

It is curious, that in Wales, or on the borders of the Principality, several places occur which have given names to families that are now only found in Scotland, or at least are always of Scottish extraction; viz. Hay, Ross, Huntley, and Montgomery.

One of the most perfect specimens of alliteration, but a very harsh one, occurs in the fourth canto of Childe Harold, in the description of Venice:

Statues of glass, all shiver'd; the long file
Of her dead Doges are declin'd to dust.

One of the best epigrams extant is contained in Bowring's Specimens of the Dutch Poets; it is taken from Gerbrand Brederode, who lived in the seventeenth century:

Could fools but feel their want of sense,
And strive to earn intelligence,
They would be wiser for their pains;
But 'tis the bane of folly ever
To think itself supremely clever,
And thus the fool a fool remains.

Bulls are considered to be so exclusively of Irish production, that an Oriental one can hardly expect to be received as genuine. A Hindoo military officer, wishing to know what o'clock it was during the night, called for a lantern and candle, that he might ascertain the hour from a sun-dial that had lately been constructed by the English. This fact is related in the Journal of Travels by Messrs. Bennet and Tyerman, vol. ii. p. 372.

There is a History of England, written upon Whig principles, 1723, 8vo. 2 vols. anonymous, but printed for Knapton (the publisher of Houbracken's Heads), with poor engravings of all the Kings, by M. Vander Gucht. In this work we have a contemporary character of Swift. "About this time likewise (1713) Dr. *Jonathan Swift*, who had served the *present managers*, by writing several libels against the *Whigs* and *last Ministry*, was, by the Duke of *Ormond*, promoted to the Deanery of *St. Patrick, Dublin*." vol. ii. p. 314. The book itself impudently professes to be "faithfully extracted from Authentick Records, Approved Manuscripts (?), and the most celebrated Histories of this kingdom in all languages, whether ecclesiastical or civil."

In the History of England quoted above, occurs the following notice of Pope's friends, the Craggs. "On the sixteenth of February (1720) died the Secretary of State, *James Craggs*, jun. a man of a bright genius and of lively parts; a good speaker, a generous friend, and an able minister. His death so much affected his father (who was also attached by the Committee of Secrecy for Corruption of the South-Sea project, and was designed for a sacrifice by some), that he likewise died on the sixteenth of March, in a lethargick fit, never receiving nor admitting any comfort after the loss of a son for whom he had amassed an infinite heap of riches, and in whom he expected all the happiness that honours, and grandeur, and the favours of a court can bestow."—vol. ii. p. 408.

It is a curious fact, that George Faulkener, Alderman of Dublin, and the favourite printer of Dean Swift, died on the 28th of August, 1775, and on the 31st of the same month, died Foulis, the printer to Glasgow University, celebrated for his [illegible] of the Classics.

Henry Thra[illegible]
so frequently [illegible]
Life of John[illegible]

vert, the contract for supplying 5000 butts of strong beer each, to the troops at Boston, during the American war in 1775. An. Reg. p. 159.

Ibid. p. 209. April 29, 1775, died the Rev. Peter Boehler, a Bishop of the Brethren's Church in Fetter-lane. Is this the Moravian Boehler, mentioned in Southey's Life of Wesley?

The historical writer in the Annual Register for 1776 (probably Burke), speaking of the infant empire of Russia, p. 189, says, "Perhaps there is an intermediate period, between the roughness of barbarism, and a refined state of cultivation, in all brave nations, when the manners and general cast of thinking tend to produce that peculiar character which constitutes and distinguishes what is understood as an age of chivalry or heroism." This observation is particularly applicable to the heroic or mythological age of Greece, the history of Rome about the time of the first and second Punic wars, the two first centuries of the Caliphate, Spain in the sixteenth century, and America at the present day.

From the time of Philip of Macedon, the decline of Greece becomes evident. A sure prognostic of it is the ascendancy of individuals. From that time we hear little of rival states, but much of rival potentates. It is no longer Athens, Sparta, Thebes, that occupy the foreground, but Alexander, Antipater, Antigonus, Demetrius, Pyrrhus, Cleomenes, at whose movements the states are turned. The only exception is found in the Achæan league.

The "Common-place-book to the Bible," which bears the name of Locke, was not compiled by him. In the edition of Whitby's Commentary, 1709, vol. i. among the books printed for A. and J. Churchill, all Locke's works are advertised. A little lower, among various others, occurs "A Common-place-Book to the Holy Bible." If this be the same book, the mistake may have arisen from its being announced in the same page with Locke's genuine works.

The sarcastic lines in Dryden's Hind and Panther,

"Unpitied Hudibras, your champion friend,
Has shewn how far your charities extend;
This lasting verse shall on his tomb be read,
He shamed you living, and upbraids you dead,"—

are unjustly levelled at the Church of England. It could not be expected that the Church would own the vulgarity and obscenity of Butler as allies, though he employed them in ridicule of her enemies. Nor is it on record, I believe, that he was ever acknowledged as an auxiliary. With much more reason might their neglect of Defoe be objected to the Dissenters, for he had not only fought their battle bravely, but his writings were unobjectionable in a moral point of view. His biographer, Mr. Walter Wilson, has noticed this neglect, without being able to account for it.

I do not remember to have met with the verb *to greaten*, except in a pastoral letter of John Mason, of Water Stratford (Bucks), to his congregation, written about 1694. The passage is, "Do not greaten your sins above God's saving power." He seems to mean, that they should not regard their sins as being above God's mercy, because that would only tend to despair. The word may mean, *to encrease, to augment*, but such could not be his idea; *exaggeration* is the meaning that he attaches to it.

The words *to make an end of sins*, in Daniel ix. 24, are rendered by some commentators *to abolish sin-offerings*, because the Hebrew word for both is the same. It makes, however, no real difference in the sense, because the authorized abolition of *sin-offerings* amounts to a proof that they are no longer required, and that *sin* is no longer imputed to mankind.

Jeremiah x. 11, is written in Chaldee. This circumstance has occasioned much discussion. The probable reason is, that the verse was dictated in that language to Hebrews, so that they were instructed not merely what to say to the Babylonians, but also in what words to express themselves to a foreign people. The fact of their

speaking Chaldee, would astonish the Babylonians, and add weight to the reproof.

There seems to be a peculiar allusion in the word μεταμορφοῦσθε (*be ye transformed*), in Romans xii. 2. The *Metamorphoses* of Ovid had been written within the century, and were, no doubt, at that time a popular work. The idea of transformation was familiar to the minds of *Roman* readers; and it is not unlikely that St. Paul had a reference to that book in view, and used the expression as one into which they would enter very readily.

The Tartars have a custom, of long standing, of making all strangers who visit the horde, pass between two kindled piles, under the idea of purifying him from malign influences. Even ambassadors and potentates are obliged to submit to this process, as well as private individuals. The fact is stated by M. Abel Remusat, in his *Mémoire sur les rélations politiques des rois de France avec les empereurs Mongols*, printed in the *Journal Asiatique*, vol. i. p. 135. The practice probably took its rise from observing that a pestilential atmosphere was purified by fire. It illustrates the superstitious ceremony of *passing through the fire*, of which we read so often in the Old Testament.

The idea of a property-tax appears to have originated with the celebrated *Vauban*. In the list of "Books printed for, and sold by Geo. Strahan, at the Golden Ball in Cornhill," appended to Leslie's "Short and Easie Method with the Jews," 1709, occurs the following announcement. "A Project for a Royal Tythe, or General Tax; which by suppressing all the Ancient Funds for raising the publick Revenues, and for ever abolishing all Exemptions, unequal Assessments, &c. will furnish the Government with a fix'd and certain Revenue, sufficient for all its Exigencies without oppressing the Subject. By the famous Monsieur *Vauban*, Marshal of France, &c."

The following inscription was observed on a sun-dial in Normandy:

Soli Soli Soli.

The meaning probably was this:

To the Only Sun of the Earth.

Is *number* singular or plural? Mr. Short, in his Church History, says, "the number of his (Wiclif's) followwers *were* daily drawing the attention of the Church." Vol. i. p. 90.

Those who object to revelation on the ground of its being above human comprehension in many respects, would probably have treated it no better if the case had been reversed. They would then have objected to its very simplicity, and argued, that what was not above human comprehension, might have been produced by man, and therefore all presumption was against the idea of a supernatural origin.

There is an indistinct expression in Mr. Short's Church History (vol. i. p. 142), which might be taken for a blunder. Speaking of Elizabeth Barton, the pretended prophetess, he says, "She and some of her accomplices were afterwards hanged, and then made a confession of the cheat." By the word *then* he evidently means, *at that time*, but in such a collocation its usual signification is afterwards. Mr. Short is a candid and conscientious writer, but not a perspicuous one.

The nature of the King's supremacy in the Church of England, as claimed by Henry VIII. is best explained in Bishop Tonstal's letter to Pole (Burnet iii. Records, No. 52), "That he pretended not to the cure of souls, but to that authority which, while it vindicated his kingdom from a foreign and usurped power, would compel all persons within his dominions to conform to the laws of God."—See Short's Church History, vol. i. p. 140.

The custom of writing sermons is said to have originated in the reign of Henry VIII. when such of the clergy as were licensed to preach, were so frequently molested on account of their expressions, that they adopted the practice, in order to refute malicious or erroneous accusations.—See ibid. p. 185.

It is not generally known, that a son of the celebrated Scottish reformer, John Knox, was a minister in the Church of England. His name was *Eleazar*. He was ordained one of the preachers of the University of Cam-

bridge, and instituted vicar of Clacton Magna, in Essex.—Life of Knox, by M'Crie, vol. ii. p. 268.

After all that has been said about the evils of lay patronage, there is a sufficient remedy in the hands of the Bishops. No person can be presented to a living, who has not first been ordained *by them;* the lay patron can only choose out of such persons as are already ordained by the Bishops. It rests with them to see that only fit persons are ordained, for then none but fit persons can receive preferment. Nothing is wanting to secure an unexceptionable body of clergy, but the being first assured, that the candidates are perfectly fit in all moral and doctrinal respects. They should be examined, not only as to their knowledge, but as to the line of conduct they mean to pursue in discharge of their office. It would help to train up men for the ministry, if no person was ordained without having first studied the practical details of his calling, under some clergyman, by accompanying him in his parochial walks, &c. Many well-disposed persons are hampered after their ordination, by finding that they have then everything to learn, whereas if this plan were adopted, they would enter upon their office ready prepared for all its avocations, and thoroughly qualified for discharging them. The diaconal year might be devoted to assisting clergymen in the mechanical parts of their duty, which would afford the clergyman himself more time for the intellectual and spiritual ones.

The original name which is Hellenised into *Mithridates*, occurs in the Bible. "*Mithredath*, the treasurer," is mentioned Ezra i. 8. The name signifies *Given of God,*" and answers to the *Dieudonné* of the French, the *Diodati* of the Italians, and the *Diodotus* and *Theodotus* of the Greeks. *Adeodatus* was the Latin name of the son of St. Augustin, as well as of the sixth archbishop of Canterbury.

In the list of the Lexicons to the Greek Testament, prefixed to that of Schleusner, only a single English one is inserted, namely, Leigh's *Critica Sacra*. If this was not the only work of the kind before the appearance of Parkhurst, it certainly was the most complete. The edition particularized is that of 1650, being the third. This work possesses a peculiar convenience, as it is both a Greek and Hebrew Lexicon, within the compass of a single volume; nor is it by any means superseded by later works of the same kind.

As an instance of the difficulty which foreigners find in pronouncing the English language, one has only to observe the seven following words, which are all spelt alike, but which differ widely in their pronunciation:—Through, bough, dough, tough, cough, the surname Gough, and the Irish lough (pronounced loch).

How comes the word *lieutenant* to be pronounced as if the first syllable were spelt *lif?* At all events it is as old as the time of Charles I.; for in Richard Clarke's sermons, 1637, p, 39, we read, "the kings of all lands are his lievetenants," where it is printed with a *v* instead of *u*. Perhaps it arose from using one letter to represent both sounds.

The word *atone*, in the sense of reconcile, occurs in the same work, p. 61:—"God and man, sinne has disjoyned them; but Christ hath attoned them."

A piece of conjectural criticism, which can hardly be excelled for rashness, occurs in Jackson's *Letters on Baptism*, a work of merit in other respects. The author proposes to translate John iv. 2. "Though truly Jesus himself baptized *none except* his disciples." This, he thought, was the true sense of the words, "Though Jesus himself baptized not, but his disciples." To support this translation, he reasons upon the meaning of conjunctions and pronouns; and adds, that several apparently discordant passages "are reconciled by the translation here proposed." Never was a more unfortunate attempt at translation! The original Greek will bear no translation but the received one. That which Mr. Jackson has proposed is not merely inadmissible: it is *impossible*. He does not quote a single version or MS. to justify such a distortion of the Evangelist's meaning. Surely he must have altered the English to what he conceived its sense to be, without consulting the Greek. ANSELM.

POETRY.

ON HEARING THE MESSIAH

LAST PERFORMED IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, SEPT. 18, 1835.

Oh, stay, harmonious and sweet sounds, that die
In the long vaultings of this ancient fane,
Stay! for I may not hear on earth again
Those pious airs—that glorious harmony,
Lifting the soul to brighter orbs on high,
Worlds without sin or sorrow!
Ah! the strain
Has died—e'en the last sounds that, lingeringly,
Hung on the roof ere they expir'd!
And I—
Stand in the world of strife, amidst a throng,
A throng that recks not or of death, or sin!
Oh jarring scenes! to cease, indeed, ere long;
The worm hears not the discord and the din.
But he whose heart thrills to this* angel song,
Feels the pure joys of heav'n on earth begin!

W. L. Bowles, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury.

THE POET.

SUGGESTED BY A PASSAGE IN THE MEMOIRS OF GOETHE.

By the Rev. John Mitford.

Well did the Sage from Wisdom's shrine
Declare what choicest gifts must meet;
Her blessings rare how fortune join
To form the Poet's mind complete.

Ah! where the child of Genius strays,
Breathe gales from soft Ionia's shore;
The genial pulse of Nature plays,
Content *to be*—he asks no more.

And then to meet his eagle eye,
Outspread a land of lustre bright;
Embath'd in Noon's crystalline sky,
Or flush'd with Eve's reflected light.

Ah! rise! ah! young Aurora, rise
To meet the Bard's insatiate gaze;
And pour along the morning skies,
Thy richest sheaf of opal rays.

From yonder green hill's shelving side
He marks the seaward rivers flow;
And opening all its glories wide
The laughing landscape gleams below.

A land of faëry bliss it seems,
Sweet woods, and lakes, and pastures gay;
While, lit by Morning's orient beams,
The aërial mountains trend away.

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* Caradori's "Rejoice greatly," most exquisitely sung.

The vision sinks!—earth, seas are fled,
  Intenser flame his bosom burns;
And o'er the shadows of the dead
  The Poet's eye enraptur'd turns.

He stands upon the Persian's grave;—
  What soul-ennobling thoughts are near;
Wave! child of song and genius, wave
  The flowers to thee and freedom dear.

And see where Phidias' breath has warm'd
  To life the all-but vocal* stone;
And in the depth of ages form'd
  The immortal temple frowns alone.

How bright with Truth's reflected face
  Great Titian's world of lustre† gleams;
How pure in Raphael's virgin grace
  The form of Love celestial beams.

But ah! what sky-born form descends,
  What more than mortal glories shine;
To crown her blessings, Nature sends
  The spell of beauty's smile divine.

Come in thy matchless lustre rare
  Before the bard's enraptured sight;
And wave that rich resplendent hair,
  And bend those eyes of dewy light.

The spell is wove!—the charm complete,
  Now Rapture strikes the awaken'd lyre;
And see, where Love‡ and Music meet
  To feed the Promethean fire.

Thus Nature round her favourite child,
  Assembles all her gifts divine;
And Genius brings his offspring wild
  To watch in Wisdom's deepest shrine.

The Conscience clear,—the Spirits gay;
  By faith, the latest boon is given;
And, lit on earth, the ascending ray
  Points upward to its home in heaven.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

"*I am neither lady, nor pretty, and can go home by myself.*"—Faust.

On Deben's banks our little farm
  Smil'd sweetly from its sylvan nook,
And trees, and blooming orchards kept it warm,
  And we drew water from a silver brook.
    My days were soft and bright as dew,
    A happier little being never knew
    A mother's love—than Margaret Drew.

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* Vide Erinnæ Epigramma IX.
† Il vero Natural di Titiano, v. Son. di Ag. Caracci.
‡ Vide Corinne de Mad. de Staël.

Well could I read, and write, and use
  My shining needle, seldom still;
My mother would not let me lose
  My time in idleness, which leads to ill.
Plain was my dress, and neat, and clean,
  And tidily my clothes I kept;
And ever when I went to bed,
I heard my mother's gentle tread,
  Kissing me e'er I slept.

Along my chamber-sill I set
Pots of sweet flowers, and mignionette,
And mid my combs, and pins, and brushes there,
And little trinkets for my hair,
    I always kept
    Before I slept
The lessons of my book of prayer,
And lessons good my heart receives
From Bernard Barton's golden leaves.

Sometimes by way of company
The good old Vicar came to tea,
Crossing the pleasant meads, and lea,
In his black dress:—and talk'd to me;
And ever though it snow'd, or rain'd,
And my little kid-boots were sadly stain'd;
  I walk'd to the Church over field and stile,
And with my prayer-book in my hand
How often lingering would I stand,
  Reading the grave-stones with a thoughtful smile.
    I gave to all a modest greeting
    Except the folks who came from meeting;
    For my father drank to Church and King,
    And the Meeting-folks love no such thing.

We kept no maid:—and I had much to do;
  A farm-house is a very busy place.
I milk'd, and churn'd, and bak'd, and learn'd to brew;
  And ever with a cheerful heart and face,
Laughing I went about my work, and singing,
And ever from my dear, dear mother bringing
  A duty, or a grace.

Oh! 'twas a happy time indeed
  So much to learn, to love, to do;
I taught my little sisters how to read,
I help'd my father in his need,
  And got our world of business through.
    I kiss'd, I nurs'd, I dress'd, I fed,
    I rock'd the baby in his little bed.

Then my reward at evening came
  A countless, countless throng of blisses;
When at leisure, and at ease,
Sitting on my mother's knees,
With something betwixt smiles and sighs,
She look'd, as 'twere, into my eyes,
  And smother'd all my cheek with kisses.
And ever when I went to rest,
I pray'd upon my mother's breast.

A plain good man my father was,
  A good, God-fearing man was he;
Buying and selling he was just,
At market men would take his trust,
He counted gold to be as dust,
  Compared to honesty.

Our home, our little sylvan home
Was cheerful as a hive of bees,
No gossips, and no scandal came
To set our neighbourhood in flame;
  No idle, sauntering slatterns there;
No old maids with their mouths, like purses,
Squeezing out compliments like curses,
(Like owls, who their flight to smother,
Look one way, and fly another)
  Disturb'd our purer air;
We liv'd in fear of God; and mind
Fill'd with love to human-kind.

The beggar never from our door
  Turn'd without his crust of bread;
  And many were they who were fed
From our little store.
My father said—'that gold to all
Was either honey, or was gall:
Wealth ill to get, or ill to save,
  Of man entrapp'd, consum'd the whole;
It gave the victory to the grave,
  To death the human soul.' J. M.

INSCRIPTION

To the memory of the Rev. Bartholomew Ritson, M.A.*

If Charity, impartial as the sun,
If Goodness, unaffected, ever won
Thy admiration, pause a moment here,
Muse on this humble record, and revere!

Pious and cheerful, you might ever trace
The good man's heart of kindness in his face;
Welcom'd by all, the rich man's pleasing guest,
But most the friend of him the most distress'd;
Faithful and humble, his example prov'd
The truths he publish'd, and the Lord he lov'd.
Where'er he went, such love his worth inspir'd,
E'en they who would not copy, still admir'd;
The good from him receiv'd a holier flame,
The bad stood self-reprov'd—and each became,
(So winning was the garb Religion wore,)
Better and happier than he was before.

  So, where some fresh'ning stream meand'ring strays,
Fertile and gay the scene, its course displays,
And though, at length, it mix with ocean's tide,
And the springs fail, by gracious Heav'n supplied,
Still we can trace the blessings it bestow'd,
And praise the source from whence those blessings flow'd.

Lowestoft. R. P.

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* See Obituary, Gent. Mag. vol. III. p. 665, New Series.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

EMBLEMS, By FRANCIS QUARLES.

"I DO not call ideas those ready-made conversations, that talking matter which the first-comer may make his own, and which is a species of *stucco*, serving only as a covering for folly, or to fill up the cracks of idleness." Such are the words of a modern French writer in the 'Livre de Cent-et-un.' They have a melancholy truth when applied to the contrast of our own existing literature with that of the time of James or Charles the First:—an age abounding in thought, as ours overflows with words:—an age, when the pen moved under the dominion of some lofty and ennobling passion, and men wrote with a fearless hand and a full mind. In a paper like the present, professing only to recall a few passages from the works of a neglected poet, it would be idle to begin upon the characteristics of that glorious epoch. But it is delightful to remember the fervent piety, the devout reverence, the untiring patience inculcated with so much earnestness by many of the most admirable compositions of those days. The tree of poetry struck its deepest roots in holy ground, and spread out its greenest and fairest branches beside the hallowed waters of Sion. Amid the noble band whose voices were lifted up in the hymn of praises, Quarles deserves particular mention. It was the wish of Waller that every effusion of his fancy might be forgotten which did not *drive a moral*. With one or two unimportant exceptions, Quarles is entitled to the high commendation of having rendered his fancy subservient to the cause of piety and virtue. That such an individual should have become the victim of slander and ignorant contempt, furnishes no pleasant recollection to the student of our elder poetry. His genius has recently been made the theme of laudatory criticism; and it may therefore be considered unnecessary now to dwell upon it at any length. In the vigour and healthful tone of his intellect, he certainly yielded to none of his contemporaries. It has been said that he was often ungraceful but never weak. The very robustness of his genius diminished its flexibility, and while it scarcely ever fails to command our respect, it often misses our sympathy. His versification is generally neglected and deficient in melody and sweetness. He seems to have been too intent on the sentiment to regard the tone of voice in which it was uttered. But even in this branch of art, excellence was within his reach. The reader who has been accustomed to consider the heroic metre as almost entirely shaped into beauty by Dryden and Pope, will be astonished to meet, in the neglected poems of Quarles, with specimens of rich and varied harmony, worthy of the happiest efforts of those great adorners of our language. In the harmony and the pause of the following lines, the hand of Pope, or rather Dryden, may be almost traced:

> The way to bliss lies not on beds of down;
> *And he that had no cross, deserves no crown.*
>
> HISTORY OF QUEEN ESTHER.

> Who sends affliction, sends an end: and HE
> *Best knows what 's best for him, what 's best for me.*—IDEM.

The flow of these verses is also natural and easy:

> How precious were those blessed days, wherein
> Souls never startled at the name of Sin!
> When as the voice of Sin had never yet
> A mouth to open, or to claim a debt!
> When as the fruit-increasing earth obey'd
> The will of man without the w-
> Or help of art! when he
> A cursed captive to i-
> Sat singing anther-
> Among his fellov
> The fruitless bra
> And downy thist-
>
> How seeming

The following may be cited as instances of happy and vigorous expression:

Some in the use of beauty place their end;
Some in the enjoyment of a country friend;
Like wasted lamps such hapineases smother;
Age puffeth out the one, and wants the other.

Lives he in weal and full prosperity?
His wisdom tells him that he lives to die.
Is he afflicted? Sharp afflictions give
Him hopes of change, and that he dies to live.—JOB MILITANT.

But woulds't thou conquer, have thy conquest crown'd
By hands of Seraphim; triumph'd with the sound
Of heaven's loud trumpet; warbled by the shrill
Celestial quire; recorded with a quill
Pluck'd from the pinion of an angel's wing;
Confirm'd with joy by heaven's eternal King:—
Conquer thyself! thy rebel thoughts repel!
And chase those false affections that rebel!
Hath heaven despoil'd what his full hand hath given thee?—
Nipp'd thy succeeding blossoms, or bereaven thee
Of thy dear latest hope, thy bosom friend?—
Both sad despair deny these griefs and end.
Make keen thy faith, and with thy force let flee;
If thou not conquer him, he'll conquer thee.
Advance thy shield of Patience to thy head,
And when Grief strikes, 't will strike the striker dead.

The beautiful fancy of recording the good deeds of the Christian with a quill plucked from "an angel's wing," has been introduced by Wordsworth with peculiar propriety into his sonnet on the lines by honest Isaac Walton.

Of the facility with which he argued in verse, these lines afford an example. They have the masculine and sterling sense of Cowper, with a greater force and apparent absence of labour:

O strange Divinity! but sung by rote;
Sweet is the tune, but in a wilder note.
The moral says all wisdom that is given
To hoodwink'd mortals first proceeds from heaven:—
Truth 's error, wisdom but wise insolence,
And light 's but darkness, not derived from thence.
Wisdom 's a strain transcends morality;
No virtue 's absent, wisdom being by.
The masterpiece of knowledge is to know
But what is good, from what is good in show;
And there it rests:—Wisdom proceeds and chooses
The seeming evil, th' apparent good refuses;
Knowledge designs alone; Wisdom applies;
That makes some fools; this maketh none but wise.
The curious hand of Knowledge doth but pick
Bare simples; Wisdom pounds them for the sick.
In my afflictions, Wisdom apprehends
Who is the author, what the cause and ends;
It finds that Patience is my sad relief,
And that the hand that caused, can cure my grief.
To rest contented here, is but to bring
Clouds without rain, and heat without a Spring.
What hope arises hence?—the devils do
The very same; they know and tremble too.—JOB MILITANT.

Again, speaking of the various reputed abodes of happiness,—

Where lies she then? or lies she any where?—
Honours are bought and sold—she rests not there;
Much less in pleasure hath she her abiding;
For they are shared to beasts, and ever sliding;

Nor yet in virtue—virtue 's often poor,
And crush'd with fortune, begs from door to door;
Nor is she sainted in the shrine of wealth;
That makes men slaves, is unsecured from stealth.
Conclude we then felicity consists
Not in exterior fortunes; but her lists
Are boundless, and her large extension
Outruns the pace of human apprehension;
Fortunes are seldom measured by desert,
The fairest face hath oft the fouler heart:
Sacred Felicity doth ne'er extend
Beyond itself; in it all wishes end.
The swelling of an outward fortune can
Create a prosperous, not a happy man;
A peaceful conscience is the true content,
And wealth is but her golden ornament.—JOB MILITANT.

In like manner Withers, in that fine animated poem accompanying the portrait prefixed to his Emblems, satirises the prostituted talents of the painters, who can

——— give him by their art,
The fairest face, that has the falsest heart?

His occasional solemnity and dignity of sentiment are often deeply impressive. Here is a thought on Death, with something of extravagance and grotesque painting, but boldly and strikingly wrought out. He seems to have written it under the shadow of his mighty theme:

Methinks I see the nimble aged Sire
Pass swiftly by with feet unapt to tire;
Upon his head an hour-glass he wears,
And in his wrinkled hand a scythe he bears;—
Both instruments to take the lives from men;
One shows with what, the other showeth when.
Methinks I hear the doleful passing bell,
Setting an onset on his louder knell;
This moody music of impartial Death,
Who dances after, dances out of breath.
Methinks I see my dearest friends lament
With sighs, and tears, and woful discontent!—
My tender wife and children standing by,
Dewing the death-bed whereupon I lie!
Methinks I hear a voice in secret say—
Thy glass is run, and thou must die to-day!

The 'wrinkled hand' of Death, the 'passing bell,' the warning 'voice' heard 'in secret' by the devoted man, are beautiful and interesting features of the picture.

The pervading characteristic of the poetry of Quarles, is strong sense expressed in language often very homely, but always forcible and idiomatic. Of the picturesque, or the simply beautiful, few gleams are to be traced; yet they are not altogether wanting. Mr. Headly, on a madrigal of Drummond, quotes a passage from the Argalus and Parthenia, which he regards as approaching nearer to the manner of Milton than anything he ever met with in his poetical reading. He refers particularly to the line in which the great Poet represents Death as 'grinning horribly a ghastly smile!'

The Goddess of Night is *thus* portrayed by Quarles:—

Her body was confined
Within a coal black mantle, thorough lined
With sable furs; her tresses were of hue
Like [illegible] which a pearly dew
[illegible] her face and shroud
[illegible] th a cloud
[illegible] she wore

With fogs and rory mist; her hand did bear
A sceptre and a sable hemisphere.
She sternly shook her dewy locks, and brake
A melancholy smile.—B. III.

His similes are often tender and pleasing. The following is besides ingenious, and affords an instance of observation of domestic life, not common in the poets of his age:—

Ev'n as a hen, whose tender brood forsakes
The downy closet of her wings, and takes
Each its affected way, marks how they feed,
This on that crumb, and that on t' other seed,
Moves as they move, and stays when e'er they stay,
And seems delighted in their infant play;
Yet fearing danger, with a busy eye
Looks here and there, if aught she can espy,
Which unawares might snatch a booty from her,
Eyes all that pass, and watches every comer,—
Even so the affection.

The apostrophe to Chastity has the delicacy and fancy of Crashaw—the brightest of all the minor poets of that fruitful period. The touches are given by a most gentle pencil:—

O Chastity! the flower of the soul,
How is thy perfect fairness turned to foul!
How are thy blossoms blasted all to dust,
By sudden lightning of untamed lust!
How hast thou thus defil'd thy ivory feet!
Thy sweetness that was once, now far from sweet.
Where are thy maiden smiles, thy blushing cheek?
Thy lamb-like countenance so fair, so meek?
Where is that spotless flower, that while ere
Within thy lily bosom thou didst wear?—
Hast wanton Cupid snatch'd it? hath his dart
Sent courtly tokens to thy simple heart?
Where dost thou bide? The country half disclaims thee!
The city wonders when a body names thee:
Or have the rural woods engross'd thee there,
And thus forestall'd our empty markets here?—
Sure thou art not, or kept where no man shows thee,
Or changed so much, scarce man or woman knows thee!

HISTORY OF QUEEN ESTHER.

But the few remarks we have ventured to offer upon Quarles, would be incomplete without a specimen of his ordinary manner, which was a curious compound of serious humour and devout exhortation:—

FRAUS MUNDI.

What is the world? a great exchange of ware,
Wherein all sorts and sexes cheapening are;
The Flesh, the Devil sit and cry—*What lack ye?*
When most they fawn, they most intend to rack ye.
The wares are cups of joy and beds of pleasure,
There's goodly choice, down weight, and flowing measure;
A soul 's the price but they give time to pay—
Upon the death-bed, on the dying day.
Hard is the bargain, and unjust the measure,
When as the price, so much outlasts the pleasure.
The joys that are on earth are counterfeits;
If ought be true, 'tis this—*Th' are true deceits.*
They flatter, fawn, and (like the crocodile)
Kill where they laugh, and murder where they smile!
They daily dip within thy dish, and cry,
Who hath betraid thee? Master, *Is it I?*

PENTELOGIA.

Perhaps no man but Quarles would ever have attained to the ingenious eccentricity of the last couplet.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Pilgrimage to the Holy Land. By Alphonse de la Martine. 3 *vols.* (*Translated.*)

THE name of La Martine has been long associated with some of the most beautiful poetry which his country has ever produced; it is now also to be joined to a very delightful work, a work written with feeling and with taste, with sound and select observation, enriched with judicious reflections, and adorned and embellished with the beauty of a poetic imagination. M. la Martine possesses all a poet's love of nature; has all a poet's discriminating eye, and all his sympathetic ardour. We have had many very accomplished travellers who have traversed the very same scenes, participated in the same feelings, described the same people, enjoyed the same recollections; but they have not had M. la Martine's sensibility, nor his taste in selecting, nor his picturesque glow in description, nor his elegance of composition; neither the warmth of his genius, nor the impressive power of his language. Some of the descriptions in 'Corinne' approach more closely to his, than any others we remember; the same fervour of feeling, the same skill in selecting and grouping, the same boldness in projecting the essential parts at once to the mind; the same fertility in discovering analogies, and the same *depth* in sounding the emotions of the mind; the same happiness in catching the *reflex* lights that are thrown from the material, on the mirror of the mental powers. M. la Martine indeed will claim a distinction for the future, as a traveller as well as a poet. His work bears the stamp of genius, and is one that no future pilgrimages in the same country can throw into the shade: for the eye of the traveller to see correctly, his heart must feel strongly; the vivid description must come from the overflowing mind. M. la Martine asserts that he travels 'as a poet and philosopher.'

"Neither science, nor history, nor geography, nor a representation of the customs of the countries will be found in my travels. The public was not in my thoughts when I wrote them. And how did I write them? Sometimes during the repose of noon, under the shade of a palm-tree, or of the ruins of a monument in the Desart; oftener at night, by the light of a resin torch, under our tent, beaten by the wind and rain. One day in the cell of a Maronite convent of Lebanon; another, rocked in an Arab bark, or on the deck of a brig, amidst the cries of the sailors, the neighings of the horses, and the interruptions and disturbances of every kind which are incident to a journey by land or sea. Sometimes I have passed a week without writing; sometimes the loose pages of my album have been torn by the jackals, or steeped in the sand."

"I was born," he says, "a poet, that is, with more or less intelligence of that beautiful language in which God speaks to all men, but to some more clearly than to others, through the medium of his works. When young, I have heard this *logos* of nature, this word formed of images and not of sounds, in the mountains, in the forests, in the lakes, on the borders of the abysses, and the torrents of my country and of the Alps. I had even translated into written language some of the accents which had moved me, and which in their turn moved other souls; but these accents no longer sufficed me. I had exhausted the small portion of divine words which the land of Europe furnished to man; I thirsted to hear on other shores accents more sonorous and more brilliant. My imagination was enamoured of the sea, the deserts, the mountains, the manners and traces of the Deity in the East. All my life, the East had been the waking dream of my darksome days, in the autumnal and winter fogs of my natal valley. My body, like my soul, is the child of the sun. It requires light, it requires that ray of life which the splendid orb darts, not from the shattered bosom of our western clouds, but from the depth of that sky of purple which resembles the mouth of a furnace; those rays which are not merely a glimmer, but which descend burning hot, which in falling calcine the white rocks and sparkling pinnacles of the mountains, and which tinge the ocean with scarlet, as if a fire were kindled in its waves. I felt a strong wish to handle a little of the [illegible] was the land of [illegible] of prodigies; to [illegible] evangelical se[illegible]

sented the great drama of divine wisdom struggling with error and human perversity, where moral truth suffered martyrdom, to fertilize with its blood a more perfect civilization," &c.

M. la Martine finds in Greece nothing but the skeleton of the perished form; the ruins of her ancient glory. In his eye, she has lost all her vitality, all her power of resuscitation; she has past away from among the nations. Even nature, he thinks, participates in her decline. The earth is barren and desolate; her streams no more warble through their poetic channels; her skies are gloomy as those of Savoy or Auvergne. Accordingly, he hastens on to Asia: where all his religious fervour, his poetical enthusiasm, and his admiration of nature has room to expand. His description of his house at Beirout, with the account of the natives and the scenery, is told with taste and spirit. His visit to Lady H. Stanhope is not less amusing; and we think he treated her ladyship's eccentricities and astrological prophecies as tenderly, and politely, as well to support the *galante* character of his countrymen. Poor Lady Hester! she only fled from the follies of Europe, to plunge into the superstitions of Asia; and she appears to have disclosed her *esoteric* doctrines more fully to the French poet than to any other worshipper. But we cannot linger in the valleys of Lebanon, even to see the beautiful mare that is destined by her Ladyship for the coming Messiah. We must give an extract from M. la Martine's description of the awful scenery on his return on the high mountains that separate Dgioun from Deir-el-Kammar, because it is here that the spirit of the poet and the philosopher is more fully poured out.

"On our right and left arose, like two perpendicular ramparts, to the height of three or four hundred feet, two chains of mountains, appearing to have been recently torn asunder by a blow from the world's creator; or perhaps by the earthquake which shook Lebanon to its very foundations, when the Son of Man, resigning his soul to God, heaved that last sigh which dispelled the spirit of error, oppression, and falsehood, and breathed truth, liberty, and life over a renovated world. Gigantic blocks, detached from both sides of the mountains, and scattered like pebbles cast into a brook by children, formed the frightful, deep, and rugged bed of this dried-up torrent. * * Not a blade of grass, a stem, or creeping plant, either in the torrent, or on the rugged and hard slopes on both sides of the abyss. It was an ocean of stones, a cataract of rocks, which from their diversity of shape, the strange variety of their reclined and falling positions, the play of shade and light on their sides and surface, appeared in a state of liquid motion. If Dante had designed a picture in one of the Circles of this hill, the hill of stones, of aridity, of ruins, of Nature's fall, of the world's degradation, of ages in their decay, this is the scene he would have taken for his model. The view is such a one as we may expect to behold in the world's last agony, when fire shall have consumed every thing, when the bowels of the earth shall be laid bare, and be no more than a mutilated block of calcined stones beneath the footsteps of the fearful Judge descending from heaven to visit it. We followed for two hours this valley of lamentations, without any other variation to the scene than the repeated windings of the torrent itself between the mountains, and the more or less frightful grouping of the rocks in this foaming bed of stones. This valley will ever be indelibly impressed on my imagination. This must have been the primitive land of all the land of tragic poetry, and of human wailings. The pathetic and lofty language of the Prophecies is felt here in all its wild, pathetic, and lofty nature: every image of Scripture poetry is engraven in large letters on the furrowed face of Lebanon, and of its gilded tops, its *streaming*, or its silent and dread valleys. The divine spirit, the superhuman inspirations which are breathed upon the souls and harps of a poetical people, to whom God spoke by symbols and images, made thus a more vivid impression upon the minds of the sacred Bards from their earliest infancy, and fed them with a stronger nourishment, than that which is administered to us old and pallid inheritors of the ancient harp, who are exclusively attracted by the aspect of a graceful, gentle, and cultivated nature, a nature as civilized and faded as ourselves.'

We would follow up this brilliant passage by many others written with the eloquence of a poet, the taste of a scholar, and the fervour of a religionist; but our limits warn us to contract our design; and rather to advise M. la Martine's book to be read, not in our detached fragments, but in his glowing and continuous narrative. Every where the reader will discover marks of a supe-

rior intellect, of a sound discriminating judgment, and of a pure benevolent and devout spirit. His pictures of Asia are most vividly designed, and finely grouped: his reminiscences of Europe have something better than the statesman's knowledge. The poet prevails throughout; but then it is the *poet* in the highest meaning of the term, and it is his poetic genius that flings such a magic light over his picturesque descriptions at one time, and at another gives him his elevated and abstracted position, as he surveys from its commanding heights the actions and fortunes of mankind. The poetry of M. la Martine is truly, what poetry always aspires to be—the highest philosophy.

As in an extended landscape there are a thousand beautiful component parts, so in M. la Martine's work we could point out innumerable descriptions of exquisite elegance and beauty; and our only difficulty is the restraint to which we subject ourselves, lest we should transfer half his volume to our pages. His account of the Emir Beschir, the Emir of the Druses on Lebanon, is highly interesting; and the narrative is, from the personal sketches highly picturesque. The view from the desart of Lebanon—the visit to Balbec—the first glimpse of the enchanted city of Damascus,—all this is told with a painter's graphic skill, with a poet's noble eloquence. We would describe M. la Martine's view of the land of Canaan, had we room in our pages; but we advise our *male* readers not to pass it over lightly; and for our *female*, we should recommend them, in their intervals from party, politics, and scandal; from Almack's and the Opera in winter; from Brighton and Paris in the summer; from Court-journals and Tract Societies; in short, from all the fearful and formidable apparatus of an European lady's life, and the various stimuli which are necessary to keep her alive and in good temper—to listen to the simple history of her Asiatic sisters:—

'To live for one single man, and with one single thought, in the interior of their apartments; to pass the day on a divan, plaiting their hair, and disposing the numerous jewels they wear with grace and elegance; to breathe the cool air of the mountains, or the sea, from off a terrace, or through the openings of a trellised window; to walk awhile under the orange trees and pomegranates of a little garden; to ruminate on the basin of a marble fount, which the falling water animates with its murmur; to take care of the domestic affairs—to make the bread, the sherbet, and the sweetmeats with their own hands; to go once a week to the public bath, in company with all the young damsels in the town; and to sing some stanzas of the Arabian poets, and accompany their voices with a guitar: this comprises the whole life of the eastern women. Society does not exist for them; therefore they have none of those false feelings which self-love creates in society. When young and handsome they are wholly engrossed by love, and afterwards devote themselves to their children and their domestic duties. This state of civilization—is it equal to any other?'

Our last quotation shall be from M. la Martine's description of Jerusalem:—

'Not a breath of wind murmurs amongst the battlements, or stirs the dry leaves of the olive trees; not a bird sings; no cricket chirps in the furrow without herbage; a complete, eternal silence reigns in the town, in the highways, in the country. Such was Jerusalem during the days we passed under its walls. I heard nothing there but the neighing of my horses, who fretted in the sun around our camp, and who pawed the ground into dust; and from hour to hour the melancholy song of the *muezlin*, crying the hour from the tops of the minarets, or the cadences of lamentation of the Turkish mourners who accompanied, in long files, the bodies of the dead to the different cemeteries which surround the walls. Jerusalem, where one would visit one only sepulchre, is itself the tomb of a whole people; but a tomb without cypresses, without inscriptions, without monuments, whose stones have been broken up, and whose ashes seem to have covered the earth around it with mourning, with silence, with sterility. On quitting it, we often looked back from the top of each hill from which we could still perceive it, and at length saw, for the last time, the crown of olive trees which surmounts the mountain of the same name, and which long continuing to shut in the horizon, when the city was lost to the view, at last sinks itself in the heavens, and disappears like those garlands of pale flowers that one throws into the sepulchre. * * At my feet the Valley of Jehoshaphat extended itself like a vast sepulchre. The dried-up bed of the brook Cedron ploughed it with a whitened

furrow strewed with pebbles, and the sides of the two hills which bordered it, were white with tombs and sculptured turbans, the common symbol of the Osmanlis. A little to the right the Mount of Olives diminished, and permitted the horizon (between the linked chains of the volcanic cones and naked mountains of Jericho and St. Saba) to stretch and prolong itself, like an avenue of light, between the peaks of the uneven cypresses. The image of itself fell there, reflected by the silvery surface of the Dead Sea, which shone like molten lead at the foot of the steeps of these mountains; and behind, the blue chain of the hills of Arabia Petrea bounded the prospect. But bounded is not the word, for these mountains appeared transparent like crystal, and we saw, or thought we saw, beyond them a vague and indefinite horizon extend itself again, and float in the ambient vapours of an atmosphere dyed with amber and purple.'

We must break off. We have given our opinion of the high merits of this work. It is not the production of a man of science, nor has M. la Martine pretensions to be ranked as a profound scholar and antiquary; but it is the work of a man of genius, of reflection, and of good feelings and sound principles. Perhaps in some cases the colouring may be a little overcharged—there may be a little of the *beau ideal* in the landscape; but there is nothing false, nothing factitious. M. la Martine writes from his eye and from his heart. He has all the force, vivacity, and picturesqueness of Chateaubriand, with infinitely more temperance, suavity, and fidelity.

Gleanings in Natural History. By Edward Jesse, *Esq. Vol. III.* 1835.

WE are sorry to find Mr. Jesse declaring that we are to expect no more volumes of Natural History from him: nor can we discover the reason of so unwelcome an assertion. Nature will supply him with new facts as long as he will record them; and it would be but a weakly ambition which should be content with *three* books, when his illustrious predecessor, the Roman Naturalist, hardly crowded his copious investigations into thirty-seven. So, notwithstanding what Mr. Jesse may say at present, we verily believe that there are thirty-four volumes still in embryo; and one every year will bring their accomplished author to that age when he may be allowed to repose with dignity after his labours. 'Claudite jam rivos, pueri'—he may lay aside his rod, and line, and quill, but at present we really cannot spare him from the field of Natural History: he has written too well to be permitted to be silent: nor could his place be easily supplied. His literary shots have taken effect; with his anecdotes of fish and birds, he may be said to have *hit the public between wind and water.*

There is very little room for criticism in this volume: the facts are collected with much discrimination, and told in a style pleasing, familiar, and correct. Mr. Jesse has attended much to the actions and habits of animals, with a view to study the *faculty* by which they are guided: and he has collected in this, as in the other volumes, a rich mass of valuable materials, such as are not to be acquired without much observation, very extensive inquiry, and patient and minute investigation. Perhaps a very few of the examples may exceed all that even could be conceded to the animal intellect; but, after all, we know so little of animals, we attend so little to them, we trouble ourselves so little about them, that our acquaintance with them is far too slight to allow us with *confidence* to object to assertions that might startle us at first. The story of the *turtle* (p. 77) is a very extraordinary one, but with great propriety recorded; for, although all *probability* is against it, the animal not being migratory in its habits, and living in a temperature so different from our's, the distance so remote from its native shores, and the island to which it is said to have returned being but a speck in the ocean, yet it may be true, and though of not much importance as an insulated fact, should it be supported by one similar to it, our knowledge of the powers and habits of the turtle will be increased, and perhaps our arguments, from analogy, relating to other animals strengthened and confirmed. After all that we may allow to the most powerful, stimulating *intuitive* energy, given by nature for the support of life, and the preservation of the species,—and after superadding to that, an intellectual faculty similar to what is possessed by man, with its tenacious memory and habits of association,—even then

we must be at a loss to account for the extraordinary manner in which animals, appearing able to dispense with the ordinary methods of knowledge — without experience, without any guide apparently, either from the outer senses, or any well-grounded conclusions formed by the judgment—are able to overcome obstacles and effect purposes which would be difficult, even were circumstances far more favourable, and the ordinary channels of information open to them: in short, they perform actions which no *reason*, that we know of, could accomplish, nor any *instinct*, however powerful, enable them to effect. What could conduct the Ass from a distant part of Spain, to the gates of his old quarters in Gibraltar? Neither sight, smell, nor the power of the ear, nor memory—for how could they direct him through remote districts, never travelled before. These facts appear as remote from the operations of *reason* as of *instinct;* and beyond the limits of both. Such are some of the instances mentioned by Mr. Jesse in this, as in his previous volumes. We knew an instance of a young cat, whose master had given it away, being confined in a basket, put into the seat of a chaise, driven *at night* a distance of 12 or 14 miles, to its new habitation; yet in less than two days it was seen, wet, famished and weary, calling at the door of its former habitation for entrance. Such instances have been at different times recorded, and of their truth there exists no doubt; but surely we are totally unable to solve the difficulty? One would think that neither its *intellect* nor its *instinct* could inform the animal in what direction it had been carried, or to what distance. Besides, the power this animal possessed, is clearly beyond the *average* limit of animal sagacity. Every huntsman knows with accuracy how soon a *fox* has lost himself, and has got into a new country, by the vacillation of his movements and the unsteadiness of his course. Beyond a certain point even his vulpine astuteness seems to fail. A hare and a rabbit become stupid in a tract they do not know. Yet this unknown mysterious power in the cat, is hardly greater, though less familiar, than that of the *pigeon*, turning his wings with certainty through tracts of untravelled space, through cloudy skies, and against adverse winds, to the very spot from which it had been taken. We do not mention the swallow and the migratory animals, because we are considering the *still more* extraordinary cases of journeys performed under greater disadvantages. Mr. Coleridge says, 'the seat of instinct is irritability;' by which we suppose he means a most fine, delicate, tremulously-susceptible sensorium,—a highly-refined nervous system, like a new unknown sense, — which gives warning what it wants, and keeps urging till those wants are satisfied in the proper direction. Now we know nothing or litle about this *instinct*: we do not even pretend to give it a name: we speak of it negatively, as something *not acquired*; but we have no microscope which can detect the marvellous delicacy of the organization from which it springs: perhaps we do not know even the subtle, invisible, atmospheric agents by which it is guided. Pope says,

> The spider's touch how exquisitely fine,
> Feels at each thread and lives along the line.

How far are we from comprehending the faculties with which these incredible, or all but incredible works are done by the lower and humble creatures—the little unheeded pensioners on Nature's common bounty! What an apparatus of sensitive, minute nerves must there be in the nose of the pointer and the hound, and in the bill of the duck, and above all in the wing of the bat—like a sense other than our own. How many times, (is it not more than a hundred?) that naturalists have counted the vibrations of a gnat's wing, in a moment of time? The eagle,* when at such a height as to appear only a speck in the air, can discern the smallest bird upon the ground,

* A gentleman described to us the highly interesting manner in which the chase of the hare, by a couple of eagles, is conducted, as seen in the wild western mountains of Ireland. One bird soars high aloft, and majestically watches the chase. The other pursues the animal closely, and follows its doubles with tremendous activity; but if the hare escapes for a while, by gaining the covert of a bush; the *superior* bird then descends, takes place of the other, who mounts aloft, and so the chace is continued.

and descend on it with fatal and unerring accuracy. Let these facts be kept in mind, when we are inclined to listen with incredulity to such narratives as Mr. Jesse and other naturalists have produced, with strong testimony of their authenticity.

The story of the old blind rat and the stick (p. 208) may perhaps be disbelieved; but then equally so may many well-authenticated instances of *dogs* defending, assisting each other, and displaying a long complicated system of design to effect their purposes: being indeed *most cunning dogs!* In a book we have been just reading, we have an instance of a horse, the favourite charger of an Arab chief, seeing his master wounded and likely to be taken, lifting him up by his teeth fastened to his belt, and carrying him out of the field of battle, and depositing him at his own door. Now this story has led us to the very animal (the horse) to which we were going to direct Mr. Jesse's attention. In Europe the sagacious powers of this noble animal are most imperfectly developed: in fact, notwithstanding his outward beauty and his pampered form, he exists here in a state of utter degradation; for he is generally under the power and in the company of beings of the very lowest grade—ignorant, brutal, capricious and cruel,—coachmen, cabmen, grooms, carmen, horse-jockeys, post-boys, butchers, and black legs; many of them without sense, temper, or feeling,—fellows, in the scale of creation, infinitely below the generous creatures they torment. In such society, unfortunately their only one, these noble Houhnyms exist in our country. Some are well fed it is true, and duly exercised,—and happy their fate:—the rest are abused with a cruelty that has become proverbial—"England is the hell of horses." Now what knowledge can a horse acquire under such treatment? how is he to display, to exercise, to increase the powers bestowed on him by nature? from whom is he to learn? Being gregarious by nature, he is here secluded from his own species; from his master he is separated, except for a short time, and who attends only to his animal propensities; when not employed about a heavy cumbersome machine—"dragging his dull companion to and fro"—he is shut up in the walls of a stable. But this beautiful creature, we repeat, is existing all this time in a degraded state, or, as the newspapers call it, in a *false position*. Who does not know how soon the horse will meet every advance of kindness and attention you make to him? How grateful he will be, how studious of your will; how anxious to understand you; how happy to please and satisfy you? We have possessed two horses, at different times, who with only the treatment which they would experience from a master fond of the animals under his protection, would follow us with the attention of dogs: sometimes stopping to graze on the banks of the road till we had advanced many hundred yards, and then of their own accord, and apparently with delight, canter forward and rejoin us. In fact, they were gentle, intelligent, and pleasing companions, and this was produced rather by total abstinence from harsh treatment, than from any positive solicitation or great attention on our parts. Then consider, what obedient, sagacious, extraordinary animals watch every will, and perform every action that *Mr. Ducrow* desires.* All horses look to their masters, either in love or fear; they are attached to him or afraid of him. But in European countries they

* We saw repeatedly with admiration that fine exhibition of spirit and intelligence in the horse which Mr. Ducrow rode in St. George and the Dragon. His manner of fighting the dragon, by rising up and *darting out* his fore legs, astonished us; nor could we conceive how he could acquire an action not natural to him, and therefore beyond his comprehension. We presume that it must have been taught him in the following manner:—His head confined by ropes between two strong posts, as in the pictures of the manege, a side rail running the length of his body, the dragon was then advanced towards him; the affrighted horse being unable to escape, or by turning to use his heels, he could only in his terror rise up and defend himself by his fore legs: and Mr. Ducrow's master-hand in the exhibition, had the same effect as the ropes in preventing his escape. This is our solution of the means by which that wonderful feat was acquired.

do *not know enough* of them; they are his servants, his slaves, not his companions. Consequently their lives are too short, and their treatment, if not too severe, yet too indifferent to enable them to profit much. It is not so in the East—the horse's paradise.* It is in the depth of the burning Desart, among the tents of the Bedouin Arabs, among the Sheiks of Syria, under the glowing sun and hot sands in which alone it can live, that we are to look for that noble creature whose neck is 'clothed with thunder;' and who cries ha! ha! more distinctly, and with more propriety, than its ruffian and brutal tyrants in our country could believe. We will make an extract from the work which we have just reviewed, of M. la Martine, which will speak with more authentic language than we can use.

"We Europeans have no idea of the extent of intelligence and attachment to which the habit of living with the family, of being caressed by the children, fed by the women, and encouraged or reprimanded by the voice of the master, can raise the natural instinct of the Arabian horse. The race is of itself more sagacious and more tameable than that of our climates, and this is the same with other animals in Arabia. Nature itself has enclosed them with a higher degree of instinct and a closer fraternity with man than in our countries. They seem to retain some remembrance of Eden, where they voluntarily submitted themselves to the dominion of man, the king of nature. I have often in Syria seen birds caught in the morning by the children, and perfectly tame by evening, having need neither of cage nor string to retain them with the family that had adopted them, but fluttering freely among the oranges and mulberry trees of the garden; coming when called, and perching of their own accord on the children's fingers or the heads of the young girls. The horse I had bought of the scheik of Jericho, and which I rode, knew me as his master in a few days. He would no longer suffer another to mount him, but would break through *the whole caravan to come at my call*, though my voice and language were foreign to him. Gentle and kind to me, and soon accustomed to the attention of my Arabs, he marched peacefully and quietly in his place in the caravan, so long as he saw only Turks, or Syrians, or Arabs dressed like Turks; but when, even a year after, he *saw a Bedouin mounted on a horse of the Desart, he became in an instant another animal. His eyes flashed fire, his neck grew inflated, his tail lashed like whips upon his flanks, he reared on his hind legs, and marched in this way for some minutes under the weight of the saddle and his rider. He did not neigh, but uttered a warlike cry like that of a brazen trumpet; a cry that frightened all the other horses*, and caused them to arrest their steps, and dress up their ears to listen to him."

Again, he says,

"The master's horse is always close to

* 'The Arab loves his horse as he loves his wife.' We will repeat a short story in evidence of his respect:—"Giabal possessed a very excellent mare. Hassad Pacha, vizier of Damascus, endeavoured to obtain it, but in vain. He employed threats, but with no success. At length, another Bedouin, Giafar, came to the pacha, and asked him, what he would give him if he brought Giabal's mare. 'I will fill thy barley sack with gold.' Giabal fastened his mare at night by the foot with an iron ring, the chain of which passed into his tent, being held by a picket fixed in the ground under the very felt which served him and his wife as a bed. At midnight Giafar crept into the tent on all fours, and insinuating himself between Giabal and his wife, gently first pushes one, then the other. The husband thought his wife was pushing, the wife thought the same of her husband; and each made more room. Giafar then, with a knife, made a slit in the felt, took out the picket, untied the mare, mounted her, and grasping Giabal's lance, pricks him lightly with it, crying out—'It is I, Giafar, who have taken thy noble mare; awake, Giabal!' and off he goes. Giabal darted from his tent, called his friends, mounted his brother's mare and pursues. Giabal's brother's mare was of the same blood, though not so good. Outstripping all the other horsemen, he was on the point of overtaking Giafar, when he cried out—'Pinch her right ear, and give her the stirrup.' Giafar did so, and flew like lightning, soon out of reach. The Bedouins reproached Giabal as being himself the cause of the loss of his mare. '*I would rather* (he said) *lose her than lower her reputation. Would you have it said in the tribe of Would Ali, that any other mare outrun mine. I have the satisfaction of knowing that no other could overtake her—no, none!*'"—It must be known to *English horsemen*, that every Bedouin accustoms his horse to some sign, when it is to put out all its speed. This sign is a secret, and only used on the greatest emergencies.

his house, covered with his splendid trappings, and ready to be mounted. He forms a part of the family, and seems to take an interest in all that is done, and all that is said around him. His physiognomy grows animated like a human countenance. When a stranger appears and speaks to him, he dresses up his ears, raises his lips, extends his nostrils, bends his head to the wind, and snuffs at the unknown who flatters him. His soft but deep and pensive eyes sparkle like fire under his long and handsome tuft of mane on his forehead."

We are afraid that we have been too long on this subject; and that we shall be reckoned as one who—"Nunc athlatarum studiis, nunc arsit equorum." But as we conclude, we again advise Mr. Jesse to follow up his interesting pursuits and his investigations of nature with unimpaired activity. As he appears particularly interested on the subject of *instinct*, we beg to refer him to a few observations we lately made in our review of Kirby (see p. 232); in which we advanced a position that we believe to be correct;—that it is impossible with any accuracy to distinguish the *limits* of the *instinctive* power and the *intellectual*. And further we observed, that the greatest instinctive sagacity was often accompanied with a low scale of intellectual advancement, exemplified in the *fox*; and, vice versa, a most extraordinary development of *mind* takes place in the elephant when domesticated, who in his wild state is not distinguished by superior powers. If Mr. Jesse will direct his attention to such points as these, his rich collection of facts will soon acquire a double value, and form the solid basis of a philosophical inquiry.

We have expatiated so much on one point, that we find it impossible to do Mr. Jesse justice by extending our remarks through the remainder of his interesting volume. But casually turning over p. 198, we find him expressing his astonishment at persons pertinaciously asserting that swallows pass the winter at the bottom of some deep lake or river. Now we agree with Mr. Jesse in his admiration of such a credulity: yet Dr. Bowring, in his 'Minor Morals,' vol. ii. p. 67, asserts that Linnæus and Cuvier, great authorities, are both in favour of the opinion that swallows become dormant in stagnant waters. We are not learned enough to know if this assertion be correct. We should think not; for we do not see why a drowned swallow should revive more than a drowned man. In torpid animals (the dormouse, &c.) a *very slow circulation* is going on. How could that take place in the subaqueous hybernaculum? What is to revive them? Not the temperature of water in March. How are they to breathe when reviving?—Nugæ! We will ask one question. Every bird that we know *moults* once a year. The swallow does not *moult* when in England from April to October. Consequently, it must be in such a situation (i. e. not torpid and submerged) as to enable it to *moult* during its absence. The incredulity of persons on this subject is to us marvellous; we think every step of the argument is distinctly proved. The distance is within perhaps 24 hours' flight: the birds have been seen on their passage. Other birds from the same country are known to migrate here, as the quail and nightingale—birds of far less power of wing. Birds from the north of Europe migrate south, according to the seasons. The regular migration of birds, including swallows, to and fro, from Africa to Greece is well known. Migrations to an immense extent, of various species of birds, take place in America. These are facts. To this we add a corollary, induced by the probable cause of the sceptical opinions on this subject. *All* migratory birds do not return,—some are delayed by accidents, injuries, weakness, late birth, sudden change of season, &c.; of those that remain, some survive, some perish. The *winter* bird of passage, as the woodcock, if it remains here in the summer, can live and breed; but the *summer* bird of passage, as the swallow, if it remains here the winter, must die. The few very late swallows occasionally seen in November or so, and excited by an unseasonably hot day to appear, have remained, hidden themselves, fluttered out for a few hours, and subsequently perished. Those that are seen in March for a day or so, and then, on the setting in of bad weather, have disappeared, have either returned or concealed themselves. Mr. Jesse has said nothing of the *praticole*, or Aus-

trian swallow, occasionally seen here. But we must take wing and disappear, for we have occasion to *moult our plume.*

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1. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, Aug.* 1834. *By* George Henry Law, *Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.* 4*to.*
2. *Charge delivered at the Triennial Visitation of John Lord Bishop of Lincoln.* 1834. 8*vo.*
3. *Sermon preached at the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. By the Very Rev.* John Merewether, *D.D. Dean of Hereford.*

IT is, we own, with feelings of melancholy and depression that in these latter days we have perused some of the Charges addressed by the venerable Bishops of our Church to the provincial clergy: and we cannot help comparing them to those which in happier and brighter days issued from the same respected authority. We are quite aware of the unpropitious state of all ecclesiastical matters at the present moment; of the vigilant animosity of its enemies, and the timidity and coldness of its friends. We know that it is the duty of the Bishops and the Clergy to keep 'their loins girded,' and themselves in readiness. But, speaking with all due deference to the experience and wisdom of the venerable Fathers of the Bench, we express our doubts whether it is necessary for them to dwell so constantly or so exclusively on matters of Church discipline, on the government of the clergy, or the temporalities connected with the form of the Establishment; and whether, in many cases of late, the episcopal Charges, which we consider ought to be consecrated to the highest and most spiritual objects, have not been permitted to occupy that *lower* ground, which the Archdeacons used to consider as their peculiar province. To the Bishops their Clergy look up as to persons elevated to their high and august situation by their superior learning and sanctity: they consider them as persons whom they are directed to consult on the difficulties which meet them in their spiritual vocation: on the growth and form of prevailing heresies—on dark and disputed points in theology—on the nature of the various attacks made by invidious and infidel writers on the Christian belief; to them they look as their high spiritual guides; to be furnished by them with knowledge, and directed by them in difficult questions to the soundest and safest channels of inquiry. We consider such to be the main purpose and life of the Charges delivered, as occasion offers or urgency compels, by the Bishops. Of this nature are most of those that we have read of that profound theologian and great general scholar, Bishop Horsley; and such we trust to see revived in our times by his successors; and that nothing but the dangers with which the Establishment has been threatened, has of late confined them to subjects of another and inferior kind: and that the Bishops have reluctantly been constrained to descend to a lower ground by the nature of the attacks made on the Church, which is placed under their care. We cannot suppose that any Charge issued under the authority of the Mitre escapes the keen and vigilant eye of the Dissenter; and what must he think of the ministers of a Church, who are perpetually reminded of the necessity of new laws to punish their immorality in one Charge, and to compel their residence in another? or what must he think of the general spirit of a Church that dwells with such emphasis upon such topics, and supposes the ministers of the Establishment, the teachers of religion, and the exemplars of virtue, to be themselves but in the rudiments of their sacred calling? Can it be forgotten that those persons, to whom the Bishops thus address their advice, have entered, like themselves, into the sacred office, well aware of the awful nature of its duties; that they are persons equal in age, in knowledge, in character; most of them husbands, fathers, residing in the midst of their flocks; their conduct seen and scrutinized by all; many passing life in great privation, and all in much self-denial; removed from the temptations of life, and unable to partake in its social enjoyments, except in a most limited manner. Men of study and abstraction from the world; of high

attainments themselves, yet dwelling among the ignorant and uneducated; and having the education of a prince, with little more than the pittance of a peasant. We have, however, before spoken on these subjects, and we are only reminded of them by the evidence which the two Charges before us give of the *wretchedly depressed state of the Clergy of the Established Church.* Would it be believed, that in the Church of the *wealthiest* nation in the world, in a Church which has been endowed by the piety of our ancestors, and enriched by subsequent donations, the average value of the livings in the diocese of Bath and Wells (a rich diocese) amounts only to *two hundred pounds*, and no more; or to a sum less than the Dissenters of a trumpery chapel in a bye lane pay their ministers; to a sum less than a banker or a merchant pays his clerk; to a sum less than a child can be educated for at Eton school!! Now is it possible that an Establishment so lamentably impoverished, so unjustly penurious to its clergy, so inconsistently formed, as to demand the most finished and expensive education, without even remunerating its cost, can answer the great purposes for which it was designed? Fully do we join the Bishops in the sorrow which they express at such an *anomalous* situation of a most deserving body of men, from whom fresh sacrifices and fresh exertions are every year required, without any endeavours so to amend their situation as to render those exertions practicable and those sacrifices just. Does not our Church approve, nay does it not much prefer, does it not suppose a *married* clergy? but the very means of marriage are taken from them, unless they linger in sordid and mean habits of parsimony, or plunge into embarrassments fatal to them?* They are expected to bring up their families decently, respectably, and suited to the grade of society in which they move. Why, as we observed, the expense of one son's education alone absorbs their whole means. They are expected to be charitable, to give alms, to subscribe to assist their poor brethren: but 'silver and gold they have none.' They are expected to be good scholars, proficients in theology,—for, if not, wherefore the strict examination to which they are subject? But how is even a small library of *old* divinity, the cheapest of literary wares, to be bought by them from the shelves of Paternoster-row, or Queen-street? But of modern theology, the works of Magee, of Sumner, of Routh τοῦ φιλοπονοῦ, of the learned Bishop of Durham, and the no less learned Prelate who presides over Lincoln, how are they to be procured? And yet we know that some of these works are required of divinity students by Episcopal authority. Surely this is a situation in which the Clergy of such a nation as this ought not to be placed: nor can their present situation much longer consist with the welfare and safety of the Church. Such sacrifices as they are called on to make, cannot permanently continue; and we are happy to see Prelates themselves, so richly and deservedly endowed as the

* The Bishop of London says (p. 26), a clergyman with 500*l.* a-year will have nothing to spare. We confess that under *present* circumstances we do not see how he is to live. The average number of children to a marriage, is from 4 to 5: take it at 4. Now, on the most reasonable scale, put,

2 sons' educations	£140
2 daughter's portions	140
	280

For him, his wife, his house, his books, his charity, there remains 220*l.* and yet we put all on too low a scale. An *University* education is indispensable for a clergyman—that at the lowest scale is 200*l.* How could a clergyman bring up two sons to the Church? how one? If his means, when in the Church, are to be so low, the expenses to enable him to educate himself for the church ought to be reduced in proportion. Again, you insist on a clergyman being a man of learning; you give him a taste for it, and then you put him in a situation where he cannot pursue it, for want of means. The head shopman, a young and single man generally, to a silk mercer in London, receives 300*l.* a year!

Bishops of Lincoln and Bath and Wells, directing, through their Charges, the public attention to this distressing subject: we trust that they will support, as legislators, what they have advanced as prelates: and that they will not rest content even, if necessary, *under sacrifices themselves*, till they have placed their Clergy in such a situation as will enable them to perform their duty, as will release them from anxiety as to their support, and give them that fair and liberal reward which the Gospel allows to its ministers.* Of Bishop Law's great piety, and his elevated feelings regarding all that is connected with the sacred character of his high office, no doubt was ever entertained: of his sound scholarship and critical sagacity we have lately met some pleasing instances in the correspondence of his old friend Dr. Parr. We need only add, that the name of the Bishop of Lincoln is connected with all that is excellent in conduct and in learning; with all that can conciliate the love and respect of all who live under his pastoral superintendence; and that some of his publications will take their rank among the most profound and well-reasoned works in theology. On subjects connected with his deep and extensive inquiries into the History of the Church, we hope to see him, in his future Charges, affording to his clergy the benefit of his instruction.†

1. *Gift to the Members of the Church of England, exemplifying the Advantages of a Church Establishment, &c. By a* Lay-member.
2. *Sermon preached at Amersham, at the Visitation of John, Bishop of Lincoln, by* Samuel Birch, *D.D. Vicar of Little Marlow.*
3. *Serious Address to Protestant Dissenters in the present Crisis, by a* Puritan. 1834.
4. *The British Church Establishment.* 1834.
5. *The real Question at issue between the Supporters and Opponents of a Bill to remove Disabilities, &c. By* William Dalby, *Vicar of Warminster.* 1834.
6. *The Voluntary System. Part I. By a* Churchman. 1834.
7. *A Remonstrance, addressed to the Bishop of London on the Sanction given in his last Charge to the Calumnies against the Dissenters, &c.* 1834.
8. *Reflections on the Policy of making an ample Provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland. By Sir* Alexander Crichton. 1834.
9. *Hints for forming a correct Opinion on the Question of altering the Liturgy. By a Lay-member of Oxford.* 1834.
10. *Ecclesiastical Establishments not inconsistent with Christianity, Part II. By* William Hull. 1834.
11. *An Answer to the Case of the Dissenters, with some Remarks on the Cambridge Petition. By* H. J. Rose, *Fellow of St. John's.* 1834.

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* Within the last two years, within a few miles of the spot where the present writer lives, *three* clergymen of the Established Church, all beneficed men, without any extravagance on their part, have been obliged to leave their parishes, and have their livings sequestered, from the absolute impossibility of supporting themselves on the wretched pittance of their incomes. Mr. Fox, the Unitarian minister, allows that the working Clergy of the *Establishment are universally ill-paid, and below the average of the Dissenting ministers, even in this country where Dissenters have to bear double burthens.* Surely the *Bishops* are bound to do every thing for men thus visited by a perpetual injury, and to address the Government in the strongest language, till the injustice is repaired.

† There is a passage in the Bishop of Lincoln's Charge, which we cannot reconcile with another. He says (p. 20) there are *exaggerated* representations of the inequality existing in the distribution of the Church revenues. While, it is said, the dignitaries, the favoured few, live in ease and luxury, the majority of the parochial clergy, the men on whom the religious instruction of the people really depends, receive only a scanty pittance, and wear away a painful existence among poverty and privations. Now what is the exaggeration? Is it not so? Can any thing be more unequal than the distribution of the Church revenues? At p. 22 the Bishop says, 'in Lincoln there are 206 benefices *under* 100*l.* per annum each.' Now it is clear that these 206 incumbents, if not pluralists, and they cannot all be, must absolutely want the means of all but bare subsistence. There are many rich livings in the diocese. Where is the exaggeration? Why the Bishop has himself proved the truth of the assertion, to an extent we could not have believed.

WE wish Lord John Russell joy of his wise and statesmanlike prophecy, that the passing of the Reform Bill would unite all ranks, sects, and parties, in one brotherhood of love, in common interests, common feelings, and common unanimities; that the rulers would govern with justice, and the people obey with satisfaction.

The pamphlets enumerated above, which form only a small part of the mass thrown up by the ferment of conflicting opinion on one part alone of the question of Government, is a proof that, in matters of religion, his Lordship's prophetic spirit was not infallible: if, however, we style him correct, we must suppose that they all proceed from overflowing love, however disguised; for how can there be contrariety of opinion, or opposition of interests, in the different classes of the community, after such a declaration from him who was the public organ of a nation's voice and will? If, however, this is the voice of love, it seems of that kind complained of by the ill-used love in the old ballad:

"Perhaps it was as well to dissemble your love;
But why did you kick me down stairs?"

The fact is, that it was in the very nature of a Reform Bill, (whatever good it might produce, or however just and necessary parts of it might be,) which transferred power from the higher classes to those below, and which held out the removal of everything unequal and unjust, and the *restoration* (as it called it) of their rights to those who had been too long deprived of them; which held out in fact a kind of semi-utopian scheme of general justice, concord, and equality; it was in its nature not only to satisfy the claims that time had neglected, or perhaps abuse concealed, but to open views for ambition, cupidity, cunning, selfishness, and hatred, and other evil passions, in every possible channel, through which they could force their unrighteous path. We say this deliberately and responsibly. One party, through the Reform Bill, was for confiscating and seizing the estates of absentee proprietors in Ireland; another, for destroying the Church; another, for claiming for public use, and as of public right, the estates of the land-owners, as having been long mortgaged to the public by the high rents *unjustly received of the public;* another for diminishing or stopping the dividends, from the same cause; others, for annihilating pensions granted by the Crown, and ratified by the laws of the land: in short, in the insatiable and inextinguishable thirst for reforming *their neighbours to benefit themselves*, (for such has hitherto been the progress of our reform,) there was not one species of property, in any shape, which this fraternal love of Lord John Russell has not endeavoured to appropriate: but more bitterly than all did the long-cherished hatred against the Established Church burst forth, when the dogs who had so long faithfully guarded the flock had been cajoled by the wolves into an opinion, that they had a right to the mutton which had been so long kept by them. It is very well for the Dissenters to say, that they have no wish for the emoluments of the Church; it would be very unwise in them to express such wishes; and they know full well that the property of the Church might come to them by an *indirect* channel, as well as by a direct. If the Church were destroyed, they know that they must partake in the booty—though not by an immediate seizure of the spoil. That point is clear enough. Their numbers, their power, their wealth, would be increased. But there is also beyond this a spiritual and sectarian hatred, which can tread even the mighty power of avarice under its feet; and that is the feeling expressed in some of the pamphlets before us, and others that we have seen. There is a deadly, furious, rancorous hatred, which tramples on truth, reason, fact, justice,—every thing that is good, and every thing that is true,—to attain its ends. Have they not pronounced that the Church is an abomination, that it must be destroyed — pulled down, that it is too bad to amend or improve, that it is worse than the vilest brothel of the land, that they will have no compromise with it, that it is a pestilence that must be removed? * We honestly

* These passages were given in the Quarterly Review about a twelvemonth since. We have not the opportunity of referring to the exact number.

and anxiously wish to establish a marked line of division between the *moderate* and *violent* Dissenters; for we know that such really exists; between those who would destroy the Church, root and branch, and those who wish to see its anomalies reduced, its inequalities removed, its grievances redressed, its discipline improved, its revenues better distributed, and perhaps parts of its liturgy revised. But we wish that these *latter* persons would explicitly and manfully come forward to disavow any participation in the feelings of their infuriated brethren; we wish they would inform us exactly of their pretensions and demands through some authentic channel. From the very depths of a conscientious regard for truth, do we believe that the Church can answer in righteousness the accusations so bitterly thrown out against her. She was said to be gorged with wealth; but her revenues have been found not only not superabundant, but deplorably deficient. Her clergy, left in very considerable poverty; her pluralities, in most instances, rendered necessary, on account of the spoliation she has suffered from rapacious hands; non-residence, in most cases, nominal and harmless. Her doctrine has been found pure and apostolical; her constitution liberal * and mild; her bishops men of approved learning, wisdom, and sanctity; her clergy peaceful, contented, charitable benefactors of the district in which they live; the higher classes of the community seriously attached to her rites. And yet this is the Church which the piety of our forefathers endowed, and which the affection of their descendants has supported; which has for a long series of years been a staff to the poor, a comfort to the afflicted, a light to the wandering and benighted; the benefit of which all ranks and classes have felt; which has supported unanimity without restraint, and liberality without latitudinarianism; which has equally advocated the rights of the People and the prerogative of the Crown. This is the Church which, now in her latter days and in her renovated strength, is to be sacrificed to the capriciousness and cupidity of a gainsaying people. We do not say that the earthly vessel of the Church is without flaw or blemish; but we say that whatever specks or stains are on her, may be removed without deforming, certainly without destroying, the building. We say, that it is not wise or candid to expect a *perfection* which does not belong to any sublunary thing: that the sects owe much that is praiseworthy in them to the Church which they run down; and that, if they could accomplish its ruin, their own would speedily and inevitably follow. The moment the lion falls, the jackals would quarrel and fight for the booty. Among the books enumerated above, we wish particularly to call the attention of our readers to No. 10, on Ecclesiastical Establishments not being inconsistent with Christianity. Deeply are all those who love the Church indebted to Mr. *Hull* its author, for his able, eloquent, and well-reasoned defence, written in a most tender and conscientious rectitude of judgment; temperate, yet firm; liberal, yet conceding no point of danger; even the enemies of his cause must respect the admirable propriety of his defence. Mr. Hull's attachment to the Church is ardent, but it is reasonable—an attachment growing out of the experience which he has received, and which he can recount, of her excellencies: and fully do we agree with him in his concluding passage: "So profound is the attachment of the great bulk of the people to the Church—so intimately blended with their better and more sound feelings, is their reverence for her worship, that, let but her leaders be faithful, dauntless, and firm, and all will be right. The country will be spared a needless humiliation; faction will not obtain even a temporary triumph; nor, amid the calamities of a deserted altar and a vacant throne, shall we have to solace our hearts with the assurance of a second restoration."

* When a servant brought up to the Established Church, enters into the family of a Dissenter, he or she is obliged to go to the dissenting chapel. This fact we answer for. When a dissenting domestic is in the service of a Churchman, he is at liberty to exercise his own freedom of choice. Now in which is the toleration? in which the petty, constant spiritual oppression?

The Fudges in England, being a sequel to the Fudge Family in Paris. By Thomas Brown *the Younger*.

THIS jeu-d'esprit is, we think, inferior to its predecessors, both in the richness of its wit, and the neatness of its execution. Nor can we approve the spirit of the *Scorner*, which appears through so much of it. We will, however, give a specimen or two, the first of which we suppose to be addressed to Miss or Mrs. Strickland, or Mrs. Howitt, or some of our delightful songstresses, who sing like nightingales, but we trust without, like Philomel, *leaning their breasts against a thorn*.

LOVE SONG.

TO MISS ———

Air.—Come live with me, and be my Love.

Come wed with me, and we will write,
My blue of blues, from morn to night.
Chas'd from our classic souls shall be
All thoughts of vulgar progeny.
And thou shalt walk through smiling rows
Of chubby duodecimos;
While I, to match thy products nearly,
Shall lie-in of a quarto yearly.
'Tis true ev'n books entail some trouble,
But *live* productions give one double.
Correcting children is *such* bother,
While printer's devils correct the other.
Just think, my own Malthusian dear
How much more decent 'tis to hear,
From male or female—as it may be—
'How 's your book?'—than 'How 's your baby?'
And whereas physic and wet-nurses
Do much exhaust paternal purses,
Our books, if ricketty, may go,
And be well dry-nurs'd in the Row;
And when God wills to take them hence,
Be buried at the Row's expense.
Besides (as 'tis well prov'd by thee
In thy own works, vol. 93),
The march, just now, of population
So much outstrips all moderation,
That ev'n prolific herring-shoals
Keep pace not with our erring souls.
Oh! far more proper and well-bred
To stick to writing books instead.
And show the world how two blue lovers
Can coalesce, like two book-covers
(Sheepskin—or calf—or such wise leather)
Letter'd at back, and stitch'd together,
Fondly as first the binder fix'd them,
With nought but—literature betwixt 'em.

DICK * * * *

A CHARACTER.

Of various scraps and fragments built,
Borrow'd alike from fools and wits;
Dick's mind was like a patchwork quilt,
Made up of new, old, motley bits.
Where if the Co. call'd in their shares,
If petticoats their quota got,
And gowns were all refunded theirs,
The quilt would look but shy, God wot.

And thus he still, new plagiaries seeking,
Revers'd ventriloquism's trick,
For 'stead of Dick through others speaking,
'Twas others we heard speak through Dick.
A Tory now, all bounds exceeding,
Now best of Whigs, now worst of Rats;
One day with Malthus, foe to breeding,
The next, with Sadler, all for brats.

Poor Dick: and how else could it be,
With notions all at random caught,
A sort of mental fricassee
Made up of legs and wings of thought?
The leavings of the last debate, or
A dinner yesterday of wits,
Where Dick sate by and, like a waiter,
Had the scraps for perquisites.

Journal of the Plague Year. By Daniel Defoe, *Esq. edited by* E. W. Brayley, *F.S.A. &c.*

THE spirited, powerful, and most interesting narrative of the plague, by Defoe, has always been esteemed a masterpiece of description. He has 'worded the matter' in the most masterly manner: nothing can exceed the truth, the force, the thrilling horror of his tremendous scenes of suffering, agony, and crime. Yet, great as was the genius of the writer, it is evident that it must have been supplied with an ample store of materials. No imagination, alone and unaided, could have supplied that mass of detail, which, combined, complete the most awful picture of human suffering. The introduction to the new edition, by Mr. Brayley, enables us to ascertain in some cases, and probably to guess in others, what were the works to which Defoe trusted as his guides. We shall enumerate them.

1. It is extremely probable that a part of his information was actually derived from some diary or manuscript observations, communicated to him by an individual of his own family, and to whom he probably refers by the initials H. F.

2. Other manuscripts were preserved from which he derived information, as the Loimographia of Boghurst, whose MS. is now in the British Museum. Probably Boghurst's MS. had been perused by De Foe.

3. The chief *printed* sources of De Foe's memoirs, were the collection of all the Bills of Mortality for 1665, published under the title of 'London's dreadful Visitation;' the 'Loimologia of Dr. Hodges;' 'God's terrible Voice in the City,' by the Rev. Thomas Vincent, 1667; the original edition of the Loimologia, which was in Latin, was in 1672, enlarged in 4to. 1675, translated and re-published in 1720. It should be remembered that De Foe was a mere *child* when this dreadful calamity happened; yet is his narrative not only so powerfully but so *faithfully* drawn, that Dr. Lingard, in his History of England, has almost entirely copied from him.

The present edition is very well edited, with many interesting notes from the Diaries of Evelyn and Pepys. The anecdote of the statue of the Bagpiper, by Old Cobbe, is new to us, and very curious. We think that search should be made for it, that it should be deposited among our national sculpture.

The Architectural Magazine, conducted by J. C. Loudon. *Vol. II.*

MR. LOUDON has greatly aided the interests of the science of architecture, by the establishment of this valuable periodical. Exclusively dedicated to the various branches of the fine and useful arts connected with building, it deserves the attentive consideration of every one who has taste to appreciate, and judgment to understand the value and importance of that art, which, above every other branch of the fine arts, is most subjected to every day inspection and criticism. The Magazine appears regularly every month with the other periodicals of the day; it has now completed one volume, and the second is in a state of progress.

We have already reviewed the earlier portion of the work, and given specimens of its contents. We have only to add that the character we formed of the work is not at all diminished by the subsequently published portions.

There are some points of practice which require to be handled with a bold and fearless tone of criticism. In our former review (Gent. Mag. March 1835, p. 291) we gave an extract in which some disreputable practices of members of the profession were treated with justly severe reprehension. In the present volume the conductor seems disposed to handle one of the greatest abuses in public works with equal severity; we allude to competition plans and premiums, which, in the case of many of the new churches and other public buildings, are said to have been productive of many instances of unfair jobbing. Upon this head the conductor has a delicate and a dangerous task to perform; his shafts will not be aimed alone at the low and pettifogging members of the profession, but will, if fearlessly directed, pierce the fame of those who may hold their heads very loftily. If he execute this part of his task boldly and independently, however much he may encounter the enmity and persecution of the men who will feel themselves aggrieved by the exposition of their dishonest practices, he will infallibly raise his work in the estimation of the public and the profession.

A short notice in page 329, referring to Fishmongers' Hall, is deserving of attention. When it is recollected that the splendid design for the Birmingham Town Hall was intended for this building, and that, out of the multitude of designs sent in, the bald and common-place structure now executed, was selected to disfigure the new and dearly-bought entrance to the Metropolis, it must be obvious that some powerful motive must have influenced the preference; but for the honour of mankind we hope and trust that a motive so mean and dishonest as that alluded to in the passage to which we have referred, could never have guided the conduct of any man possessing the least claims to character or rank in society.

Articles of a practical nature, communicated by architects or artificers, are very valuable; of this description is "An Essay on the means adopted for securing certain decayed flooring and partitions at Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, and a description of the Metallic Trusses used; by Robert Mallet, Esq." p. 165. The structure had been improperly erected; to use an expressive term of the builder "scamped." The writer, apparently an iron founder, was called on to raise to their

original levels the roof and floors which had sunk, and to restore the walls to their perpendicularity. The mode in which this was effected, with the trusses used for the purpose of rectifying the faulty construction, are fully explained by a number of wood-cuts. The work was executed in a short space of time, at a comparatively trifling expense, and with very slight disturbance of the component parts of the structure.

We wish to call the attention of the conductor particularly to cases like this. If the fault in a building be pointed out, and the remedy given, it will form a beacon to guide future architects against the commission of errors which in the present day are unfortunately too common. We should like to see a similar account of the means by which the ceilings of three churches in the vicinity of the metropolis were set right; viz. St. John, Lambeth, St. George, Camberwell, and lastly, Trinity Church, Newington. All the roofs were constructed on one principle; the fault was we believe the same in all, and the remedy was in like manner common to the three. Perhaps Mr. Loudon will devote a future page to the subject.

Mr. E. B. Lamb appears to have bestowed great attention on our early architecture. In the authorities which he gives for the detail of his villa, in the style of the thirteenth century, he evinces a thorough knowledge of the minute varieties, and slight but material changes which were going on at the time when the Pointed style was gradually forming itself out of the ruins of the older architecture of the Romans. Though we cannot approve of the design itself, it would be unjust to quarrel with the detail, which we strongly recommend as a guide to any one who wishes to trace the progress of the mullioned window from simple loopholes, to the complete splendour of York and Exeter.

This article corrects another on the same subject by Mr. Picton, who rather inconsiderately pronounces that square windows are not to be found either in the Norman or early Pointed styles. In Mr. Lamb's essay, several examples are given of lintelled openings of a very early period.

Our objection to the design of Mr. Lamb is the want of resemblance to any domestic building of the thirteenth century, the detail with the exception of the chimnies being ecclesiastical rather than domestic. His drawing-room is a nave and chancel, and his breakfast-room the oratory of a hermit. The ceilings are not equal to the other in purity of detail. In one room the panelling is as late as James the First; in the other not earlier than Henry the Eighth.

The recent atrocious alterations of Bath Abbey Church, are noticed from a provincial newspaper. It is difficult to imagine how an architect could be found so besotted as to inflict an injury on a fine old building, so serious and wanton as that which has been done by the Corporation architects of this city. The Turk who might add a minaret or an ogee cupola to the Parthenon, would be less reprehensible; for he would not profess that he was only completing what Pericles had left unfinished. Let us hope that very soon the good sense of the Corporation will return, and lead to the restoration of the tower and the church to its pristine state, at least as far as the parts destroyed through the ignorance of the architect will allow it to be done.

We again take our leave of Mr. Loudon, with our best wishes that his Magazine may go on and prosper.

Institute of British Architects. Questions upon various subjects connected with Architecture, suggested for the direction of Correspondents and Travellers. 8vo.

THE establishment of the Society from which the present pamphlet emanates, we sincerely trust will produce great benefits both to the study and practice of the science of Architecture. It is pleasing to see the flourishing state of the Institute; and satisfactory to reflect that the apathy which has been displayed towards this important branch of the fine arts, will henceforward cease to operate to its prejudice.

From the existence of such an institution, we may hope to see the character of an architect raised and elevated to a high level. We may expect that the science will be treated by its professors in a more liberal manner than of late it has been; that the art

of design will be cultivated, and that the architect will feel that he has something more to do than to erect a pile of brick or stone of a given size, for a given sum of money. Feeling that his works must abide not only the test of the present age, but that futurity will be the judges of his merits, he will seek to insure the praises of future times, by originality in conception and grace, and consistency in execution.

"One of the principal purposes for which the Institute has been established," says the Address at the commencement of this pamphlet, "is that of collecting information of every kind connected with architecture. With the view, therefore, of producing an uniformity of operation in the investigations of those who may be disposed to further the intentions of the Institute, the members have considered it due to their friends and well-wishers to authorize their junior secretary (Mr. Donaldson) to compile a series of questions, embracing most of the points connected with the practical departments of architecture, for the purpose of publication and distribution; so as to suggest to correspondents the kind of information which may most naturally promote the end they have in view."

The questions not only relate to the mechanical and decorative departments of architecture and building, to materials, to civil engineering and other matters more closely relating to professional duties, but they embrace also various points of general philosophy, under the heads of acoustics, ventilation, light, &c. and further comprize the literature of the science, the biography of its professors, and the important subject of education. Hence it will be seen that the Institution appeals not alone to the architect, but to the man of science and learning. Let us add our wish that they may meet with able and numerous answers.

The questions are very ably drawn up by Mr. Donaldson; they are brief and comprehensive, and will be exceedingly useful as a guide to any one who may as an amateur wish to examine any building ancient or modern, and who, without some assistance of this kind, might find himself in a difficulty as to the mode of applying himself to the undertaking. Let him take Mr. Donaldson's instructions in his hand, and he will find his task lightened, and he cannot evince his gratitude for the instruction he has received in a better manner than by communicating the results of his labours to the Society which has rendered him so important a service.

We have deemed it right to give a separate notice of this pamphlet, in order that by drawing the utmost attention to it, we may, to the extent of our humble ability, further the views of a Society well deserving of the highest patronage of the enlightened and the tasteful in the nation.

ARCHÆOLOGIA, *or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. XXVI. Part I.*

(*Continued from p.* 403.)

On the Foundation-stone of the original Church of St. Mark, at Venice; with some Remarks on the Ceremony of laying Foundation-stones in Ecclesiastical Edifices. By Francis Douce, *Esq. F.S.A.*

THE Romans, in the dedication of their temples, observed numerous ceremonies, sacrifices, lustrations, largesses, &c. to use a term which the middle ages gave to a similar custom of dispensing money to the assembled spectators. Tacitus has given us a very circumstantial account of these ceremonies, as employed in laying the foundation-stone on the rebuilding of the capitol in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian.*

Foundation-stones were styled *lapides auspicales* by the Romans; a portion of an inscription of one for the portico of a temple of Minerva has been preserved by Gruter (see p. 217). The Romanists who have perpetuated (owing perhaps to the prejudices of early converts) so much of the pomp and superstitions of Paganism, laid the foundation-stones of their churches with great ceremony. A cross was erected where the altar was to stand, the foundation-stone was then deposited on the spot by the bishop, who sprinkled it with holy water mingled with salt, to keep away evil spirits; the bishop cut

* Tacit. Hist. lib. iv. cap. 53.

a cross upon the foundation-stone, reciting certain prayers, and the choir chaunted the anthem, 'Mane surgens Jacob erigebat lapidem,' &c.

The foundation-stone of the church of St. Mark, at Venice, was laid in the early part of the ninth century, by the Doge Giovanni Particiaco. This curious relic, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Douce, he has described "as of a circular form. Its diameter six inches and a quarter, its thickness half an inch; the material of which it is composed is a kind of Brescia marble, or perhaps verd antique. On the upper side is engraved a very rude head of Saint Mark, with a singular nimbus, that has very much the appearance of a snake. About one quarter of the stone has been broken off, which renders the inscription imperfect that encircles the inner edge, but enough of it fortunately remains to record its purpose."—(p. 219.)

This existing portion evidently is to be read—"Ecclesiæ Sancti Marci primam petram posuit Dux Johannes Particiaco." The letters of this inscription certainly evince their great antiquity. The C · O · P · R and S are formed in the same manner as on many of our Saxon coins.

The inscribed stone appears to have been let into the surface of a larger one. Mr. Douce has not, however, told us on what occasion the foundations of the Venetian cathedral were so disturbed, that their original first stone became visible. When St. Dunstan's Church in the West was lately rebuilt, the corner-stone was discovered, into which was let a brass plate, inscribed with the letters Ꝺb'u, surrounded by a crown of thorns, in allusion to Christ as the corner-stone and rock of the Christian church.

Results of an Inquiry concerning the Situation and Extent of Westminster, at various Periods. By George Saunders, *Esq. F.R.S. &c.*

This is a very curious topographical paper. The important charter of King Edgar, granted to the abbey of Westminster A.D. 951, is the earliest known authority defining the limits of Westminster. The following is the translation of a portion of the Saxon original, printed by Widmore in his History of *the Abbey*:—"First up from Thames along Merfleet to Pollen Stock, so to Bulinga fen;* afterwards along the fen, along the old ditch to Cowford, from Cowford up along Tyburn, to the *broad military road* (ꝑiðe heꝑe-rtꝑeat), following the military road to the old stock† of St. Andrew's Church, then within London fen, proceeding south on Thames to mid stream, and along that stream by land and strand to Merflet."

Our space scarcely admits of our following the definition of these boundaries; but a glance at the map, plate xxv. at once reveals them. The line commencing at the Thames, a little westward of the present Vauxhall bridge, crossing the Green Park, fell in with Oxford-street (the wide *Here* street, or broad military way, formed by the Romans, and whose origin was still recognized in the Saxon times), where it turned westward, accompanying the military way through Holborn, to the river Fleet, then forming a marsh at Holborn bridge. And here we must take occasion to differ in some degree from the assertion of the author, that the most ancient causeway over the Fleet was *undoubtedly* in the line of Ludgate; the opening in the city walls at Newgate having been made, according to Stow, about 1135. The Roman way referred to in the Saxon charter, as the north boundary of the land of the Abbey of Westminster, certainly passed the Fleet at Holborn bridge; and in 1833 a Roman tomb, placed by the side of this way, was discovered opposite St. Andrew's church, within an enclosure of oak planking, and containing several urns. The Roman road then probably diverged without entering Londinium, in the line of Cow-cross and Old Street road to Old Ford. The next definition of the boundaries of Westminster appears in a decree of 1222, in a dispute occurring between the Abbey and the see of London, wherein the limits of Westminster are presumed to be coequal with the parish of St. Margaret. The chief variation of this decree is in the eastern limit, which now became the rivulet of Ulebrig, running into the Thames near Ivy bridge in the Strand, a little eastward of Somerset-place, following indeed pretty nearly the line

* This was, it is supposed, Tothill-fields.
† Stoke, i. e. place, site.

of Drury-lane, as far north as Long Acre, supposing that lane continued to the Thames; from which limit, however, the whole liberty of the Savoy Palace, of the parishes of St. Clement Danes, and St. Mary-le-Strand were excluded. The claim that the manor of Eia, or Eye, given to the Abbey by Geoffrey de Magnaville, was within the limits of Westminster, was recognized in the time of Henry VIII, and its acknowledged boundaries extended as they stand at the present day. The act of 28 Henry VIII. cap. 49, shews that the three manors of Nete, Eybury, and Hyde had their names from this manor. They were probably made part of St. Martin's when it was ordained a parish, prior to 1561. This manor, whose name is perpetuated in Ebury-street, Pimlico, either gave its name to or received it from the rivulet of Eye, since corrupted probably by the addition of the definite article into Tyburn (Th'Eyebourn). Another corruption of the Eye or Aye brook, Mr. Saunders says, is found in *Hay-hill*, where the original name, according to the true Cockney dialect, adopts the aspirate. The manor of Eye contained 10 hides, and Mr. Saunders ingeniously shews by a comparative calculation, drawn from the known extent of the ancient manor of Stibenhede (Stepney) that each hide must have contained about 80 acres.

On the Etymology of the Word Mass, in a Letter from H. C. Robinson, *Esq.*

Mr. Robinson has successfully combated the idea that this term has any reference to the conclusion of the Romish rites and the dismission of the people—*Ite, missa est*. It is found in combination with our great annual festivals, Christ*mas*, Lam*mas*, Michael*mas*, &c. He thinks, very plausibly, that the term corresponds in meaning with the Lord's-*supper*. That its derivative is to be found in the Teutonic languages: *mats*, in the Mæso-Gothic, is rendered by Lye, meat, cibus, esca; kirch-messe, contracted by the Germans into kirmes, means a church feast; and we have the same term indeed in a *mess* of pottage. A German writer speaks of our Saviour eating his last mas—*yungeste mas*. Nothing, therefore, can be more conclusive, we think, to carry back the allusion even to the pure and uncorrupted period of the Christian church, than that the bread and wine, which the Lord commanded *all* his followers to receive, is the real festival, indicated and expressed as such by this term *mass*.

Three inedited Saxon Charters, from the Cartulary of Cirencester Abbey, communicated by Sir Thomas Phillipps, *Bart. F.S.A.*

Principally communicated in order to show by the variation in the Saxon orthography, between the time of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, that a change was then taking place in the language.

Account of the Discovery of an Ancient Canoe, at North Stoke, in Sussex, by Thomas Phillips, *Esq. R.A. &c.*

This boat, of singularly primitive appearance, is 35 feet in length and 4 ft. 6 in. wide in the centre, and 1 ft. 10 in. in depth, and is simply the half of the stem of a large oak hollowed out. It has three bars at the bottom, which in some degree assimilates it to vessels of a more modern construction.

Found in a country intersected by ditches and streams, a doubt might suggest itself whether it were ever used for marine navigation? Might it not, whatever its antiquity, have been employed as a mode of communication between adjoining fields, as a rude sort of moveable *bridge?* In later times, boats constructed for similar purposes of ferry, obtained, for obvious reasons, the name of punts (ponts) or bridges. Vessels of hollowed trees have been found from time to time in various parts of the United Kingdom, and are indeed interesting specimens of aboriginal art. We are happy to observe, that this is liberally consigned to the British Museum.

Narratives of the Arrival of Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse, in England, and of his Creation as Earl of Winchester, in 1472. *Communicated in a Letter by* Sir Frederic Madden, *K.H. F.R.S.*

These narratives have been found in No. 6113 of the MSS. Add. of the British Museum. When Edward IV. in 1470, was obliged to abandon the kingdom to which he laid claim,

he embarked with his retinue in three small vessels for the dominions of his brother-in-law the Duke of Burgundy. On the voyage he was chaced by some piratical vessels belonging to the Easterlings, and with difficulty reached the port Alkmaer, where he was welcomed by Louis de Bruges Seigneur de la Gruthuyse, governor of Holland under the duke, who fortunately happened to be on the spot, and who showed the fugitive monarch every mark of respect and hospitality—circumstances which Edward gratefully remembered; and on occasion of the Lord of Gruthuyse coming to England in 1472, on an embassy from his sovereign the duke, Edward received him with marked distinction, created him Earl of Winchester, with succession to his heirs male, and assigned to him 200*l.* sterling of annual pension, payable out of the customs received at the port of Southampton. Louis de Bruges died in November 1492, at Bruges, being upwards of 70 years of age: and was buried in the church of Notre Dame. His character is interesting from his attachment to literature: he patronized Colard Mansion, the first printer at Bruges, and collected a library at Bruges little inferior to that of the Duke of Burgundy. This library is now preserved in the Royal Library at Paris. M. Van Praet has become his biographer in his Recherches sur Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse, Paris 1831, to which he has appended a Catalogue Raisonnée of his library. The works of Christine de Pisan, No. 4431 of the Harleian MSS. belonged to the Seigneur de la Gruthuyse. This volume appears to have been originally written and illuminated about 1410 or 20, for Isabella of Bavaria, queen of Charles VI. of France. It afterwards came into the hands of Jaquette of Luxemburgh, second wife of the Regent Duke of Bedford, whose autograph it bears. She married for her second husband Sir Richard Wydville, knight, who became afterwards father-in-law to Edward IV. The king marrying Wydville's eldest daughter Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Grey of Groby, created him Earl Rivers in 1466; and to his eldest son by Jaquette above mentioned, this volume descended, who added his own autograph near his mother's, together with his motto, on the first leaf of the book. From this copy it is probable the second Earl Rivers translated into English the Proverbes Morales of Christine de Pisan, printed by Caxton, at the earl's command, in 1478. The next autograph and motto which the volume contains, are those of Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de Gruthuys. Fac-similes of these interesting signatures are given by Sir Frederick Madden, whose paper is certainly an interesting addition to the minutiæ of English history.

An Account of the Discoveries made in excavating the Foundations of Wymondham Abbey, [*Norfolk,*] *with a Plan and Description of that religious Establishment. By Mr.* Samuel Woodward.

Wymondham was a cell to St. Alban's, founded about the year 1107. One church originally served both the priory and the parish. In 1260, in consequence of a dispute between the prior and the abbot of St. Alban's, about spiritual jurisdiction, the church was divided into two; the monks took the east end, to the parishioners the nave was allotted. Curious traces of this division are extant in the arrangement of the church: *two bell towers* were to be provided for the different services of the secular and regular church; one was therefore built in the very centre of the old church between the pillars of the easternmost end of the nave.

In the middle of the choir of the monks' church, and near the foot of the high altar, two leaden cases were lately found, one 6 feet 2 inches long, the other only 16 inches and a quarter. The first of these, when opened with much care and in the presence of numerous spectators, was found to contain the body of a female, "cered and chested," as the term was, with much care; her long auburn hair had been detached prior to interment, and lay folded by the side of her. From certain *indicia* it was inferred that she had died in the early stage of pregnancy, and the mode of interment bespoke an individual of rank. The second chest, on being opened, was found to contain within strongly bound envelopes of linen, embalmed in cummin seed, coriander, and odoriferous woods, a fœtus of the fourth month. The writer conjectures, that the female thus

discovered, must have been nearly allied to or descended from the founder, William de Albini, who died in the year 1156. However that might be, we consider the statement that these coffins were deposited in a *brick grave*, almost conclusive to show that they were of no earlier a period than the 15th century; without indeed the bricks forming the sepulchral vault were of the kind usually styled *Roman*, so often employed in ecclesiastical buildings of the earliest ages, which chanced to be erected near Roman sites. In the church chest of Wymondham is preserved the licence of Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, permitting the parishioners to erect a bell tower for their own use, dated Horncastle, 17th June, 1411. This instrument is appended to Mr. Woodward's paper at length. It is remarkable for the beautiful seal of the archbishop, attached, on which is engraved, in the most exquisite style, the murder of Becket by the four Norman knights: the shield of one, probably Hugo Morville, bears three luces nayant—Tracy, two bendlets: the costume of the knights is that of course of the period in which the seal was executed: it is most carefully and admirably detailed.

We have no hesitation in saying, that the part of the Society's Transactions which we have now had the opportunity to notice, contains matter of considerable interest and importance to historical record and antiquarian research.

The Doctor. Vol. III.

WE are astonished at the controversial opinions to which this clever, odd, amusing, quaint, learned, sensible, and well-written volume, with its predecessors, has given rise. 'Aut SOVTHEIUS, aut Diabolus!' The Laureate himself should not undeceive us. As we know Hercules by his foot, Minerva by her owl, so do we discover Mr. Southey by his style. We will wager his butt of sack against our copy of the Byzantine Scriptores: and we will empty the one, before he, whose digestive powers make nothing of a thirty volume series, has finished the other. Now to our proofs.

Open p. 4, where is a hypothesis of the opinions which literary men would form as to this book "the Doctor"—but of the *nine* persons mentioned, *four* are dead. Some have been dead for years. Now the author mentions in one place that the quotations in this work have been long-noted down by him during his years of study: and indeed that is obvious. This work very likely has been ten or twenty years in the womb; and at length, as leisure or inclination led, worked up, with much of its old materials left. There is however one passage in this page which is very Southeyan. 'And Professor Porson, if he were not gone where his Greek is of no use to him, would accept credit for it (i. e. the Doctor), though he would not claim it.' Now this sentence has a meaning. There is more levity and flippancy about it, than is becoming, because Mr. Porson's Greek might be of as much use in the other world as Mr. Southey's Spanish or his Poetry; but Mr. Southey had of old thrown out a contemptuous sneer about studying *old scholiasts:*—the story however lies in the tail of the sentence. Mr. Southey's ballad, the Devil's Walk, had of late years ignorantly been circulated, printed, and even reviewed in gazettes, journals, and newspapers, as Mr. Porson's composition, though totally unlike his line of writing. Porson never formally disclaimed it; indeed, it is since his death that his name has been more frequently given to it. Hinc illæ lachrymæ. The contempt of *Jeffrey*, that follows, is the Laureate's both in thought and expression; and so is the sentence on Hazlitt. "Mr. Hazlitt? It contains no panegyric on Buonaparte, no imitations of Charles Lamb, no plagiarisms from Mr. Coleridge's Conversation, no abuse of that gentleman, Mr. Southey and Mr. Wordsworth, and no repetitions of himself. Certainly therefore it is *not* Mr. Hazlitt's." Everybody knows that poor Hazlitt has been long *dead:* argal,—This passage has been written aforetime: argal,—It is not likely to be Mr. Hartley Coleridge's, to whom those reviewers were willing to give it. Now for another home thrust. 'Comes it from the Admiralty? There indeed wit enough might be found, and acuteness enough, and enough of sagacity, and enough of knowledge, both of books and men.' This eulogy

on Mr. *Croker*, is no more than he is justly entitled to; but as he condescends chiefly to appear before the public as a reviewer or annotator, there is no reason, no urgent reason, for introducing his name, especially as much of the *reading seems quite out of his way*, nor did we know much of his Spanish literature; but he is a friend of the Laureate, one of whose most popular works is inscribed to him. The opinions of the writer on Sir C. and Lady Morgan, Rogers, and Frere, are all in unison with Mr. Southey's. Oh! blind and foolish age! that has so little industry, so little learning, and so little acuteness, as not to detect one of thine own! Oh! too-confident Doctor, who vainly thinkest "thou art walking invisible among mankind!"

At p. 27, 'the competent authority of Major Edward Moor' is mentioned. Mr. Southey has referred to this gentleman's works (his Hindu Pantheon) of old; and we believe he is acquainted with him. Another palpable hit.

P. 35. 'Sir Walter Scott, than whom no man ever took more *accurate measure of the public taste*, knew this well.' We once saw a letter of Mr. Southey's, in which a similar remark on Sir Walter Scott's poetry is made.

P. 37. 'But to the harmless *relic-mongers* we owe much. "T. Hearne and John Nichols, the I. Reeds and the Malones, the Haslewoods and Sir Egertons." Then follows a passage, which we *assert* to have been subsequently added; indeed we can swear to it: one meant to smooth Sir Egerton's quills, that would have arisen most fearfully on reading this passage: besides, Mr. Southey knew little personally of Sir Egerton while the former paragraph was written—now he corresponds with him, and respects him. The passage obviously inserted, is the following: 'Let no one suppose that Sir Egerton is disparaged by being thus classed among the pioneers of literature. It is no disparagement for any man of letters, however great his endowments, and however extensive his erudition, to take a part in those patient and humble labours by which honour is rendered to his predecessors, and information is preserved for those who come after him.' This is very true, but it is a sentiment out of all keeping with the rest, and is a strange appendage to the term *harmless relic-monger!* Now we venture to say that this passage alone proves Mr. Southey to be the author.

There is no other writer whom we know (that could have written the Doctor) who would have cared a farthing about Sir Egerton and his feelings; no one who would have taken the trouble to conciliate him. Read Sir Egerton's Autobiography, and it will be clear that Mr. Southey could not help 'salving the sore' he had previously made. This sentence was written by one who read such books as the Censura Literaria, British Bibliographer, abounding in old poetical extracts, notices, &c. That is in Mr. Southey's line, who indeed has just quoted from one. Secondly, it is written by one who, as exhibited in this work, understands and reads many languages, particularly Spanish and *Greek, but not critically*; that is also Mr. Southey. 3dly. The Doctor is a work of that quaint, eccentric drollery, hit and miss firing, which Mr. Southey always showed since he has been an author, in his early poems, &c. The serious parts too, are in accordance with his known feelings and opinions. 4thly. Whoever this person is, he was anxious to show his respect to Sir Egerton Brydges. Now we ask in whom could all these postulates be found, but in Mr. Southey.

Read p. 69, on Mr. Newton, and then take up Mr. Southey's poem of 'Roderick,' and lay thine hand to thine heart, and say, is it not one and the same writer. 'A soul thus chastened, thus purified, thus ripened for immortality, may unconsciously work out the deliverance which it ardently but piously withal desires.'

Mr. Southey is a friend of W. S. Landor's, as every one knows; and his high opinion of Mr. Landor's talents and acquirements has been often before the world. Now at p. 136 we meet the following passage: 'Landor would prove himself as recondite a Latinist as Scaliger, and a better poet; but his hendecasyllables would not be so easily construed.' Again, Mr. Southey has testified his respect for Mr. Bernard Barton's virtues and poetical talents. He also is mentioned at p. 139. 'But how would Bernard Barton treat it? Perhaps friend Bar-

ton will let us see in one of the next year's Annuals.' We all know that Mr. Southey praised *Mary Colling*, the Devonshire poetess. Mrs. Bray may compare what she has, with the following. Now p. 191. 'Out of cog, I should like to be introduced to Mrs. Bray, in her own lovely land of Devon, and see the sweet innocent face of her humble friend Mary Colling.'

Mr. Southey's opinions on political subjects have been too long before the world to be at all a matter of doubt; how far they agree with those given in the following pages, we shall leave our readers to determine. 'He troubled himself with no dissertations on religion, and was troubled with no doubts, but believed what he was taught to believe, because he had been taught to believe it; and owing to the same facility of mind, under any change of dynasty, or revolution of government that could have befallen, he would have obeyed the ruling power. Such would always be the politics of the many if they were let alone, and such would always be their religion. As regards the civil point, this is the best condition in which a people can be, both for themselves and for their rulers; and if the laws be good and well administered, the form of government is good, so far as it is causative of these effects; and so far as it is not causative, it is a trifle for which none but fools would contest. The proper end of all government being the general good, provided that good be obtained, it is infinitesimally insignificant by what means. That it can be equally attained under any form, is not asserted here. The argument from the analogy of nature, which might seem to favour such an assertion, cannot be maintained. The bees have their monarchy, and the ants their republic: but when we are told to go to the ant and the bee, and consider their ways, it is not that we should borrow from them formic laws, or apiarian policy. Under the worst scheme of government, the desired end would be in a great degree attainable, if the people were trained up as they ought to be, in the knowledge of their Christian duties; and unless they are so trained, it must ever be very imperfectly attained under the best. * * * Good subjects promote the public good at all times, and it is only in evil times that patriots are wanted. Such times as are usually brought on by rash, or profligate, or wicked men, who assume the name.'—Now this we conceive to be both Mr. Southey's sentiments and his style; as if they came from the very mould at Keswick. We shall close, if any one still cries out 'incredulus audi,' with one more quotation, in which the spirit of the author of Espriela's Letters, and the articles on the Quarterly, is revived—'Trade itself had not then been corrupted by that ruinous spirit of competition which more than any other of the evils now pressing on us, deserves to be called the curse of England in the present age. At all times, men have been to be found, who, engaged in hazardous speculations, gamester like, according to their opportunities, or who mistaking the means for the end, devoted themselves with miserable fidelity to the service of Mammon. But 'live and let live,' had not yet become a maxim of obsolete morality. We had our monarchy, our hierarchy, and our aristocracy:—God be praised for the benefits which have been derived from all three; and God in his mercy continue them to us! But we had no plutarchy, no millionaires, no great capitalists, to break down the honest and industrious trader with the weight of their overbearing and overwhelming wealth. They who had enriched themselves in the course of regular and honourable commerce, withdrew from business, and left the field to others. Feudal tyranny had passed away, and moneyed tyranny had not yet arisen in its stead—a tyranny baser in its origin, not more merciful in its operations, and with less in its appendages to redeem it. Trade in the old days was a school of thrift and probity, as much as of profit and loss," &c.

We have been trying to decypher some of the hieroglyphics in the last pages; we found them too easy to give any pleasure in continuing them.

Roso.—Robert Southey.
Harco.—Hartley Coleridge.
Samro.—Samuel Rogers.
Theho.—Theodore Hook.
Heneco.—H. Nelson Coleridge.
Thojama.—Thomas James Mackintosh? (doubtful.)

Walaroso.—Walter Landor. Rob. Southey.

Venerably. Venerable Archdeacon Lyell.

Satacoroso.—Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Rob. Southey.

Samrith mo.—Sam. Rogers. Thomas Moore.

Verwiffawra.—Very Rev. Francis Wrangham.

Thelowwerry.—Theod. Hook. John Wilson Croker.

Isdisbendis. Is. Disraeli. Benjamin Disraeli.

And now we have lifted up the mystic veil—we have pierced the cloud in which the Wizard of Keswick sate weaving his spells; we have found a father for the stray child—*we have physicked the Doctor!*

We will now give the Doctor a conundrum for his elucidation, as he has favoured us with some for ours:

Picnic — Pimini — Wipijoni — Joboni—Jogoni—Wipijogonijomijoboni.

Life of Edmund Kean. 2 vols.

WE are afraid that the palmy days of the sons and daughters of Thespis are passed; and that the biography of the best of them would excite little interest. We are entitled to make this assertion; for what could be supposed to offer a richer treat to the drama-loving public than the lives of the first actor since the days of Garrick, and the first actress, beyond all competition, who ever trod the boards, composed by two eminent poets of the age; and yet Mr. Campbell's Life of Mrs. Siddons, and Mr. Proctor's Biography of Kean, are either treated with ridicule or neglect. 'The players and I are luckily no friends,' is the motto of the public. Mr. Campbell, however, we believe, repeats to his friends,—'Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arcâ.' That is, Mr. Campbell rejoices when he touches his publisher's four hundred pounds: and we trust Mr. Proctor has been placed on a level with his brother bard. Mr. Proctor has endeavoured to account for the growing neglect of the stage, and has mentioned many causes which probably all unite in producing it. We think, however, that *late hours alone* will not be sufficient; because at Paris the dinner-hour is nearly as late as in London; but if united to our habits of dinner-society, it will. In France, the dinner and wine are dispatched in a reasonable time; yet allowing ample space for wits to talk, misses to flirt, and honest men to eat their fill. It is very usual after that, for the visitors to *relieve* the hospitable host, by adjourning to the theatre, and returning afterwards to conversation or a *petit souper*, as may be. Now this is natural; but reason and taste are two different things. Accordingly, John Bull, when he goes out to *graze* at seven on some goodly pasture, cannot be persuaded to leave it till he can go home with a headache, from four or five hours' infusion of strong politics with stronger port, leaving the players to their own amusements. This is ungracious; and as it is not the etiquette for Mrs. Bull or the Miss Heifers and Master Calves to go to the theatre without Mr. Bull, and as she is expected to stay at home to pour out his tea, and mix his brandy and water, why the 'beggarly account of empty boxes' is elucidated without difficulty. Something must be said, too, of the altered habits of the times. We remember seeing bishops at plays: bowing deans, and well-fed prebendaries, in white gloves, with critical opera-glasses, were a common sight. The clergy saw no impropriety in listening to Macbeth, and endeavouring to preach big like Kemble in Coriolanus. All this is altered: not only the pastors, but the serious part of their flock avoid the opprobrium of a theatre—as Satan's head-quarters, his sanctum sanctorum, his favorite saloon. Then, new comforts are accumulated at home—books, magazines (the Gentleman's for instance), pianofortes for the girls, flutes for the boys, little family concerts, dances—what not? All this is sadly against the players: such as would take the laughter from Munden's eye, extend that breadth of continent that stretches between the bluff point of Liston's nose (Liston-*ness*) and his upper lip, and make Harley grin like M'Clise's veil'd Prophet. However, it is our intention to stick to them to the last. We believe with Hamlet, that it is for our advantage: we look on them as

goodly gentlemen and well-favoured, —gentlemen who are pleased to take infinite trouble for our delectation. As for the ladies, we cannot spare one of them: we form our domestic models after them: our cook is dressed after Mrs. Orger; Betty, our house-maid, after Mrs. Humby; Mrs. Honey in her brown riding-habit, is the very model which we take for Athelinda our eldest daughter, now coming out. Mrs. Yates's natural affectation, or affected naturalism, is dear to our heart: we once wrote a poem to her, called 'Victorine,' but she overlooked it — Victorine probably *miscarried.* We will let no one scold us but *good* Mistress Tayleure. Mrs. Glover, we hope to see sneering, snarling, sulking and sniffling, for many winters to come. Ah! Madame! we have not forgotten you!—no, no! from Lady Teazle to Janette, you are all perfect. We won't notice Mrs. Keeley—we know the size of Keeley's 'Sir, here's my card!' we recollect his awful look with fear. Ladies, good evening, and a successful season.

With regard to Mr. Proctor's Life of Kean, we are not at all inclined to review it (if it admitted it) with severity. He has evidently thrown it off with a light and careless hand, tapping his snuff-box like Gibbon, or getting up to light a pastile, or answering a note from Rogers, or arranging a nosegay from Lady Holland, or discoursing with Mr. Dyce on the Unities, or solving a question of law from a young barrister on 'vicious intromission;'—as if the artist was above his work. There is too much flippancy in some parts, as in the preface, and a little queerness in others: but how the biography, if it were to be written at all, was to be written with gravity, we cannot imagine. What would be thought of this scene narrated by that eminent and succinct biographer Dr. Edward Nares, or Dr. M'Crie:—"A thundering rap is heard at the door: the footman, with an approximation to a grin on his face, enters and announces, 'Master Carey, Ma'am.' 'Master Carey?' was the inquiry. 'Yes, Ma'am, he comes from his mother MISS Carey, who brings the perfumery here to sell. He SAYS he is Master Carey.' 'Show him up, by all means," &c. Or the following: "We are sorry to say that Sambo that night acquitted himself very indifferently; he did not know a syllable of his part; he plunged and floundered amongst the sentences, casting up such a foam of words as bewildered everybody. He was never right, even by accident: he not only spoiled the part of Sambo, but that of Mrs. Mortimer also. So effectively bad was he, that Miss Chambers's discontent made itself manifest in reproaches. 'It is very shameful, sir,' said she, 'that you should come upon the stage and not know one word of your part; you have spoiled my play.' The incorrigible Sambo turned on his heel without replying; but went up to the manager and asked, with an emphasis, 'Who the *Devil* is that?'" Now 'not to laugh, exceeds all power of face;' and so we think Mr. Proctor right in not aiming at the elaborate biography of a *Harlequin;* for Harlequin after all was in all Kean's characters: draw off the fine tragic current from Richard, Shylock, or Othello, till it has done running clear, and the residuum will be, Harlequin. In private life, Harlequin: Harlequin, when he swam the Thames to get to Braintree theatre: Harlequin, when he brought back *Cooke's* black little toe, and made the actors kiss it: Harlequin, up to the moment before his death, when he jumped out of bed, drank brandy, covered himself with a racoon skin, and squatted down in the corner of the room, and was found attempting to smoke a cigar.—Voila la role finie! *Harlequin* jumps down a trap-door, and disappears! We think Kean's biography more adapted to the pencil than the pen; it would read exceedingly well if executed by H. B. in 22 plates; and would save the trouble of reading Mr. Proctor's volumes.

Plate 1. Kean, at two years of age, with *his legs in irons,* acts Cupid, in the opera of Cymon.

Plate 2. Kean acts a little devil in Macbeth, kicks down a whole row of the other little devils; John Kemble much displeased, stalks away.

Plate 3. Kean, at nine years old, with a frilled handkerchief and cocked riding-hat with feathers, acts Richard the Third to the admiration of sundry old ladies.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Kean remonstrates. The sketch of the undressed man, and the paint and varnish on his face *when in bed with his wife*—unbearable. This Plate 9, is a general favorite.

Plate 10. Kean acts at Dumfries, to *one person*, who sat in the middle of the pit and paid *sixpence*.—N. B. The Managers scorned to return so small a sum.

Page 11. Mr. Kean, returning to his lodgings at Exeter at night, instead of opening the glass-door of the room, jumps Harlequin-fashion right through it. The several lodgers, in nightcaps, rush in, in alarm. Kean sets his arms a kimbo, and begins rolling his black head round and round, quicker and quicker, quicker still; then making a sudden spring, cleared them all, and disappeared in the same way.

Plate 12. Kean absent for three days; boasted he had been doing a noble action: on inquiry, he had been drinking three days and three nights with a poor actor—*to keep up his spirits.*

Plate 13. Kean in the slips of the [illegible]house at Guernsey, crying out to [illegible] Manager, who was *reading* the [illegible] of Charles I. 'Go on, Hughes.—Well done, my boy.'—Every [illegible] and manner with manifest as the agonies of Charles, till he was turned out.

Plate 14. Kean, by the help of a [illegible], masters the Latin language and writes thus to Dr. Drury: 'This at his age is a proof that it [illegible] persons [illegible] have.'

Plate 15. Kean seen by Davis the manager at Astley's, with marks of paint on his face, like ruddle on the paw of a sheep, peeking up the painted canvass, when Mr. Saunders turns him round to the young chap who had just thrown a somerset behind his back. 'I say, you —— Master King Dick, if you don't mind what you're arter, and pack up that are wan pretty tight, we shan't be off before to-morrow; so mind your eye, my lad!'

Plate 16. Kean flings a bowl of hot punch in the Stage-Manager's face, and stops to fight: the Stage-Manager retreats. Kean splitting his sides with laughter. N. B. Private plate for Mr. Raymond.

Plate 17. Kean brought home drunk by six Irish watchmen; sets off again; re-captured; brought to the watch-house; steals the key; defeats his six opponents:—all owing to the spirit of whiskey.

Plate 18. Kean sets off for London, eight o'clock in the morning, broad daylight; orders candles to be lighted, pistols loaded, ties them to his button-hole *muzzle* upwards, mounts the dicky with his servant.—Whiskey again.

Plate 19. Goes to the Theatrical Dinner to meet the Duke of York; found himself that morning with a pair of black eyes; has them painted white and flesh-coloured by Mr. Harley; makes a speech: the Duke of York cries; Kean cries; all the actors cry.

Plate 20. Kean in America; takes the name of 'Alantenouidet, chief of a tribe of Huron Indians'; rides a wild horse; gets drunk; paints his face and arms; wears skins of beasts; drinks more rum.

Plate 21. At three in the morning, Kean sends for a hackney-coach, puts into it his portmanteau, a bottle of brandy, pistols, two lighted candles,

one in each pocket; gets in; 'Where shall we drive to?'—'To H—l!' was the answer.—'Very well, Sir;' said the servant, 'Coachee, go on!'

Plate 22. Called upon at the Hummums by a friend; found sitting up in bed, a buffalo-skin wrapt round him, a large hairy cap stuck full of feathers on his head, a scalping knife in his belt, and a tomahawk in his hand: a large tumbler of negus at the bed side.

We think these twenty-two plates, with an additional one for his final scene, when he was discovered in his racoon-skin, smoking his cigar, like blue-nosed Billy of Exeter-Change notoriety:—we say, in these plates will be found Kean's whole life illustrated. Mr. Proctor's book, all other books, may be dismissed; we give the pith, the marrow of the man—Veluti in speculo—here he is! Mr. Moxon may suppress his book, or rather manufacture it into a life of G. Frederick Cooke—it would want little alteration; he will not sell another copy as soon as our plates come out.

——— Quo fit ut omnis
Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella
Vita *Kenis*.

The Modern Dunciad, and other Poems. 1835.

DANIEL has fallen into the lion's den, but without the good fortune of his predecessor; for the hungry lions issuing from their dark forests (their *Black-woods*), have broken his bones in pieces, ere ever he came to the bottom of the den. Now we have no desire, like vultures, to whom critics are often compared, to feed on the dead; nor do we wish "thrice to slay the slain;" therefore we shall leave Mr. Daniel's carcase to the fowls of the air and the beasts of the field, κυνεσσιν οιωνοισι τε πασι. All that will be left of him will be those portions of his frame that were the immediate instruments of his fall—'his skull and the palms of his hands:'—the unworthy ministers of his desire to rise upon the ruin of his superiors.

In the name of common sense and common justice, what could make Mr. Dunciad Daniel fall foul of poet Bowles?—"while Bowles exists can satire want a dunce?"—and why should he talk of WADING through the various productions of Mr. Bowles. Oh! Daniel, Daniel! set thy face toward the east, or where else thou likest; but turn not, for thine own safety turn not, to the consecrated groves of Bremhill, nor plant thy opprobrious and asinine hoof upon that sacred ground.

Seriously, we cannot repress our earnest indignation at this unknown scribbler daring to pour his dirty ordure, and the stinking offals of his half-digested reading, upon the poetical reputation, the moral character, the genius, the taste, the amiable and virtuous mind of the venerable poet! If Daniel sees no beauty, no elegance, no refined graces, no delicate expressions, no poetic sensibility, no rich and picturesque painting in Mr. Bowles's poetry, why let Daniel enjoy himself in his own sty—he has his own pottage to amuse him!—but why grunt out the confession of his want of taste, to his swinish brethren? There are men so formed as to be impassive to the touch of genius;—deaf adders, who listen not to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely. This cannot be helped. Non ex quovis ligno. Silk purses would not easily be made out of friend Daniel's ears; but when he calls Mr. Bowles 'profane,' a 'dunce' (p. 14), 'obscene,' 'spiteful,' desirous 'of base lucre,' when he says that 'the *obscenity and profaneness of Lord Byron, and his having poisoned the minds of future generations*, have met with an advocate in the Rev. W. Lisle Bowles;' or that 'the author of Don Juan finds an appropriate apologist in the calumniator of Pope;' when he says

What now remains to blast my fame,
And brand with infamy my name,
But Bowles to write my Life?—

we really consider him as placed beyond the pale of any Christian forbearance; and we feel assured that Mr. Bowles knows well enough how to defend his injured reputation. When he does rouse himself, the cave of dulness,* where

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* 'Dare, *mirabile dictu*, speak his mind,' is a line of Mr. Daniel's! and this is the person who censures Mr. Bowles's poetry! Oh! age of Penny Magazines and Modern Dunciads! what art thou

Daniel resides, 'the imperial seat of fools,' will tremble at his approach. We have done our duty; let the publisher do his, and thus liberate himself from the suspicion of participating in the sentiments of the author, by returning the unsold copies to the Grub-street from which they came,

"Sign'd with that ichor which from Gods distils."

The Story of Justin Martyr, and other poems, by Richard Chevenix Trench, *Perpetual Curate of Curdridge Chapel, Hants.* 12mo.

THIS is one of the most pleasing volumes of poetry that has ever issued from Mr. Moxon's 'b utique literaire.' The poems are written in very good taste, after the best models; the versification generally well suited to the subject; flowing, elegant, harmonious. The diction blameless. A few of the sonnets are not formed on the legitimate structure, which is undoubtedly a blemish, and should be amended. Such a poet as Mr. Trench must not plead the difficulty of the composition, for he has given us some very superior specimens. There is a very just and good tone of feeling throughout; his sentiments do honour to him as a poet, a churchman, and a citizen: and if his poetical conceptions are not of the very highest order—if there are not

'The thoughts that breathe, and words that burn,'

yet there is much that, in what we may call the *middle style* of poetry, is beautifully conceived, and tastefully and skilfully executed. The sonnet called 'Gibraltar,' has the defect we mentioned in its sixth and seventh lines; but it is written with spirit and feeling:

GIBRALTAR.

"England! we love thee better than we know: [long
And this I learn'd when, after wandring
Mid people of another stock and tongue,
I heard again thy martial music blow,
And saw thy gallant children to and fro
Pace, keeping ward at one of these huge gates, [culean Straits.
Which, like twin-giants, watch the Her-
When first I came in sight of that brave show,
It made my very heart within me dance
To think that those thy proud feet should advance
Forward so far into the mighty sea—
Joy was it, and exultation to behold
Thine ancient standards, rich emblazonry,
A glorious picture, by the wind unroll'd."

We must give one more:

TO ———

"What maiden gathers flowers, who does not love? [mer bowers,
And some have said, that none in Sum-
Save lovers, wreathe them garlands of fresh flowers?
Oh Lady! of a purpose dost thou move
Through garden walks, as willing to disprove [hand
This gentle faith: who with uncareful
Hast cull'd a thousand thus at my command, [wove.
Wherewith thou hast this dewy garland
There is no meaning in a thousand flowers— [part,
One lily from its green stalk would'st thou
Or pluck, and to my bosom I will fold
One rose selected from these wealthy bowers,
Up-gathering closely to its virgin heart
An undivulged hoard of central gold."

Voyage round the World. By James Holman, *R.N. Vol. II. and III.*

THE peculiar circumstance, deprivation of sight, under which Lieut. Holman has travelled and compiled his work, cannot fail to elicit the compassion and kind sympathy of a Christian public, and to impart an artificial and almost unparalleled degree of interest to his literary productions:—even our own impartial nature and habits have relaxed much of their wonted severity, whilst lamenting that a spirit so enterprizing and insatiate should be fettered by his melancholy and afflictive visitation. Our author has assumed that his travels being merely a *relation of facts, he is responsible only for his treatment of them.*

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coming to? We are, however, *seriously* grieved at seeing the *Aldine Anchor* buried in this filth. We are sure the *Dolphin* that loves pure waters, will soon leave it: and that the *Carp* may be set up instead, a fish, as Walton saith, that loveth muddy places. Indeed the stock of *Carp* will be plentiful if many books of the same kind appear, and when the anchor is drawn up, if it is covered with such slime.

We however would advance a step further and inquire whether these facts, which he has adduced, are sufficiently momentous and interesting to deserve the time and attention of the public mind? To the scholar and the advocate of science—to the botanist and zoologist—to the sons of geography, mineralogy, and geognosy, the work is indeed a blank; all is barren from Dan to Beersheba, and the glories of a tropical landscape, or the flora and fauna of an equatorial clime, are sought for in vain amongst pages penned by one who is (to say the least) physically incapacitated either for travel or science. The Lieutenant narrates, in the second volume of his work, his journey to Rio Janeiro in the Brazils, from Gongo Soco in the mining district, where we learn he descended into the gold mine, and felt heartily glad to regain the upper regions, and wash himself *in an immense bowl of warm water;* but his knowledge and observation during his seventeen days' journey is entirely confined to the mule he rode, the inequalities of the ground, the gross food he eat, the names of his companions, and the hovels where he reposed. Even this is deteriorated by the log-like method he has adopted in the recital. From thence he visits the Cape colony, where he is informed of a most wonderful phenomenon, which we shall transcribe for the benefit of our readers' faith:

"In the evening I accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Le Seur in their pleasure waggon (which is the fashionable carriage of this part of the colony), to the widow De Troit's farm, close to the Hartebeest river, near which I examined a perpendicular mass of rock, the front of which is quite smooth, said to be worn by the friction of wild elephants, who rub themselves against it."

We should surmise that now the rock is polished, it must have lost its tickling properties, and no longer be resorted to by the wild elephants for the purpose of titillation, but by the Hottentot boors to commemorate the sagacity of a Yahoo.

Subsequently, we have a sail to the Isle of France and Madagascar, where the curtain seasonably drops. This work, in ordinary cases, would have been esteemed an excellent orbituary and register of his friends' names and habits, whilst posterity will be gratified by a correct catalogue of every family who have courteously invited its editor to partake of a cup of bohea, or a lean mutton chop. Indeed a copy is indispensible to every colonial traveller, as affording the latest information on the quality of the hacks at each farm, the number of falls and casualties he may fairly anticipate, the quality of the food, the state of the roads, and a list of the best waggon makers. Change but the names, and the narrative would as aptly characterize Iceland or Greenland, as the forests of Brazil or the heathbearing Cape. Surely if sight (as it must be confessed) is indispensibly necessary to the publishing disciple of travel, the Lieutenant would act wisely were he to direct his energies and contemplation to some other object more beneficial to the public, and more suitable to his physical powers, yet equally conducive to the satisfaction of a liberal mind, and no less adapted for exciting the benevolent feelings of the community in which his lot of life is cast.

The third volume continues the travels of our author from the island of Madagascar to the Comoro Isles, Zanzibar, the Seychelles, Mauritius, Ceylon, and the eastern coast of Indoostan, from whence he embarks for China. The style of this volume is identical with the former one, and after excluding the extracts made from other works, which are profuse, we could scarcely fancy ourselves beyond the precincts of Old England, were it not for the expressions of palms, cocoanuts, date toddy, and quids of chunam. As in the preceding tome, no host is passed by without due thanks, and the honour of having his name, pedigree, and titles, registered and propounded. We cannot withhold our concern that Mr. H. who appears eminently fond of the Seychelles harpæ, did not contrive to bait his line for those exquisite shells, the Melaniæ, found in their fresh water streams. Perhaps the acquisition of these may tempt him to resume his erratic excursions to the land of double cocoa-nuts and the abode of the leaf-fly.

Letters for the Poor on Religious Subjects. By the Author of 'Twelve plain Sermons preached in a Village Church.'

THERE is nothing which good taste could reject, and certainly nothing which piety would not approve, in the excellent little work before us. The style is perfectly familiar, even to the greatest extent, but neither vulgar nor mean. The subjects are judiciously chosen; and the arguments by which they are enforced, are well disposed and unfolded. We wish the author had added one more *Letter* on the great prevailing vice of the Poor—viz. their *disregard of Truth;* and that he had urged upon them the wickedness which produces it, the mischief it creates, the debasement of the moral principle that follows it; and that he had declared to them that Christianity is so opposed to it, that the *liar* cannot be called a Christian; but that he is the follower of him who is the father of lies. The extent to which this crime prevails among the lower orders is dreadful! It is practised without scruple, without shame, without remorse: and it has done more to lower them in the estimation of those who are interested in their welfare, than any other thing. We hope to find this subject treated of in the next edition of this valuable little book. *Drunkenness* is not an habitual vice among the peasantry; and a man cannot be a *thief* without loss of his character. *Swearing* is not practised but by the worst part; but *falsehood*, we are grieved to say, is too common to all; men, women, and children, absolutely live in an atmosphere of it; from petty prevarications, to the most conflicting and daring inventions; and, as we have said, it has gone to that extent as no longer to be estimated a crime. Even in the rank of the rural population, far above the poor, there is no conscientious love and reverence of truth; they do not know its worth; they do not feel that it is the firm foundation of all other virtues, and that the absence of it always betrays a mind deficient in moral discipline, and utterly ignorant of religious principle.

We do not extract from any particular parts of this book; for it is very cheap, so all may buy it; it is very well written, and all should read it. Besides, it is not that kind of work whose excellence is seen by extracts of particular passages; it is the general tone, the spirit that pervades all parts of it, the zeal, the earnestness, the anxious desire, the good feeling, the sympathy with those to whom it is addressed, that form, as it were, a tint or colouring which pervades the whole; and which is weakened by separation.

Harrow School Books.

No. 1. Philosophia Græca.—It is impossible not to feel satisfied with the excellent selection made in this volume, and with the accuracy with which every needful assistance is given to the young scholar, in a brief commodious form. Perhaps we ourselves should have hesitated about the extracts from Ælian, a writer distinguished by no gracefulness of style, nor fidelity of narration; but at p. 382 a reason is given for the insertion of some extracts,—utpote lectu facilia, et animo perjucunda. The whole of Longinus is very properly included in this volume, as it is a work which would suffer much from division. The appendixes are accurate and useful, and the whole bears the marks of a scholar's hand. We are glad the editor has done justice to Mr. Clinton's learned work—"Paucula his excerptis loco Supplementi addidimus, in quibus adornandis non raro Fastos Hellenicos, magnæ illud diligentiæ et ingenii opus, compilavimus."

No. 2. Historia Græca.—This volume contains the first and fifth books of Herodotus; the first and second books of Thucydides; the third book of Xenophon; two orations of Lysias; eight of Demosthenes; and extracts from Polybius. The object which the editor had in view, was in his own language—In eligendis et excerpendis quibusdam Historicis Græcis, id preprecipue ex proposito erat, ut rerum gestarum series quam maxime continua flueret. This selection is made with due deliberation and knowledge; nor do we know that it could be improved.

No. 3. Musa Græca.—Of Homer, the editor very properly does not give the disjecta membra Poetæ. He commences therefore with Hesiod, and goes downwards through 'Sappho, Alcæus, Pindar, Aristophanes Com: Poet: fragm., Poetæ

Bucolici, Aratus, Ap. Rhodius, Callimachus, Meleager, Dion. Periegesis, Oppian. To the volume are appended Excerpta, from Herman's admirable treatise de Versu Heroico.

No. 4. *Historiæ Romanæ.*—The extracts are from Sallust, Cicero, Livy, Cæsar, Florus, C. Nepos, V. Paterculus, and Tacitus. The appendices of Roman Money—the Kalendar—the family of the Cæsars—and the Roman Roads in Britain, are judiciously added, and remove any difficulty which might occur to young students on these subjects.

We have no doubt but that these works have been formed with the greatest care, and certainly they are executed in an admirable manner. We firmly believe that sound scholarship and a familiar acquaintance with the great writers of antiquity, is, if not the only, yet the best and surest foundation of a fine discriminating taste, and the greatest assistant of genius; while the beautiful and philosophical language in which their works are conveyed to the mind, forms in itself a study of great value. It is not in the power of every one to be a Porson, or a Herman: it is not necessary that all should pursue the Greek language into the most subtle analysis of its structure, or the refined intricacy of its idioms; but it is highly advantageous that the early years of youth should be employed in contemplating the finest models of eloquence and genius; and on the very same principles that sculpture should be studied from the chisel of Phidias, and painting from the pencil of Raphael and Titian; so the kindred arts of poetry and eloquence, which minister to the delights of life, and add a fresh charm and dignity to human pursuits, should be sought where they are acknowledged to have shone with peculiar splendour, on the shores of Greece and Italy. If we have long and justly been able to boast of those high accomplishments which have distinguished the bar, the pulpit, and the senate; which appeared with such lustre in the speeches of a Dunning and a Mansfield; in the sermons of a Barrow and a Bentley; and in those noble orations which have immortalized the names of Chatham and of Fox; surely the early foundation of that knowledge which inspired, and that taste which guided them, is to be traced to the admirable system of education which these great men received in our public schools. Of these schools Harrow has always been among the most eminent, and she can look back with a mother's pride to a series of illustrious men, who would shrink from no competition, either in the vigour of their talents, the variety of their attainments, the correctness of their learning, or the utility and elegance of their productions; that series of scholars which rose up with such splendour under the names of a Jones, a Parr, and a Sumner; which has continued with the scarcely inferior ones of a Drury and a Butler; and which extends to the present day, with unimpaired brilliancy, while it boasts an Aberdeen, a Byron, and a Peel.—'Stet fortuna domus.'

Belford Regis; or Sketches of a Country Town. By M. Russell Mitford. 3 vols. —These are very delightful volumes; we think quite equal in graphic skill, in ease, spirit, and elegance of narration, to any other previous ones. They must be a great treat to the inhabitants of Reading, who, though warned not to consider Miss Mitford's characters as portraits of themselves, must yet be highly gratified by such a rich influx of additional society. Long after the present race of inhabitants are gathered to their fathers, Miss Mitford's spirited creations will be as fresh as ever: indeed they alone will form the *perpetual, immoveable, irresponsible Corporation;* they will be asked for by all the strangers, and we think the chief drawback to the worthy burgesses of Reading in the perusal of these volumes, will be seeing themselves thrown into the shade, by their more brilliant and fascinating fellow-townsmen, the silent *umbræ* of their civic feasts; who tenant the best houses, enjoy the highest reputation, are invited to the most select entertainments, say the very best things, feed on the most sumptuous fare;—and are exempted from contributing to the taxes, paving, lighting, watch, church, and other rates: and in fact enjoy a most enviable, luxurious existence. Such is Stephen Lane the butcher; prosperity be with him!—may the flesh-fly never taint his beef! may his house-lamb be always in request!—Then Mrs. Hollis the fruiterer, with her grand-daughter Patty—blessings be on her! In the simplicity of our hearts, we ourselves could have been the rivals of Andrew Graham and Samuel Vicars. But we must reluctantly quit this fascinating society. We have taken a peep into the ball-room; we have seen the competition for the silver arrow; we went, though it rained, to Belford races; and now we must reluctantly hasten back to our avocations, secure of finding our *friends* the the inhabitants of Belford, *quite as well as when we left them, whenever we return.* That Miss Mitford may herself partake of this *statu-quo* existence, the *perpetuum ver* in which her friends and neighbours are flourishing, that her lost stock of geraniums may soon be repaired, and that she may flourish in crane's-bills

as in goose-quills, is the fervent wish of her kinsman, her admirer, and her friend.

A Treatise on Marine Surveying, by Thomas Charles Robson, *of the Honourable East India Company's Service.* 8vo. pp. 236, with plates.—During the residence of this gentleman in India he had, as he informs his readers, frequent occasion to regret the want of such a text-book as that which he now offers to the public; and, taking advantage of the experience which he had the opportunity of acquiring under Captain D. Ross, the marine surveyor-general of India, he endeavoured to supply the deficiency by compiling this volume. It commences with a treatise on plane trigonometry, as applied to marine surveying: to this is added a clear and minute description of the instruments best adapted to that purpose; together with a treatise on the practice of surveying under all circumstances, and a table of logarithms, from an unit to ten thousand; a table of logarithmic sines and tangents, and a table of natural sines. The labour and talent necessarily employed in the compilation of such a volume as this, not less than the practical importance of the subject, are calculated to recommend it extensively to the notice of the maritime service of the country; to whom we trust it will prove a valuable auxiliary in a department of their duties intimately connected with the national prosperity.

Treatise on Hydrocephalus, by William Griffith, *M.R.C.S.&c.* 1835.—An account of the symptoms and mode of treatment of a most afflicting disorder; the utility of which is by no means confined to the profession of which the author is a distinguished member and teacher.

England, an Historical Poem, by S. W. Ord. *Second part.* 1835.—In our review of the first part of this poem, we gave praise to Mr. Ord for the copiousness and flow of his versification, and the spirit and elegance of his descriptions; and we are glad to extend our approbation to this new volume. We still do not think his plan well chosen; and that the ease with which his thoughts flow into verse, often leads him to a redundancy of expression. He is too fond of the exclamation Oh! and the verb 'do' and 'did.' There are a few incorrect passages. At p. 202, he has given a wrong quantity to the middle syllable of Ixion—'And Phaeton Ixion's fall,' &c. P. 189, he has accented Anna Boleyn, on the last syllable; and so 184; and so Westminster, p. 117. What does he mean—'by hearing the jar melodious of the spheres?' P. 76, is an expression very unpoetical and inelegant—'the lonely hills, like *sweaty* giants stood.' P. 51, 'a *fine* old abbey,' ought to be *fined*. P. 14. 'And of Orleans missioned damsel's pain.' Why is the second syllable made long? These are small blemishes; but with others should be removed. The poem does Mr. Ord great credit, but wants a careful revision. What is the mistake in the following passage?—p. 238,

'And thou hast silken *eyebrows* highly spread
Upon thy snowy *chin*, and cheeks most fair.'

Scripture Biography. By the Rev. R. W. Evans. *Second Series.*—A work of piety, knowledge, and taste.

Rosomond Gray. Recollections of Christ's Hospital. By C. Lamb. 1835.—Mr. Lamb in his own style hath neither peer nor follower. We hope he is now quietly seated with the company he likes, Burton, Fuller, and Ben Jonson—with perhaps old Burbage and Penkethman dropping in. We never shall forget our suppers at Islington—Miss Lamb (truly Agna Dei) opening the door, and Lamb preceding us up stairs.

'Summum properabat *Lambere* tectum.'

The Art of being Happy. From the French of M. Droz. By B. H. Draper.—Monsieur Droz's reputation as a moralist and elegant writer is well known. The present work abounds in sensible reflections on the situation and duties of men; and contains admirable rules for the guidance of their conduct. Early education is the basis of all good. It is in the moral world as in the natural,—if the seed is not sown in spring, the ground will be barren for the remainder of the year.

Evolutions of the Power and Operation of Numbers, &c. By Thomas Smith.—We cheerfully bear our testimony to the clearness, and precision, and good arrangement of this work. We can detect nothing superfluous, and we can discover no deficiency.

Memoir of the Rev. G. T. Bedell, D.D. By Stephen H. Tyng. 1835.—Books such as these can never be read without profit. In the character of the subject of biography there is nothing dubious, there is no compromise of principles to be found, no sacrifice of right: it is the picture of a religious heart, of a duteous and faithful spirit, and of an obedient life.

Minor Morals. By J. Bowring. *Part I. and II.* 1835.—We have no objection to Mr. Bowring's stories, as far as they go, though they are not so well written as we should have expected, and in natural history some deficiencies and mistakes occur. For the system on which he founds his morals, we are at total and uncompromising variance with him.

Sermons, by the Rev. W. Allen, *late Minister of Peel, Lancashire. Vol. II.* 1835.—We have not lately met with a volume of plain, practical discourses that we prefer to the present. Indeed, we think their superiority to many is manifest. The doctrines are truly scriptural—the feeling warm, pure, and devout—the arguments and illustrations parallel and clear—the language suitable to the subject and purpose of the preacher.

Diary of a Solitaire, &c. 1805. 8vo.—A very worthy Quaker's journal during a short visit to Switzerland. The information in the book is trifling, but the feeling and principles excellent.

Theological Treatises, by the Rev. John Howe. With a Memoir of the Author. By Thomas Taylor. *(Sacred Classics.)*—These treatises are well selected. Howe was a man whose spirit was deeply and fervently Christian. His writings are inferior to none in their power of awakening the conscience, moving the feelings, and forcing the massive truths of Christianity into the heart. We have often lamented that his writings were not more generally read and esteemed. The memoir is very creditably written.

Lectures on Homelitics and Preaching. By Ebenezer Porter, *D.D. with a Preface, by* J. Jones. 1835.—A book containing much judicious advice and much solid instruction, of which the younger clergy would do well to avail themselves. This work and Mr. H. Raikes's leave little to be desired.

Dr. Adam Clarke's Christian Theology. Selected by Samuel Dunn. 1835.—We like the plan of this little work, and wish it were generally adopted; presenting as it does the leading opinions—the great landmarks raised by the author in the field of knowledge, and which are of invaluable use in divinity to his followers. A short but well drawn-up life is prefixed.

The History of Jamaica. By a Native Military Officer. 1835.—A compendious, useful little book. The history of the dreadful insurrection is authentic and of high interest.

Italy and Italian Literature. By Chas. Herbert, *Esq.* 1835.—There was no particular occasion for this book, and little novelty in it; but we hope it is only a precursor of more learned works; a sign to us that the author is endeavouring to break up the rich field of Italian literature, and bring home his spoils.

Frithiof's Saga, a Scandinavian Legend. Translated from the Swedish of Esaias Tegner. By the Rev. W. Strong, *A.M.*—This is a very interesting and curious poem of the Bishop of Wexio; and Mr. Strong would have deserved the gratitude of the public, had his version been more faithful to the original, and less ornamented. Mr. Strong has the command of poetical language, and some parts of his version are pleasing and spirited; but he has not kept in mind that the foundation of all good poetry is *simplicity*. His prose is subject to the same animadversion. With these corrections we should hope Mr. Strong will pursue his researches in the field of northern literature. He cannot take a better guide for his style than Mr. Herbert's.

The Doom of Giallo, by J. Boaden, *Esq.* 8vo.—Mr. Boaden has availed himself of a hint in Mr. Beckford's Letters on Italy, to fill up a sketch which that *great artist* had left. Whether Mr. Boaden has worked in the spirit of the original, we cannot say: his book is not deficient in talent; but the subject is to us exceedingly displeasing, and in some parts revolting against good principles and good feeling; and moreover the latter part of the work sinks rapidly in its interest, and 'drags its slow length along.' We wish Mr. Boaden to stick to his biography, where we always meet him with pleasure. A work, *well and faithfully* composed, and written with spirit and fellow-feeling, to be called, 'Reminiscences of Actors and Actresses,' beginning with the rise of John Kemble, and ending with the death of Kean, would be well received; and we think from no one more acceptable than from Mr. Boaden. What ought not the lives and conversation of Quick, Munden, Suett, Fawcet, Banister, Emery, Lewis, and Mathews to produce: nor would the interest excited by the daughters of Thalia, be less. We wish Mr. Boaden would ponder our request;—we wish yet more, that he would comply with it.

Outre-Mer; or a Pilgrimage to the Old World. By an American. 2 vols.—As a book of light reading, the present may pass. Some of the tales are far better executed than others. That of Mas-

ter Franc and the Monk of St. Anthony, known so well in Mr. Colman's verse, is spoiled in the American's prose. With the 'Old English Prose Romances' the author is but imperfectly acquainted: the chapter on the poetry of Spain, is as good as any; that on Italy is entertaining.

Meditation, with Self-examination for every Day in the Year. 12mo.—One of those excellent little works, which, composed with judgment and piety, can never fail to purify and strengthen the heart, to keep the conscience active, and the flame of devotion alive.

The Adopted. Canto I. 1834.—We give the cxix stanza. The Poet is speaking of a bud.

Perhaps 'twill break forth a distorted flower,
Like an *ironic smile of some one stung.*
While with a conscious pride compelled to cower
To an unworthy *wielder of the wrong.*
Perchance it may exert it's native power,
And beauteously burst thro' all that's flung
Around but to entangle—'twill not die
Without a struggle thro' a colder sky.

The Way of Peace lost and regained, by the Author of the "Bread of Deceit."—An excellent little treatise; but occasionally the language is too elevated for those to whom it is intended to be of service.

1. *A Sermon, preached at St. Martin's-in the Fields, in aid of the Royal Dispensary for Defects of the Ear, by* Richard Lord Bishop of Derry. 1834.

2. *Observations on the Preservation of Hearing, &c. by* J. W. Curtis, *&c.* 1834.

The first of these little tracts is written in good taste, and with that sound and rational piety which we expect to meet with in the productions of our learned and enlightened prelates. The second is a very interesting publication, by a person of great eminence in that particular branch of surgery which relates to the important organs of hearing. The observations more particularly on the use of *ear-trumpets* are worthy of deep attention.

Some Account of the Manor of Haling, in the parish of Croydon, Surrey: with notices of the Family of Gage, of that place. By G. Steinman Steinman, *Esq. F.S.A. F.L.S. Author of a History of Croydon.* Imp. 8vo. pp. 80.—Mr. Steinman having, since the publication of his History of Croydon, collected several additional particulars relative to the manor of Haling, particularly documents from the Exchequer-office and the Chapter-house, and pedigrees of Warham, Gardiner, and Parker-Hamond, has communicated the result to the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica;" and now again has amplified his Memoir, by some biographical additions, into the present brochure, of which only twenty-five copies are privately printed. Its principal features are, a biography of Sir Henry Gage, the gallant Governor of Oxford for Charles I.; another of his brother Thomas Gage, the historian of the West Indies, to whom "we may attribute the possession of Jamaica;" and notices of some other remarkable members of the same family.

FINE ARTS.

NEW STATUES.

The statue of the late King of Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph, in bronze, was, on the 5th Sept. placed in front of the new Palace at Munich. It weighs, including the pedestal and the attributes, 400 quintals. The pedestal is 30 feet high. Its inauguration took place on October 13, during the annual popular festival.

The bronze statue of Cuvier, by David, has been erected at his native town of Montbelliard, and its inauguration was celebrated on his birth-day, Aug. 23, with great ceremony. Deputations from several learned bodies were present, and various orations were delivered in honour of the occasion. The house in which Cuvier first saw the light was tastefully decorated, and the following inscription placed on it, "Ici naquit G. Cuvier, le 23 Août, 1769." The banquet was succeeded by a grand concert and ball.

PAINTINGS AT AVIGNON.

The Society for the Preservation and Description of Historical Monuments in France, have appropriated a part of their funds to making copies of the beautiful fresco paintings, which decorate the walls and ceilings of the ancient palace of the Popes at Avignon. M. Baptiste Reboul, a young artist of much promise, is to undertake the work.

Select Views of the Remains of Ancient Monuments in Greece, at present existing; from drawings taken and coloured on the spot in the year 1833. *By* William Cole, *Architect.* folio. (Ackermann.)—There

is an evident care and fidelity in the execution of these plates, as if it had been the artist's chief aim to give an accurate idea of the scene represented,—a verisimilitude, which, we fear, must often be very deficient in those views, however beautiful, which are now so frequently manufactured from the hasty sketches of amateur travellers, with "the effect added" from the prolific imagination of an artist at home. In thus awarding to Mr. Cole due credit for that accuracy which ought ever to characterise the works of the architect, it is necessary to add, in order to obviate a false conception of the nature of his plates, that they are not what are generally known as architectural drawings, but picturesque general views, displaying as much of the perennial beauties of nature as of the desolated ruins of ancient art. They consist of twelve folio views, coloured after the drawings which, he tells us, were finished on the spot; ten of them representing the most striking architectural scenes at Athens, and two from Corinth. The period when they were taken, in 1833, was one peculiarly favourable for the object. "The author was so fortunate as to arrive at Athens in May, just after the Greeks had evacuated the town. The Parthenon, the Erectheum, the Temple of the Winds, and the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, without one intervening fragment to obstruct the view, were relieved against the clear sky, in isolated majesty and beauty, amidst the records of the destruction from which they had been almost miraculously preserved; and the Acropolis, as seen from the remaining columns of the Temple of Jupiter, formed a coup-d'œil that cannot be described. Before the author left Greece, many of the most striking views were again obstructed by buildings." These circumstances give a peculiar value to this very interesting and beautiful work of Mr. Cole.

Fac-similes of Historical and Literary Curiosities; accompanied by etchings of Interesting Localities; engraved and lithographed by and under the direction of CHARLES JOHN SMITH. 4to.—The same artist, whose recent productions in illustration of Mr. Murray's edition of Johnson we had lately occasion to praise, and who was also the engraver of the handsome volume of historical Autographs published in 1829, here offers to public view a rich and varied exhibition of literary relics. We know we need only enumerate them to excite the curiosity of every literary virtuoso: 1. View of the House, No. 10, High-street, Portsmouth, in which George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was assassinated by Felton; with a facsimile of the paper found in Felton's hat when apprehended. 2. Horace Walpole to the Rev. Mr. Cole, respecting the pretended poems by Rowley, and the genius of Chatterton. 3. Chatterton to Horace Walpole, endeavouring to hoax him with "The Ryse of Peyncteynge bie T. Rowleie." 4. View of the Residence of Elwood, the friend of Milton, at Chalfont St. Giles, and of Jordaens meeting-house, co. Bucks, the burial-place of William Penn, of Pennsylvania. 5. A Letter from William Penn, of Pennsylvania. 6. Matthew Prior, respecting his portrait painted by Richardson and engraved by Vertue; and an Extract from Dean Swift's Journal, containing an account of the Duel between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun. 7. View of Smollett's House at Chelsea, and a Letter from Smollett to Richardson, denying that he was the author of an article in the Critical Review, reflecting upon the talents of the Author of "Clarissa." 8. Richardson's answer to the same. 9. Extracts from the Will of the Emperor Napoleon, with his various signatures, and the signatures of the Empresses Josephine and Maria Louisa. 10. An Extract from Pope's original Manuscript of his Homer, containing the parting of Hector and Andromache; and part of a Letter from Gay to Dean Swift, describing the success of the Beggar's Opera. 11. View of Sterne's Residence at Coxwold in Yorkshire; with a note from Sterne to Garrick to borrow money before his departure upon the "Sentimental Journey." 12. Part of a Letter from Bishop Warburton, respecting the Poems of Milton; and part of a Letter from Dr. Robertson concerning his History of Scotland.

Mr. SMITH has also just published, on a separate sheet, the fac-simile of a Letter from Miles Coverdale to Lord Cromwell, written from Paris in 1538, desiring his protection for a series of annotations on the Scriptures which he had then prepared, and which were afterwards printed in the Reformers' Bible, at Geneva, in 1560. Its interest at the present period will be appreciated.

Mr. S. BELLIN has published a *Panoramic View of Rome* on a very large scale —drawn and etched by himself. It is a very spirited performance, in the manner of Piranesi, and the point of view whence the Panorama is taken is from the Casa Claudia on the Monte Pincio. The Print consists of three sheets, which, when united, form a picture 7 feet 3 inches wide, by 15in. high; it is dedicated to the Duke of Sussex, under whose patronage it is published, and is highly creditable to the skill of Mr. Bellin.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

A new and complete edition of Juvenal's Satires, linearly translated; with Notes, &c. By Dr. P. A. Nuttall, translator of Virgil and Horace.

The Family Topographer, vol. V. By Samuel Tymms. Containing the Midland Circuit, or counties of Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, and Warwick, and Cheshire in the Chester Circuit. With eight Maps.

The Masterpieces of English Prose Literature, being a selection of the most celebrated authors of Britain, with preliminary discourses on their genius, and notes, historical, biographical, and literary, &c. By J. A. St. John

Narrative of a Voyage round the World, describing the British Settlements and Islands on the Northern Coast of New Holland. By T. B. Wilson, Surgeon, R N.

The Providence of God Illustrated. By the Author of "History in All Ages."

Leisure Musings and Devotional Meditations, in humble strains of Poetry. By the Rev. James Holme.

Cruciana; Illustrations of the most striking aspects under which the Cross of Christ, and the symbols derived from it, have been contemplated by Piety, Superstition, Imagination, and Taste. By J. Holland.

Herbert's Priest to the Temple, or the Country Parson, with Memoirs from Isaac Walton. Also, by the same, The Temple, Sacred Poems, and Private Ejaculations.

Village Sermons By A. Roberts, M. A. Rector of Woodrising, Norfolk.

A new edition of the Life of Wesley; and the Rise and Progress of Methodism. By Robert Southey, Esq.

Memoirs of Mrs. Ellis, by her husband the Rev. W. Ellis, late Missionary in the South Sea Islands.

The Book of Christmas; in Prose and Verse, edited by T. K. Hervey, with Illustrations designed by R. Seymour.

Memoirs of the Prince of Peace, formerly Prime Minister of the King of Spain, translated under the superintendence of his Highness, from the original MS. By Lieut.-Col. D'Esmenard.

Tales and Fables, suggested by the Frescoes at Pompeii. By M. Le Gros, with Engravings.

Agnes Searle, by the Author of "The Heiress."

Chronicles of Waltham. By Rev. G. R. Gleig.

Mr. N. P. Willis's Pencillings by the Way.

The Book of Gems; consisting of specimens of the Poets from Chaucer to Prior, each poet illustrated by Engravings from the works of the most distinguished painters.

Miss Landon's new Poem, The Vow of the Peacock.

Educational Institutions of Germany. By Mr. James, Author of "The Gipsy."

A Translation of Schlegel's Lectures on the Philosophy of History. By J. B. Robertson, Esq.

Mr. Chorley's New Series of Tales.

Goethe and his Contemporaries. By Mr. Austin, second edition.

Miss Stickney's new work, The Poetry of Life.

Dr. Hogg's Visit to Alexandria, Damascus, and Jerusalem.

Land and Sea Tales. By the Author of "Tough Yarns," embellished by George Cruikshank.

Cherville's First Steps to French, essential to and in harmony with all Grammars.

Walton's Calculator's Sure Guide.

New System of Homœopathic Medicine. By Mr. Brookes, Surgeon.

Colburn's Modern Novelists is publishing in weekly Numbers, commencing with Bulwer's Pelham.

CIRCULATION OF THE LONDON JOURNALS.

An official return has been published of the number of stamps issued for the use of the different journals of the metropolis, from June 30, 1833, to June 30, 1835, distinguishing the issue of each half year, from the former period. At the head of the list, in point of numbers, stands the Times; though there has been an evident falling off in the extent of its circulation, during the four half-years which the return embraces. The next is the Morning Herald; then comes the Morning Chronicle, which of late has greatly increased; and after that the Morning Advertiser. The Courier and Globe the two leading evening papers on the liberal side, have, during the last two years, been regularly decreasing in circulation; whilst, on the other hand, the St. James's Chronicle and the Standard have, during the same period, increased their yearly sale by upwards of 160,000; the whole number of these two papers annually printed (although the St. James's Chronicle is published only three times a week), exceeding the united circula-

tion of the daily Globe and Courier by no less a number than 135,000. The True Sun, the organ of the ultra-radical and republican party, has fallen off from 319,000 to 229,000. The following alphabetical summary will, however, afford the best idea of the comparative circulation of the different journals of the metropolis, during the latter half year of 1833 and the first half year of 1835; though, when two or more papers are published by the same proprietor, the exact number for each cannot be distinguished.

Titles of Newspapers.	1833. July to Dec. inclusive.	1835. Jan. to June inclusive.
Albion and Star *(daily)*	114,000	130,000
Age	308,000	275,000
Atlas	65,000	60,000
Bell's Weekly Messenger	293,000	308,500
Bell's New Weekly Messenger	118,000	133,000
Bent's Literary Advertiser	4,650	7,000
Courier *(daily)*	308,000	247,000
County Chronicle; County Herald	68,500	65,000
Court Journal; Naval and Military Gazette	68,750	57,460
Christian Advocate	32,700	47,100
Cobbett's Political Register	31,350	28,250
Circular to Bankers	6,000	7,000
Course of the Exchange	3,120	3,120
English Gentleman		7,000
Examiner	98,590	91,300
Financial and Commercial Record	1,920	1,968
Globe and Traveller *(daily)*	537,000	483,000
General Advertiser for Town and Country		56,000
John Bull	124,500	128,090
London Gazette	60,000	70,000
London Mercantile Journal	10,905	8,350
London Mercantile Prices Current	2,250	1,500
London New Prices Current	6,901	35
Literary Gazette	18,006	13,850
Law Chronicle; Law Gazette	3,150	2,800
Morning Advertiser *(daily)*	610,000	642,250
Morning Chronicle *(daily)*; Evening Chronicle	772,219	953,500
Morning Herald *(daily)*; English Chronicle	1,286,500	1,187,005
Morning Post *(daily)*	318,500	367,000
Mark-lane Express; New Farmer's Journal	31,970	33,600
News	49,000	38,750
Nicholson's Commercial Gazette	18,050	23,500
Observer; Bell's Life in London		452,125
Old England; United Service Gazette; Surrey Standard	39,000	107,000
Patriot	45,000	75,000
Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette	7,155	6,955
Public Ledger *(daily)*		68,500
Record	121,000	128,000
Racing Calendar	13,925	10,775
St. James's Chronicle; Standard *(daily)*; London Packet; London Weekly Journal	727,000	865,000
Sun *(daily)*	289,000	395,000
Sunday Times; Essex and Herts Mercury	181,000	200,000
Sunday Herald and United Kingdom, &c.	27,000	44,775
Spectator; Municipal Corporation Reformer	49,500	63,000
Satirist	62,500	83,000
The Times *(daily)*; Evening Mail	1,779,494	1,406,997
True Sun *(daily)*; Weekly True Sun	287,000	229,000
Universal Corn Reporter	5,000	2,613
Watchman		70,000
Weekly Dispatch	740,642	815,000
Weekly (New) Dispatch and British Liberator	20,580	16,200

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

The number of Petitions on Public Matters, presented to the House of Commons in Session 1835, amounts to 4,061, and they relate to 363 different subjects. We give our readers a statement of the number of Petitions and their signatures, with reference to some of the chief subjects which engaged the attention of Parliament in the last Session, divided into the following classes:

I. Parliament:—For removal of the late administration, petitions 3, signatures 15,480; for the adoption of vote by ballot, petitions 32, signatures 19,275; for a commission to inquire into the Dublin City election, petitions 3, signatures 19,201; complaining of bribery at Great Yarmouth election, petitions 3, signatures 2,679; for preserving the rights of each branch of the legislature, petitions 19, signatures 10,869; for rendering ineligible the recorder of Dublin, petition 1, signatures 23,092; for revision of the registry in Ireland, petitions 6, signatures 1,945; complaining of attempts to invalidate the oath of Roman Catholic members, petitions 2, signatures 2,318; against Stafford borough disfranchisement bill, petitions 2, signatures 1,043; for stopping the supplies, petitions 2, signatures 3,215; complaining of bribery at York City election, petitions 2, signatures 108.

II. Ecclesiastical:—For abolishing burial fees, petitions 2, signatures 105; complaining of the imprisonment of John Childs, petitions 21, signatures 5,504; for repeal of the law of church patronage in Scotland, petitions 6, signatures 2,090; for abolishing church rates, petitions 3, signatures 1,573; in support of the church of Scotland, and for additional endowment, petitions 754, signatures 192,229; against any grant to the church of Scotland, petitions 327, signatures 129,493; church of Ireland bill, against, petitions 409, signatures 105,262; in favour, petitions 15, signatures 12,014; against dissenters' marriages bill, petitions 8, signatures 1,846; against ecclesiastical courts bill, petitions 174, signatures 11,401;

Lord's day observance bill, in favour, petitions 65, signatures 8,835; against, petitions 14, signatures 331; for relief to Protestant dissenters, petitions 4, signatures 911; against registration of births (Scotland) bill, petitions 3, signatures 287; for a more equal distribution of regium donum, petitions 2, signatures 470; tithes, for abolition, petitions 6, signatures 1,080; for commutation, petitions 13, signatures 493; tithes, (Ireland) for abolition, petitions 44, signatures 36,786; for re-valuation, petitions 15, signatures 2,188.

III. Colonies.—For redress of grievances in Lower Canada, petitions 6, signatures 19,303; for inquiry into the Caffre irruption in the Cape of Good Hope, petitions 2, signatures 7; clandestine emigration, petition 1, signatures 969; for inquiry into the conduct of General Darling, petitions 5, signatures 104; compensation to officers of the East India Company, petitions 9, signatures 293; for equalizing duties on East and West India produce, petition 6, signatures 260; for a representative assembly in New South Wales, petition 1, signatures 5,652; for redress of grievances in Newfoundland, petitions 1, signatures 4,823; Roman Catholic clergy in India, petition 1, signatures 1,195; for inquiry into the operation of the slavery abolition act, petitions 4, signatures 610.

IV. Taxes:—Attorneys' certificates, petitions 9, signatures 205; for repeal of the corn laws, petitions 2, signatures 148; for relief from county rates, petitions 13, signatures 239; glass, petitions 4, signatures 1,041; malt, petitions 123, signatures 33,245, against manure toll exemption bill, petitions 3, signatures 24; in favour of music and dancing licenses bill, petitions 4, signatures 520; newspaper stamps, for repeal of duty, petitions 142, signatures 57,848; against repeal of duty, petitions 2, signatures 30; paper duties (Ireland), petition 1, signatures 1,006; post horse duties, for repeal, petitions 4, signatures 144, for abolition of the system of farming, petitions 12, signatures 123; rating of tenements, petitions 4, signatures 567; reciprocity of duties acts, petitions 7, signatures 947; spirit licenses, petitions 280, signatures 13,407; stage carriages, petitions 3, signatures 182; stamps on receipts, petitions 8, signatures 3,070; timber duties, for reduction, petitions 3, signatures 809; against alteration, petitions 44, signatures 6,173; for repeal of duty on windows, petitions 19, signatures 7,479.

V. Miscellaneous:—Against Aberdeen universities bill, petitions 30, signatures 928; agricultural distress, petitions 78, signatures 33,279; in favour of arrestment of wages (Scotland) bill, petitions 8, signatures 13,353; bonded wheat, petitions 5, signatures 121; bonding warehouses, petitions 9, signatures 324; distress (Ireland), petitions 3, signatures 1,037; Dorchester unionists, petitions 98, signatures 154,447; drunkenness, petitions 78, signatures 28,070; education (Scotland), petitions 4, signatures 1,069; education (Ireland), petitions 5, signatures 1,300; factories' regulation act, petitions 52, signatures 36,247; fisheries (Ireland), petitions 5, signatures 1,083; game laws (Scotland) petitions 5, signatures 1,280; hand-loom weavers, for boards of trade, petitions 76, signatures 74,253; impressment of seamen, petitions 4, signatures 4,219; imprisonment for debt bill, in favour, petitions 13, signatures 760; against, petitions 46, signatures 9,324; suggesting alterations, petitions 8, signatures 719, against imprisonment for debt (Scotland) bill, petitions 29, signatures 6,292; for extending its provisions, petition 1, signatures 6,492; in favour of instruments of sasine (Scotland) bill, petitions 5, signatures 277; against lighthouses bill, petitions 7, signatures 10; for renewal of linen manufactures (Ireland) act, petitions 11, signatures 1,103; merchant shipping, petitions 7, signatures 1,786; municipal corporations bill, in favour, petitions 209, signatures 260,129; against, petitions 88, signatures 26,534; municipal corporations (Ireland) bill, in favour, petitions 4, signatures 20,202; against, petitions 6, signatures 129; for inquiry into orange lodges, petitions 4, signatures 823: Polish exiles, petitions 5, signatures 1,795; poor law amendment act, petitions 26, signatures 16,417; poor laws (Ireland) petitions 15, signatures 27,665; for placing retailers of beer on a footing with licensed victuallers, petitions 12, signatures 34,564; against seamen enlistment bill, petitions 10, signatures 4,046; for alteration of weights and measures act, petitions 10, signatures 812.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The late Mrs. Elizabeth Dennis Denyer bequeathed a sum of money to the University of Oxford, in order to found Two Prizes of 30*l.* each for the two best Discourses in English on certain theological subjects. By a decree of the High Court of Chancery the sum so bequeathed by Mrs. Denyer escheated to his Majesty, who has since been graciously pleased to grant the same to the University by his Royal warrant, directing that "the dividends thereof shall be every year supplied in equal moieties to two members of the University for two several Prize Dis-

sertations in English, to be composed on some of the subjects named in the will of the late Mrs. E. D. Denyer, such two subjects to be selected yearly, and the prizes in respect of such dissertations to be adjudged by the Vice Chancellor, the two Divinity Professors, and the two Proctors for the time being." And his Majesty further directed that the persons who shall be entitled to write for the said prizes, shall be "in Deacon's orders at least, and shall on the last day appointed for the delivery of the compositions to the Registrar of the University, have entered on the eighth and not exceeded the tenth year from their matriculation, and also that the compositions to which the prizes shall be from time to time adjudged shall be read in the Divinity school on some day in full term, to be fixed by the Vice Chancellor." The Declaration of Trust was approved by Convocation, and the University seal affixed to the same, on the 2d day of April, 1835.

The Subjects for the year 1836 are—"On the Doctrine of Faith in the Holy Trinity."—"On the Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for the Salvation of Man."

The Compositions are to be sent under a sealed cover to the Registrar of the University on or before Tuesday, the 1st of March, 1836.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

On the opening of the Session, an introductory lecture was delivered by Professor Dale on the English Language and Literature. The Professor having traced the various changes which the English language had undergone, said that the nation at last found itself in the possession of a language, which, though abounding with irregularities which set all system at defiance, was still, in its operation, equal to the Latin, and in its copiousness not inferior to the Greek—it was a language resembling an anonymous metal, which the ancients called *æs Corinthium*—a language which, like our own Constitution, was a mixture of discordant elements. Although made to accord with the Latin, its genius and structure was much more similar to the Greek. In proof of this statement, the Professor read various extracts from Shakspeare, showing that even the vulgarisms of the present day, were in the time of the "immortal Bard" in constant use amongst the Nobility. After some further observations respecting the mode of instruction, the Professor concluded amidst the loud applause of a numerous and respectable audience.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Oct. 14. The Session was opened with an introductory lecture by Professor Key, on the construction of the Latin language. In his preliminary observations the Professor congratulated the proprietary and his audience on the pleasant prospects before them. He referred to the foundation of a great metropolitan University by the liberality of his Majesty's government, and hailed it as the period when religious and political distinctions should form no bar to academic education. The proposition had been favourably received by those of the proprietary who were in town, and he had no doubt that when the opinion of the whole was acquired, that of the majority would be in its favour. A few weeks would solve the question, and would, he anticipated, see an University established worthy the metropolis and the nation, and in which Catholic and Protestant, Jew, Unitarian, and Dissenter, would be admitted without distinction of religious creed.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

By a return to a late order of the House of Commons, it appears that the sums of money voted to the College of Maynooth during the last five years, annual amount, was uniformly 8,928*l.* with the exception of the grant for the year ending 31st March last, which amounted to 8,978*l.*; 50*l.* additional to the grant of former years. Total amount in five years, 44,690*l.* The number of Professors employed during the last five years, and their respective salaries, are as follow:—The Prefect of the Dunboyne Establishment, First Professor of Theology, Second ditto, ditto, Third ditto, ditto, Professor of Sacred Scripture and Hebrew, each 122*l.*; ditto of Mathematics and Experimental Philosophy, ditto of Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics, ditto of Rhetoric, ditto of Humanity, ditto of English Elocution and French, ditto of Irish, 112*l* each; ditto of Declamation, about a month each year, 21*l.*

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

The new building erected at the foot of Staines Bridge is intended for a Scientific and Literary Institution. It is now nearly roofed in, and will be completed by next Christmas. It consists of a spacious theatre for lectures, and two smaller rooms; and will open on the 1st of January 1836, the anniversary of the establishment of the society.

At Neath, a Scientific Institution has been formed, which calls forth a course of lectures from the Rev. W. D. Cony-

beare, F.R.S. on that very important subject, especially in Wales, Geology.

At the Islington Literary and Scientific Society, the following arrangements have been made for the Lectures:—

Nov. 9 and 12, Zoology, by Dr. Grant.

Nov. 10 and 26, the Early English Poets, by C. C. Clarke, Esq.

Dec. 3, the Commerce of Ancient Egypt, by J. W. Gilbart, Esq.

Dec. 10 and 17, the Early English Poets, by C. C. Clarke, Esq.

Dec. 31, Jan. 7, 14, and 21, Astronomy, by John Wallace, Esq.

Feb. 4 and 11, Zoology, by Dr. Grant.

The annual meeting will be on Jan. 28.

A Literary Institution is on the eve of being established in the extensive borough of Lambeth, of which it is expected the Archbishop of Canterbury will be the leading patron. Mr Hawes also, as the representative of the borough, is extending his influence and support towards the success of the undertaking.

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

This interesting institution has during the past summer been making satisfactory progress in all the departments which it embraces. Considerable progress has been made in the library department, which increases in interest amongst the members. The experiment with the lectures in the early part of the season was sufficiently successful as to leave no doubt but that the Council will be anxious to continue them. Amongst these was a lecture on the physical geography of Africa, by Capt. Maconochie; on the magnetism of the earth, by Dr. Ritchie; on improvements in steam navigation, by Lieut Wall, R.N.; and on gaseous chemistry, by Mr. R. Phillips. The number of visitors during the present was, however, less than in the preceding year. From the 5th of August, 1833, to the 5th of August, 1834, there were 3,386 visitors and 6,096 members; and from the latter date to the 5th of August, 1835, 3,016 visitors and 5,765 members. Amongst the presents recently added to the collection is a model of a Parsee sepulchre and tomb of silence, from Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore. From the translation of an inscription engraved on the front slab, it appears that "the sepulchre was erected by Framjee Cowarjee Byramjee Beumagee as directed in the laws of his prophet Zurtosht, and dedicated to the memory of his late and ever-lamented daughter Dunboyee, who departed this life the 4th of May, 1831. The tomb of silence was constructed with the joint money belonging to the said deceased, as well as of her surviving mother Bachooboyee and her sisters. The spot of ground for such purpose was granted by Bachooboyee, the widow of the Seit Ardaseer Dabybhery, containing 3,598 square yards. The foundation ceremony was performed on the 3d of June, 1831, and by the Divine Blessing it was completed on the 5th day of the 8th Kuddymee, and 8th Rusmee month, in the year 1201 Yesdejird, or 3d of May, in the year of Christ 1832." Sir John Gore has also contributed a series of models of implements of husbandry used by the natives of the Deccan in Hindostan, and there has been also recently contributed a Malay Jingal coat of arms, and various implements of war taken from one of the piratical proas destroyed by the boats of his Majesty's ship Harrier, under command of Lieutenant Wright, at Arroa Islands, straits of Malacca, April 1834.

LITERARY STATISTICS.

From a report published by the official organ in Germany, it appears that the annual sale of books in that country amounts to 21,500,000 francs (800,000*l.*) About forty years ago Germany contained only 300 bookselling establishments; in 1833 the number had increased to 1,094. In valuing the population of the different circles of the Confederation at 38,266,000, we may reckon one library to 122,222 inhabitants; while in Prussia the proportion is 1 to 33,899.

In France, the number of literary productions, which it appears quadrupled itself from 1814 to 1826, increased twofold from 1826 to 1828. At this period the number of works published in France was 7,616; in 1830, 6,739; in 1831, 6,063; and in 1833, 7,011.

During 1834, there were imported into Russia 300,000 volumes in foreign languages, which is 20,000 more than in 1833. There were published 728 national works, and 116 translations, exclusive of 48 periodical journals. In these publications are not included 113,200 copies of different books for instruction.

In England, the commercial value of literary works amounted, in 1828, to the sum of 334,450*l.* and in 1833 to 415,300*l.*; and adding to this the amount of daily and weekly papers, reviews, and magazines, the general sale of English literature in 1833 may be estimated at the large sum of 2,420,900*l.* sterling.

THE COMET.

This erratic visitor has swept through the heavens from north-east to south-west, during the month of October, with amazing rapidity, and now almost ceases to be visible to the naked eye. The

weather has been extremely unpropitious for astronomical observation during the whole month, and the comet could only be observed at intervals. The evening of Saturday, the 10th of October, was the first time when it became a conspicuous object to the naked eye. It was then within a degree or two of *dubhi*, the northern pointer in the Great Bear, but was observed to pass rapidly to the west of that star during the evening. Its appearance as to size was much the same as the star above alluded to, but nothing equal to it in lustre, having a rather hazy and dull appearance, with no indication, to the naked eye, of a tail. The right ascension of the comet this evening was the same as it was expected to have (according to the calculations of Pontécoulant,) on the 5th inst.; and its declination seemed to be about 10 degrees higher than its path, as laid down by that celebrated astronomer. Hence then up to the 10th of October we had a mistake of only about five days in a period of nearly 76 years. On Sunday evening the comet got nearly into a line with the two fore wheels of the *wain*, the northernmost of which being nearly at equal distances from the southern wheel and the comet. This was the period of its nearest approach to the earth, being about twenty-two millions of miles distant, and travelling at the rate of two hundred and forty thousand miles per hour, so that every hour's trip would carry it over a space equal in distance to that between the earth and moon, or round the circumference of this globe in about six minutes of time. On Monday evening it had advanced to the second horse in the team, with much the same appearance as on the previous evenings. After having cleared the Great Bear, on the succeeding night it grazed the hand and head of Bootes, touched the northern crown, crossed the shoulders, and traversed diagonally the whole person of Opiuchus, with a gradual incurvation westward. On the 16th it passed its perihelion, while in the eastern knee of the last-mentioned constellation.

ORBIT OF THE SUN.

A curious paper by Mr. Bird, was read at the recent meeting of the British Association at Dublin, on the motion of the Sun through the universe. After observing that the Sun's motion through space, and his direction towards the constellation Hercules, were discovered by Dr. Herschel, he stated that he was not aware that astronomers had ascertained whether the motion is rectilinear or curvilinear. He considered it highly probable that the motion is curvilinear; and, in order to point out the phenomena consequent on such a motion, he exhibited a diagram, from which it appeared that each fixed star would describe a small curve in the heavens, the extent and form of which would depend on the distance of the star from the sun, and the form of the solar orbit. If we conceive, said the author, a star situated on the solstitial colure Capricorn, near which the constellation Hercules is situated, and towards which the sun is advancing, the north polar distance of such a star will diminish during the progress of the sun in this direction: after the sun has attained his furthest point from the centre of his orbit in this direction, and as he proceeds towards the colure Aries, the north polar distance of the star increases: the star has also a retrograde motion in right ascension; its maximum north polar distance takes place when the sun arrives at the colure Cancer, when the star is again situated on the colure Capricorn; and its maximum right ascension towards Aries is observed when the sun reaches the colure Libra. These phenomena Mr. Bird described as resulting from a curvilinear motion of the sun through space; and referred to the tables of the proper motions of the fixed stars, according to Dr. Maskelyne, from which it appeared that the great number of stars situated near the colure Capricorn are decreasing in north polar distance, while those situated near Cancer are increasing; most of the stars between Cancer and Capricorn are retrograding in right ascension, while those situated between Capricorn and Cancer are mostly increasing. These appearances, the author observed, perfectly agree with the supposition of a circular orbit; there were some exceptions, but these, he conceived, were accounted for by the supposition that not only the sun, but the stars themselves move, and it is highly probable that the direction in which some move may occasion them to appear to proceed in a contrary direction to the others. The subject, he considered, demanded the attention of astronomers, as it is calculated to throw considerable light on the parallax of the fixed stars.

MILES COVERDALE'S BIBLE.

Oct. 4. This being the anniversary of the third century since the translation of the Scriptures by Miles Coverdale, appropriate sermons and discourses were delivered in nearly all the Protestant churches and chapels throughout the kingdom, in commemoration of the Reformation, and the publication of the Holy

Scriptures in the English language.—In the British Museum there is a copy of Miles Coverdale's Bible. It is in excellent preservation, and is a small folio, printed in the black letter. After the books of the Old and New Testaments those of the Apocrypha are inserted, with this introduction:—"The bokes and treatises, which amonge the fathers of olde are not retened to be of like authoritie with the other bokes of the Byble, neither are they founde in the Canon of the Hebrew." The volume contains many curious engravings.

In the Chapter Library of Gloucester Cathedral there is also a copy of Coverdale's Bible, and, it seems, in better condition than most of those in other public libraries. Of seven mentioned by Dr. Cotton, that in the British Museum is the only one that has the title-page. The Bodleian copy is said to be by far the finest. In the dedication to King Henry the Eighth some copies have the name of Anne, some that of Jane coupled with the King's. The copy at Gloucester has Anne, and the title-page is perfect. Lord Spencer also possesses a copy of Coverdale's Bible. It is in old Russia binding, wanting only the original printed title within the borders of the title-page. We believe the Duke of Sussex has a perfect copy, likewise the Marquis of Northampton, and Mrs. Smith, of Dulwich, a lady particularly attached to the collection of ancient English Bibles.

AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

Mr. Davidson, the traveller, has quitted England for Gibraltar, on his intended journey to explore central Africa. He is accompanied by Abon Beckr Sadiki Shereef. This extraordinary person is a native of Timbuctoo, of which place his father was governor; one of his uncles, Idrissa Shereef, being governor of Jenné, and another, Abdrachman Shereef, governor of Kong. Being of noble family he was sent to Jenné, to receive the rudiments of his education, and from thence removed to Gournoo to learn the Koran. At this place, during one of the petty wars, he was made prisoner, and was carried to a small place called Dago, in Fantee county, and there sold; thence to Jamaica, where he remained in slavery twenty-seven years. Being much above the common class, he was never put to any laborious work, but his employment was that of a clerk, keeping his master's accounts in Arabic; he is a perfect master of that language, and has a great knowledge of many of the dialects of the country, with an extraordinary recollection of the population of the various cities and towns. Hearing of this person from Mr. Madden, Mr. Davidson sent directions that he should be provided with a passage to England by the first opportunity that occurred, and that all his expenses should be paid on arrival. He arrived in England the 30th June. Mr. Davidson intends proceeding by a course yet untried by any European; and with his complete knowledge of the Mussulman character, he has perhaps a better chance of success. Mr. Davidson is well known for his already extensive travels in India, Egypt, Syria, and his subsequent visit to Canada, the United States, and Mexico.

ANATOMICAL DISSECTION.

A Committee of the Academy of Medicine in Paris has lately made a report on a new method for preserving dead bodies for the dissecting-room. It consists in injecting the arteries with twelve or fifteen quarts of a dissolution of acetate of alumine, concentrated to twenty degrees. The result has proved most satisfactory. Other experiments were made with sulphate of alumine, and with its chlorate, which were found less efficacious than the acetate.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ANTIQUE VASES.

Twelve antique vases of extraordinary beauty, and some of them of a much larger size than any before known, have lately been purchased by the Neapolitan government, at a moderate price, from Major Lambert, their proprietor. They were dug up at Ruvo, in the district of Bari, in Apulia. No. 1 is 5 feet in height, and 2 feet 6 inches in the largest diameter; it is divided into compartments, containing 150 exquisitely designed figures of men, animals of various kinds, masks, &c. No. 2, about 4 feet high, by 2 in diameter; with 73 figures, and a Greek inscription. No. 3, 3 feet 6 inches; with 25 figures, and 3 Greek inscriptions. Nos. 4 and 5, 2 feet 8 inches high, by 10 inches in diameter; with 37 figures: and the remainder are smaller, but very beautiful.

DISCOVERIES IN FRANCE.

Workmen have for a long time been employed in clearing the bed of the river Bièvre, which had become encumbered with sand in many places to the depth of five feet, and at the bottom of which has been discovered a pavement of square stones, evidently of great antiquity. In

the interstices some of the men employed found, a few days ago, five pieces of brass coin, bearing the head of Julian the Apostate.

A bronze rule has been found in the forest of Maulevrier, near Caudebec; and MM. Jomard and Walckenaer have reported to the Académie des Inscriptions, that it is a Roman foot rule, on which are marked the various measures in use in the years 253 to 268 of the Roman Empire.

In making a new sluice to the citadel of Calais, an ancient vessel, 45 feet in length, 12 in breadth, and 8 in depth, was discovered in the ground; strongly built, though its measurement does not exceed 80 tons, and it has evidently never been covered with a deck. Coins were found in it with the date 1219, and as it lay 12 feet below the foundations of the inner wall of the fortifications erected by the Count de Boulogne, it is to be presumed that the vessel was not discovered at that period. It cannot be ascertained whether it was ever at sea, but there is reason to believe it was erected before Calais was made a regular port, and when the sea ran far up the present land.

Several tombs were discovered last year at Monzie St. Martin, Dordogne, the most remarkable circumstance attending which is, that the heads of the skeletons were placed on a heap of seeds contained in a cavity left in the cement, large enough to contain the occiput. These seeds have been sown, and from them have been raised the *Heliotropium Europæum*, *Medicago cupulina*, and *Centaurea cyanus*. This circumstance confirms the opinion lately advanced by several physiologists, that certain vegetables preserve their germinating power for an indefinite period, if kept out of the reach of the agents necessary to germination. Some of these vegetables are, birch, aspen, groundsel, rushes, broom, digitalis, heaths, &c.

MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Waldeck has been for some time investigating the remains of this interesting country, and it appears with some degree of success. In a letter recently received from him, dated Merida, June 26, he says:—"The edifices which I have just visited at Vahemal, or Vehemal, are much more considerable than those at Palenqué. The variety of ornaments (all of free-stone) which decorate the extensive façades of these monuments is so great, that two years will hardly suffice fairly to draw them; and the expense of cutting down the trees will, in consequence of their closeness, be large; but, certainly, I have never seen any thing more beautiful since my arrival in the Mexican Republic; and I am the first European by whom they have been approached. The work which I have accomplished at Palanqué is fine; but that which I am now undertaking will be superior to it, in consequence of the high preservation of the buildings, the singularity of the architecture, the richness of the sculptures, the indications of religious worship, &c. &c.

ARBROATH ABBEY.

As some workmen were lately employed in clearing out the rubbish from the ruins of this Abbey, they came upon a stone coffin, containing the skeleton of a female, which had been carefully enveloped in a covering of leather. This must have been some lady of rank in her day; and it has been set down as the remains of the Queen of William the Lion, who, as well as her husband, the founder of the Abbey, was interred here.

CHURCH OF PERRANZABULO, CORNWALL.

The north-western coast of Cornwall has been overwhelmed, to a considerable extent and depth, with sand deposited on the shore from marine currents, and then drifted inland by the winds. In the parish of Perranzabulo in that county, the influx of the sand has been very extensive, and has overwhelmed, amongst other buildings, the ancient parish-church; an event which appears, from tradition, to have occurred about five or six centuries ago. A small portion of its walls, however, has long been visible above the sand; and the interior of the edifice was lately restored to light by Mr. William Michell, of Perranporth, who published the following description of it in a provincial newspaper. It "wants nothing to render it as complete as when first erected, except its roof and doors. The length of the church, within the walls, is 25 feet; without, 30: the breadth within, 12½ feet; and the height of the walls the same. At the eastern end is a neat altar of stone, covered with lime, 4 feet long, by 2½ wide, and 3 feet high. Eight inches above the centre of the altar is a recess in the wall, in which, probably, stood a crucifix; and, on the north side of the altar, is a small doorway. The chancel was exactly 6 feet, leaving 19 feet for the congregation, who were accommodated with stone seats, 12 inches wide and 14 inches high, attached to the west, north, and south walls of the nave. In the centre of the nave, in the south wall, is a round-arched doorway, highly ornamented, 7 feet 4 inches high, by 2 feet 4 inches wide. The keystone of the arch projects 8 inches, on which is rudely sculptured a

tiger's head. The floor was composed of [illegible] were [illegible]—the [illegible] of two [illegible] It is remarkable that no [illegible] can be [illegible] on the [illegible] feet above the [illegible] It is [illegible] that the service [illegible] of [illegible] by the [illegible] of tigers. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

OLD NORTH BRIDGE.

In repairing the old North Bridge lately a stone was discovered with the following [illegible]—"In the year of our Lord 1170, [illegible] were [illegible] down by the waters extreme. In the year of [illegible] 1271, it was [illegible] again with [illegible] stone. This was the [illegible] by [illegible] the 5th of the [illegible] among other [illegible] Bridge. (see Thompson's History of Boston.)

ANCIENT ENGLISH COINS.

Whilst a party of reapers were lately cutting down a field of grain in the parish of Pennington, Westmorlandshire, they unexpectedly discovered between twelve and fifteen hundred pieces of silver coin—the majority of them being about the size of a sixpence, some larger. Most of these (says a correspondent of the Dumfries Courier) proved to be English Coins of Edward, but which of the Edwards cannot be discovered, because there is no date on many of them, and the head on the obverse is very similar on all. There were also a few Scottish coins of Alexander and Robert. On the obverse of the coins of Edward is a crowned head, surrounded with the legend "Edw. R. Angl. Dn's. Hib." On the reverse, a cross between twelve pellets surrounded with the legend of the place where the coin was struck—thus, "civitas London." or "villa Bristollie." The writer has specimens of these coins, struck at the following places, and bearing the respective names:—viz. London, Canterbury, York, Durham, Chester, Lincoln, Dublin, all of which are called "civitas;" and also Berwick, Newcastle, Bristol, St. Edmundsbury, which places bear the humbler title of "villa." The obverse side of the Dublin coin is different from that of others, having the crowned head enclosed in a triangle, on the exterior sides of which is the same legend as on the others—viz., Edw. R (1st side); Angl. Dns. 2d side; Hib. 3d side). The writer has also specimens of the following which were among the treasure—viz. one bearing on the obverse a crowned head surrounded by a legend, which appears to be "Dux Limbergii I." and on the reverse a cross between twelve pellets, surrounded by the legend, very distinct "Dux Brabantie;" on one of which the obverse and the reverse are the same with the Edwards. The poor people who found the coins estimated them so highly, that one man who happened to be near bought 20 scores of them for 2s. They afterwards sold at prices varying from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 4s. 6d. 5s. and 6s. per ounce, and by retail at 4d. and 4½d. each.

OLD SARUM CATHEDRAL.

Excavations have been made in different parts of the site of the ancient Cathedral at Old Sarum (see the plan in August Magazine, p. 143). The principal angles of the building are opened. The foundations are laid on the solid chalk, at the depth of six or seven feet, where the ground is highest. They consist of flints and fragments of stone, embedded in mortar; and are still surprisingly firm and compact. The soil itself, to the same depth, is factitious, and composed of fragments of stone and rubbish. The length of the nave, from outside to outside, is 275 feet, and the breadth 75: the thickness of the wall, without facings, six feet. The dimensions of the transept have not yet been satisfactorily made out. There is no appearance of a Crypt. At the east end, within the building, an interment was discovered, at the depth of about three feet. Contrary to the usual custom, the head lay to the east, close to the foundation of the wall. There was, however, not the slightest trace of a coffin, or any species of envelope.

BRITISH TUMULUS.

An ancient British cairn, or tumulus, has been just opened on the high road to Filey near Scarborough. It was found to contain the skeleton of a man, an urn with ashes, and a drinking-cup, also of clay, both figured on the outside, a flint head of an arrow, and a hammer of whinstone. The body was crushed into a very small space, so that the knees nearly touched the chin. Mr. Gage, Treasurer of the Antiquarian Society, superintended the opening of the tumulus. The bones were so brittle as to fall to pieces immediately they were exposed to the air and touched. Mr. Tindall has presented the contents to the Scarborough Museum.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur contains a statement of the receipts at the Royal Treasury for the first nine months of the present year, as compared respectively with the corresponding periods of the years 1833 and 1834. The gross amount of the receipts for the last nine months has been 431,540,000f., which shows an increase of 10,018,000f., as compared with the first nine months of 1833, and an increase of 11,152,000f., as compared with the first nine months of 1834. A long report of the Keeper of the Seals on the administration of Civil and Commercial Justice, has been published. This report comprises the last four months of 1831, and the years 1832 and 1833. The number of civil causes on the rolls of all the tribunals of First Instance was 128,138 for 1832, and 121,560 for 1833. The number of causes in 1833 was less considerable than in 1832 by 6,578, and less than in 1831 by 1,393. The total number of causes despatched in 1832 was 121,155; in 1833, 120,492. The commercial causes also were more numerous in 1832 than in 1833. In 1832 the number was 116,204; in 1833, it was 103,157.

A singular circumstance has lately occurred, showing the oppressive spirit of the French Government on one hand, and the popular feeling on the other. The Minister of the Interior having suspended from his functions the Mayor of Thorigny, for having been present at a feast given in honour of the popular Member of the Chamber of Representatives, M. Odillon Barrot, and for having allowed the entertainment to take place in a building belonging to the Municipality, the whole of the members of the Municipal Council have resigned office! In the declaration accompanying their resignation they say—"The gloomy jealousy of Ministers dismisses a Mayor, an honourable and respected man, merely for offering a dinner to M. Odillon Barrot, whom the King himself is always ready to receive and to invite with kindness. Oh! if the King knew this! As for us, we should feel ourselves disgraced by being at all associated with an act so iniquitous, and a policy so disgusting. May our countrymen open their eyes to the abyss whither Doctrinarian obstinacy is leading. Increasing taxes, the revolution spat upon, the restoration praised and imitated, the jury in disgrace, honour in the back-ground, the enemies of freedom and the country caressed, its friends and those of the King disowned and persecuted—such are the grievances which separate, by all their turpitude, the Ministry from the nation, and which provoke us to the resolution which, Monsieur le Prefet, we communicate to you."

The French Government have issued an Ordinance, announcing a reduction in the duties on iron and coal imported into that part of the country situated from the sands of Olonne to Bayonne, and along the shores of the Mediterranean—that on coal from 1 franc to 6 sous the 100 kilogrammes, and on cast iron from 9 to 8 francs the 100 kilogrammes. The duties on wrought iron are reduced a fifth, and iron rails for roads are to be admitted as if they were iron bars.

HOLLAND.

On the 19th of Oct. the King opened the Session of the States General with a speech in which he announces that the political situation of Holland remains unchanged, and that, to provide as much as possible for the ease of his subjects in the absence of any means of settling the relations with Belgium, he has granted furloughs to the militia and schuttery. The country is stated to be in general in a flourishing condition.

SPAIN.

At no period of her history has Spain excited more anxious attention than at the present. All the Foreign Journals appear to be engrossed with her affairs, and with speculations on the probable strength of the parties into which that country is at present divided. M. Mendizabal, who may be said to represent the liberal or Queen's party, has apparently succeeded, by his recent concessions, in pacifying the more democratical section of the nation. The principles on which he undertook to form the ministry, have been given in an address from him to the Queen, of which the following is the most important passage:—"A compact, strong, homogeneous, and above all, a responsible ministry, being constituted—a ministry strengthened by the sympathies and support of the national representation—the government of your Majesty will have to dedicate simultaneously and indefatigably

its exertions and cares to bring to a speedy and glorious end, without any other than national means, that fatricidal war, the shame and disgrace of the age in which we live, and depressive of the will of the nation; to settle at once, and without degrading them, those religious corporations whose reform they themselves require in accordance with the public interest; to commit to wise laws all the rights which emanate from and are, so to speak, the sole and steady support of the representative system; to reanimate, invigorate, or rather to create and establish, the public credit, the wonderful force and magic of which may be studied in prosperous and free England." To these sentiments the Queen has expressed her cordial assent.

On assuming the reins of government, Mendizabal at once induced the Queen to revoke the decree of the 3d of September, which was a proclamation of war on the part of the Toreno ministry against the Juntas, and to issue an act of complete amnesty. All the cities which had declared against the Toreno administration, then successively declared their assent to the programme of M. Mendizabal, and offered their submission and sincere support to the Government. By an address to the nation, Mendizabal has promised to call the Cortes together on the 16th of November, for the express purpose of modifying the Estatuto Real, or Royal Statute, on the authority of which they were originally convoked in 1834. The Cortes are to be convoked according to the present electoral law; but are especially summoned to revise it. In the meantime, a commission, composed of five celebrated men, headed by M. Calatrava, has been appointed to prepare a new electoral law, which will be submitted to the Cortes on their assembling. M. Calatrava's associates are, M. Quintana, a Procere, Alcala Galiano, the Deputy, Madrid de Avila, of the Royal Council of Spain and the Indies, and M. Ortigosa, Archdeacon of Carmona. All these are liberal politicians.

The following is a list of the new Ministry: M. Mendizabal, President of the Council and Minister of Finance; General Alava, Foreign Affairs; Gomez Becerra, Chief of the Saragossa Junta, and an old Member of the Cortes, Minister of Justice; M. Ulloa, Procurador for Cadiz, Minister of Marine; M. Almodovar, Chief of the Junta of Valencia, Minister of War; and M. Martin de los Heros, Minister of the Interior.

A Royal Order relating to the Censorship of the Press, has been issued, by which free scope is permitted for the examination of all political questions, and the utmost latitude in criticising and calling in question the acts of the Government.

PORTUGAL.

A division of Portuguese troops, upwards of 6000 strong, has received orders to march to the assistance of the Queen-Regent of Spain; the advanced guard entered Zamosa on the 6th: they amounted to 1500 men.

The Portuguese Government have, by a decree dated Oct. 7, discontinued the pay of Field-Marshal Lord Beresford, the avowed friend of Don Miguel, until the Cortes shall have had time to decide upon the subject.

GERMANY.

The profound policy of the Court of Vienna has discovered a simple and a peaceful mode of vindicating the freedom of the Black Sea. The Austrian Government has established a line of steam packets between Vienna and Smyrna, and another between Vienna and Trebisond—thus traversing the whole of the Euxine.

DENMARK.

The Assembly of the States is now in Session at Copenhagen; but a Royal decree has prohibited the publication of their debates. It is understood that the finances of the kingdom are in a most disgraceful plight, owing to the profuse expenditure of the Sovereign. It would appear that for some years past the Government had rendered no account of the disposal of the revenue.

TURKEY.

By advices from Constantinople we learn that Lord Durham, the British ambassador to the Russian court, had been received with the highest marks of distinction. On the 11th of Sept. he was presented to the Sultan. Nothing had been omitted on the part of the Turks which could contribute to the brilliancy of this audience, or add to the cordiality of the reception. On the 15th Lord Durham embarked on board the Pluto, which sailed in the afternoon for the Black Sea, on its way to Odessa.

An official bulletin has been published, announcing that the Albanian insurrection was completely at an end; and that the Ottoman army had entered Scutari on the 17th of September; the Vizir of Rumelia having previously brought the insurgents to battle near Schewa, and totally defeated them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A circular has been transmitted to the Sheriffs by Lord John Russell on the important matter of Prison Discipline, in reference to the Act recently passed on that subject, and the regulations agreed to by the House of Lords. The principal objects sought to be accomplished are, an uniform introduction of the solitary system, separation and classification of prisoners, due and stated inspection of prisons, residence of chaplains of prisons, appointment of schoolmasters, construction of solitary cells for the punishment of the refractory, and the introduction in certain cases of the discipline of the whip. —Lord John Russell lately met two Commissioners and a Surveyor at the *Dartmoor* Prisons, to inspect them, and the barracks, offices, &c. previous to their being adapted to a Penitentiary for convicts on the solitary system.

Dr. Lushington has recently given the opinion that the parishioners have *not* a right to appoint the Parish Clerk, *except they have acquired such right by immemorial custom.* In all other cases the right of appointing the clerk belongs to the incumbent. There is no particular form of appointment necessary; but by the 91st Canon the appointment ought to be signified to the parishioners on the ensuing Sunday. The Clerk is entitled to ancient and accustomed fees, and to nothing else of right. The parishioners cannot be compelled to pay him any salary.

Sept. 20. That interesting natural phenomenon, the *Mirage*, was witnessed on Agar, one of the Mendip hills. It was first observed about 5 o'clock in the evening, and represented an immense body of troops, mounted and fully accoutred, which appeared to move along sometimes at a walking pace, and at other times at a quick trot, with drawn swords at the 'carry.' The phenomenon was observed for upwards of an hour, and was doubtless occasioned by the Bath troop of yeomanry cavalry, which was assembled on the day in question at Twerton, a distance of 15 miles from the place where it was witnessed.

Oct. 8. Ashburton House, Putney-heath, formerly occupied by the late W. Jones, esq. Marshal of the King's Bench prison, was totally destroyed by fire, nothing remaining but the external walls. In consequence of some dispute the house got into Chancery, and has been unoccupied for the last two years, except by policeman Lyall and his wife, put in to take care of it.

Oct. 8. The third anniversary of the *South Lancashire Conservative Association* was celebrated by a grand dinner, in the new and splendid hall of the Association lately erected at *Newton*, a borough on the line of the railway, half way between Manchester and Liverpool. This is the great parent of all the other Conservative associations throughout the kingdom. The Association owes its origin principally to the exertions of Mr. Hulton of Hulton, and of Mr. Entwistle, M.P., and at its commencement mustered scarcely a dozen members: it has now upwards of 2,000. Lord Francis Egerton presided on this occasion.

Oct. 9. The first anniversary of the *Chester and South Cheshire Conservative Association* was celebrated at the great room of the Albion Hotel, in the city of Chester. This room was built by the Conservatives of Chester expressly for their meetings, and it is very nearly as large as the great room of the Crown and Anchor. The Association numbers more than 800; and covers were laid for 350. The company was one of the most respectable in point of rank, property, and influence that ever yet congregated within the walls of Chester. The Right Hon. Lord Delamere presided as chairman.

Oct. 19. The Queen paid a visit to the city and University of *Oxford*, accompanied by the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, where she was most enthusiastically received. The first place her Majesty visited was the Theatre. The lower gallery was perfectly crowded with splendidly-dressed ladies, and the floor was filled by Masters of Arts and their friends. On the right of the throne were two chairs of state, one of which was occupied by her Majesty, and the other by the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar. The Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor, delivered a suitable address to her Majesty, to which she read an appropriate answer. The Duke then took his seat, and the honorary degrees of Doctor of Civil Law were conferred upon Prince Ernest of Hesse-Philippsthal, Earl Howe, Earl Denbigh, and the Hon. W. Ashley. Her Majesty then proceeded to the Town Hall, where she received an address from the authorities of the city, and after having entertained a select party at dinner, at the Angel Inn, held a drawing-room from 9 till 11 o'clock. The next day her Majesty received an Address from

the County, after which she proceeded to view the University—at the Radcliffe Library being addressed by the Bishop and Clergy, and partaking of an entertainment provided by the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College. Her Majesty afterwards visited the University Printing-office, and in the evening again entertained a select party to dinner. She proceeded from Oxford to Blenheim and Strathfieldsaye.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 7. In the evening an alarming fire broke out at the *Penitentiary*, Millbank. Capt. Chapman, the Governor, in order to prevent the flames extending, ordered the communication from one wing to the other to be cut off, and a strong body of workmen proceeded to the roof, with pickaxes, saws, &c. and at length accomplished their object, thereby preserving the castern pentagon. The whole of the angle side of the prison is destroyed. It has been ascertained that the fire was perfectly accidental, and was caused by the linen on one of the horses in the airing chamber, having fallen off the horse upon the grated floor through which the hot air rises from the furnace below into the chamber. The damage is estimated at 5,000*l.*

Oct. 21. The first stone of the *City of London Schools* was laid by Lord Brougham. The site of the building is Honey-lane market, Milk-street. According to the plans and drawings exhibited on the occasion, the building will be in the Gothic style of architecture, and will be very large and commodious. It seems that as long ago as 1438, a sum of 19*l.* was left by a citizen of London for the endowment of an institution for the education of the citizens of London; that from the original bequest 900*l.* per annum is now produced, and that the Corporation have patriotically devoted that income to the support of the Schools now about to be erected. The Act of Parliament on which the School is founded, and the plans on which it is to be built, were inclosed in a glass vase, which, together with the coins of the realm, were deposited upon a brass tablet, beneath the first stone, an immense mass weighing upwards of six tons. In the evening a numerous and respectable company, patrons of the institution, sat down to dinner at the City of London Tavern. Mr. Hall, the Chairman of the Committee, presided.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Aug. 12. Knighted, Capt. David Dunn, R.N.

Aug. 24. James Hilton, of Bodlondeb, Conway, co. Carnarvon, esq. Major 2d Lancashire Militia, and Elizabeth his wife, only child of Gilbert Ford, M.A. Rector of North Meols, to take the name of Ford in addition to Hilton.

Sept. 12. Sir C. F. Metcalfe, Bart. to be G.C.B.

Sept. 23. H. S. Fox, esq. to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America. H. C. J. Hamilton, esq. to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazils. J. H. Mandeville, esq. to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. - David Urquhart, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Sept. 25. George Houlton, esq. to be Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard.

8th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Plunkett De Bathe, Bart. to be Lieut.-Col.—Unattached, Major Brooke Firman to be Lieut.-Col.; and Capt. J. Jones to be Major.—Durham Militia, John Bowes, esq. to be Lieut.-Col.

Oct. 1. W. Norris, esq. to be Chief Justice, and *Oct.* 2, John Jeremie, esq. to be Second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

Oct. 9. 4th Foot, Lieut. Gen. John Hodgson, to be Col.—8th Foot, Major T. Gerard Ball, to be Lieut. Col.—Capt. S. Baynes, to be Major.—45th Foot, Capt. St. Lawrence Webb, to be Major. 69th Foot, Major Eaton Monins, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Walter Ogilvy, to be Major.—83d Foot, Major-Gen. Hastings Fraser, to be Colonel.

Oct. 16. 25th Foot, Capt. W. J. D'Urban, to be Major.—40th Foot, Brevet Major J. H. Barnett, to be Major.

Royal Navy.—Com. Back, to be Captain.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Waterford Co.—W. Villiers Stuart, of Dromana.
Dungarvan.—Michael O'Loghlen, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. J. G. Bray, to a Preb. in Lichfield Cath.
Rev. C. Taylor, to a Preb. in Hereford Cath.
Rev. T. Baker, Hartlebury R. co. Worcester.
Rev. T. Barker, St. Mary Edgehill P.C. co. Lancaster.
Rev. J. W. Campbell, Eye V. Suffolk.
Rev. W. H. Cartwright, Dudley V. co. Worc.
Rev. R. P. Clarke, Cricket St. Thomas R. co. Somerset.
Rev. G. Cowell, Lydgate R. co. York.
Rev. E. Crane, Crowle V. co. Worc.
Rev. G. H. Cranford, Oldswinford R. co. Worc.
Rev. J. D. Eade, Aycliffe V. co. Durham.
Rev. J. E. Eckley, Credenhill V. co. Hereford.
Rev. T. Edmondes, Ashley R. co. Cambridge.
Rev. R. Foley, Kingswinford R. co. Stafford.
Rev. P. Hansell, Kingsdon R. Somerset.
Rev. J. H. Hanson, Barvhill V. co. Hereford.
Rev. J. W. Hawkesley, Redruth R. Cornwall.
Rev. G. Hilton, Badlesmere V. and Leveland R. Kent.
Rev. N. Hoare, St. Lawrence R. Limerick.
Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth, Stowmarket V. Suffolk.
Rev. R. E. Hughes, Alkerton R. Oxon.
Rev. J. Hatton, Knipton R. co. Leicester.
Rev. J. D. Money, Sternfield R. Suffolk.
Rev. H. Moncrieff, Church of Baldernock, co. Stirling.
Rev. C. Nairn, Church of Forgan, co. Fife.
Rev. E. Page, Bawdrip R. Somerset.
Rev. S. Powell, Detton R. co. Hereford.
Rev. T. Price, Shellesley Walsh R. co. Worc.
Rev. R. Richards, Wootton Courtenay R. Somerset.
Rev. E. H. Abney to be Chaplain to the Earl of Caithness.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. T. Myers, to be Head Master of the Royal Naval School.

Rev. S. Rees, to be Head Master of North Walsham Gram. School, Norfolk.

Rev. C. C. Sim, to be Second Master of Wakefield Gram. School.

Mr. Matthew Marshall to be Chief Cashier to the Bank of England.

Hon. H. Bouchier Devereux, to be Assistant-Commissioner to Major Briggs, Commissioner for governing the territories of the Rajah of Mysore.

Mr. Robert Lemon (son of the late Robert Lemon, esq. F.S.A.) to be Senior Clerk of the State Paper Office.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 16. Mrs. Stewart of Queen-square, Westminster, a dau.——21. At Theydon Bower, Essex, Visc. Frankfort de Montmorency, a son.——23. At Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. C. Pasley Vivian, a son.——24. At Ashley-park, Surrey, Lady Fletcher, a son and heir.——25. In Upper Brook-st. the lady of Sir Alex. Malet, Bart. a son and heir.——28. The Lady Augusta Seymour, a dau.

Oct. 4. At Bifrons, the Lady Albert Conyngham, a son.——11. At Coberley Rectory, Glouc. the wife of the Rev. W. Hicks, a son.——13. At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Charles Hebert, a son.——At Mapledurham House, near Reading, the wife of the Rev. R. Seymour, a son.——At Clifton, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Moberly, of Balliol College, Oxford, a dau.——At Mimwood, Herts, the wife of William John Lysley, esq. a dau.——14. At Croxteth, the Viscountess Molyneux, a son and heir.——At Wortley Hall, lady Georgiana Wortley, a dau.——19. In Russell-sq. the lady of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, M.P. of a son.——20. At St. James's-sq. Mrs. Macrone, a son.——21. In Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Galloway, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 15. At East Stoke, Dorset, the Rev. W. Buller, 2d son of Lt.-Gen. Buller, to Leonora Sophia Bond, dau. of the late John Bond, esq. of Grange.——18. At Sidmouth, Thomas, eld. son of John Drayton, esq. of Lyme Regis, to Laura, grand-dau. of Major Knott.——19. At Lynn, the Rev. H. E. Knatchbull, son of the late Sir E. Knatchbull, of Mersham-hatch, Kent, to Pleasance, dau. of the late T. Bagge, esq. of Stradseth Hall, Norfolk.——22. At Cheltenham, Lesley Alexander, esq. of York-terrace, Regent's-park, to Amelia Maria, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Bates, late 21st Dragoons.——23. At Plymouth, John Wilmot, esq. Capt. 10th regt. third son of Sir R. Wilmot, Bart. to Jane, second dau. of T. Bowes, esq. M.P. of Beaumont.——At Fornham St. Martin, Suff. the Rev. H. Edgell, to Jane Esther, dau. of the late Capt. Cocksedge, of St. Edmund's Hill.——26. At Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks, W. Shutt, esq. barrister-at-law and police-magistrate, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of Mr. Serj. Peake.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Wm. Jenkyns, of Dublin, esq. barrister-at-law, to Helen, eldest dau. of J. Thompson, of Arundel-terrace, Kemp Town, Brighton, esq.——28. At Pennard, Sir John Dean Paul, Bart. to Mary, widow of Berkeley Napier, esq. of Pennard-house, Somerset.——The Rev. Geo. Maynard, to Emma, dau. of the late Edw. Shaw, esq. of Russell-pl. Fitzroy-sq.——29. At Taunton, the Rev. G. Bodley Warren, of Dulverton, to Helen, third dau. of Rich. Meade King, esq.

Oct. 1. R. C. Price, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, to Albinia Eliza, third dau. of Sir Chas. Price, Bart.——At Rumton, Rich. Bagge, esq. of Lynn, to Pleasance, dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Hulton, Rector of Gaywood, Norfolk.——At Ashford Bowdler, John Smyth, esq. Capt. Royal Eng. to Miss Buckley, of Ashford Hall, Shropshire.——At Hadley, Middlesex, the Rev. G. Skinner, to Lucy, dau. of Alex. Dury, esq. of Hadley.——2. The Hon. A. H. Astley Cooper, third son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and M.P. for Dorchester, to Miss Jane Frances Pattison, only dau. of R. Pattison, esq. of Wrackleford, Dorset.——3. At Mertoun-house, Lieut.-Col. Chas. Wyndham, to the Hon. Eliz. Anne Scott, second dau. of Lord Polwarth.——At Burbage, F. A. Carrington, esq. Barrister-at-law, to Phillippina, only dau. of John Banning, esq. of Ogbourne St. George, Wilts.——6. At Clifton, Paris T. Dick, M.D. son of Gen. Dick, to Lavinia, dau. of J. Ford, esq. Harley-pl.——Spencer-Horatio, second son of T. Walpole, esq. to Isabella, 4th dau. of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.——At Bridgnorth, the Rev. J. Purton, Rector of Oldbury, Salop, to Sophia, dau. of the late Lionel Lampet, esq.——7. At Wandsworth, Surrey, the Rev. R. Pulleine, of Spennithorne, York, to Susan, eldest dau. of the late H. Burmister, esq. of Burntwood Lodge.——At Bristol, the Rev. G. Hadley, Vicar of Melborne St. Andrew, Dorset, to Marianne, only dau. of the late J. Turnpenny Altree, esq. Wolverhampton.——8. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, C. H. Moore, esq. to Eleanor, dau. of the late Alex. Marsden, esq. of Portland-pl.——The Rev. Lawrence Ottley, eld. son of Sir R. Ottley, to Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Bickersteth, Vicar of Acton, Suff.——At Leamington, the Rev. H. G. Johnson, son of the late Sir J. A. Johnson Walsh, Bart. to Margaret Sarah, dau. of the Rev. S. I. Otway.——10. At Bisley, Glouc. the Rev. J. Keble, to Charlotte, dau. of late Rev. G. Clarke, Rector of Hampton Mersey, Gloucestershire.——13. At St. Helen's, Lancashire, the Rev. Stuart Majendie, third son of the late Bishop of Bangor, to Mary Angelina, second dau. of the late Michael Hughes, esq. of Sherdley House.——14. At Scalby, co. York, the Rev. R. W. Smith, to Fanny, dau. of the Rev. R. Howard, of Throxenby.——At St. Margaret's, Mr. C. Vincent, grandson of the late Dean of Westminster, to Caroline, third dau. of the late C. Bedford, esq. of Great George-street.——At Oakley, John Booth, esq. of Glendon Hall, Northamptonshire, to Augusta de Capell, fourth dau. of the late Sir R. Brooke de Capell Brooke, Bart. of Oakley House.——15. Captain J. A. Markey, to Julia Henrietta, dau. of Major Cameron, of Reading.——At Woolwich, Capt. C. H. Cobbe, 60th foot, to Ann, eldest dau. of Col. Gravatt, Inspector of the Royal Military Academy.——19. At Hampstead, Thomas Andrews, esq. Sergeant-at-law, to Amelia, dau. of T. Maynard, esq.——20. At Felbrigg, Norfolk, the Hon. Capt. Rich. Hare, grandson of the Earl of Listowel, to Mary-Christina, fourth dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Windham.——At Alderley, Chester, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Scott, only son of Gen. Scott, to Harriet Alethea, fifth dau. of Sir J. T. Stanley, Bart.——At Bromley, Kent, Herbert Jenner, esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner, to Maria Eleonora, third dau. of the late G. Norman, esq. of Bromley-common.——At Lower Norwood, Edward, son of Lieut.-Col. Williamson, to Maria, dau. of the late G. Grant, esq. of Shenley-hill, Herts.——At St. Marylebone Church, Capt. W. J. Hughes, 4th Light Dragoons, to Georgina-Frances, only dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Loftus Otway.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Chatham.

Sept. 24. In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 79, the Right Hon. John Pitt, second Earl of Chatham, and Viscount Pitt of Burton Pynsent, co. Somerset (1766), and Baron Chatham (1761), K.G. a Privy-Councillor, a General in the army, Colonel of the 4th regiment of foot, Governor of Gibraltar, High-Steward of Colchester, an Elder Brother of the Trinity-House, a Governor of the Charter-House, &c. &c.

This senior brother of the immortal Pitt, the eldest son of William the great Earl of Chatham, by Lady Hester Grenville, Baroness Chatham, only daughter of Richard Grenville, esq. and Hester Countess Temple, was born Sept. 10, 1756, at a period when his father was Secretary of State, and at the zenith of his glory. He succeeded to the peerage soon after he became of age, by the death of his father, May 11, 1778.

His Lordship was appointed a Captain in the army, June 30, 1779, and in the 86th foot on the 30th Sept. following. He served with his regiment during the American war. On the 6th July 1788 his brother appointed him First Lord of the Admiralty; on the 31 April 1789 he was sworn a Privy-Councillor; and on the 15th Dec. 1790 was elected a Knight of the Garter. He was at the time of his death the senior Knight of that most noble Order, with the exception of the Sovereign and his royal Brothers. He continued to preside over the Admiralty until Dec. 1794.

On the 12th Oct 1793 he attained the rank of Colonel in the army; and on the 26th Feb. 1795 that of Major-General. On the 5th Dec. 1799 he was appointed Colonel of the 4th foot; on the 24th Sept. 1796 he was appointed Lord President of the Council, which office he occupied until July 1801; when he was appointed Master-general of the Ordnance, in which post he continued until the dissolution of ministry, consequent on his brother's death, in Feb. 1806.

On the death of his mother, April 3, 1803, he succeeded to the barony of Chatham.

On the 31st of March 1807 he was reappointed to the Mastership of the Ordnance, which he then held until May 1810.

Having been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General April 29, 1802, he was in 1809 entrusted with the military command of the unfortunate Walcheren expedition; a report of his conduct in which he presented immediately to his Majesty, at a private audience; and it will be found printed in the Royal Military Calendar, 1820, vol. i. pp. 376—386.

His Lordship attained the full rank of General Jan. 1, 1812; and was appointed Governor of Gibraltar in 1820, on the death of the Duke of Kent.

The Earl of Chatham married, July 9, 1783, the Hon. Mary-Elizabeth Townsend, second daughter of Thomas first Viscount Sydney, and aunt to the present Viscount Sydney; but by her ladyship, who died May 21, 1821, he had no issue. The peerage has in consequence become extinct; and with it the annual pension of 1,000*l.* which was settled upon it by Act of Parliament in 1778, immediately after the first Earl's death; as well as another of 3,000*l.* which was conferred on the first Earl of Chatham for three lives in 1761.

The Earl of Chatham was the last surviving Peer of the family of Pitt, which has been raised to that dignity in the four titled branches of Rivers, Camelford, Chatham, and Londonderry. The first of these titles, created in 1776 (to the elder line from John Pitt, Clerk of the Exchequer temp. Eliz.) became extinct in the race of Pitt in 1828, but has been perpetuated in that of Beckford (now, by assumption, Pitt-Rivers). The second, created in 1784 to the Earl of Chatham's cousin-german, Thomas Pitt, expired in 1804 on the premature death of his eccentric son, the second Lord Camelford. The title of Chatham, originating in 1761, expires in 1835. That of Londonderry, conferred in 1719 as a Barony, and in 1726 as an Earldom, on the younger son of the famous Governor Pitt, the purchaser of the Orleans diamond, became extinct with his younger son the third Earl in 1764. (See a more particular account of the Pitt family in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xcviii. ii. 193.)

We believe the only male survivor of the Pitts is the venerable William Morton Pitt, esq. formerly M.P. for Dorsetshire. A pedigree of the family, comprising all the several branches, will be found in the History of that county, by Hutchins, vol. iii. p. 360.

The present representatives of the great Earl of Chatham are his grand-daughters the Lady Hester Stanhope, now the singular resident in the East, and Lady Griselda, wife of John Tekell, esq. daughters of the third Earl Stanhope (a third sister, Lady Mary, wife of Thomas Taylor, esq. died in 1814): and Hester-

Harriet, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Pringle, K.C.B. daughter of the Hon. Edward Jas. Eliot, elder brother to the present Earl of St. German's.

DR. BRINKLEY, BISHOP OF CLOYNE.

Sept. 14. At the house of his brother in Leeson-street, Dublin, aged 72, the Right. Rev. John Brinkley, D.D. Lord Bishop of Cloyne, President of the Royal Irish Academy, F.R.S., &c. &c.

This distinguished mathematician was a native of Woodbridge, Suffolk, and received the early part of his education at the grammar-school in that town, and from thence he removed to Mr. Tilney's at Harleston. He graduated at Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1788, as Senior Wrangler, and senior Smith's Prizeman, and afterwards was elected a Fellow of that society. He proceeded M.A. 1791, B. and D.D. 1806. Dr. Law, Bishop of Elphin, brother of the late Lord Ellenborough, introduced Mr. Brinkley to the notice of the board of Trinity college, Dublin, and in 1792 he was appointed Andrew's Professor of Astronomy. He devoted himself earnestly to the duties of his office, and published for the use of the students an elementary treatise on Astronomy, which is generally considered the best introduction to that science in our language. Dr. Brinkley's discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars, in 1814, which was for a time controverted by Mr. Pond, was the first circumstance that gave him a European reputation; which has been since well supported by his valuable communications to the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. As a professor, he was chiefly remarkable for his zeal in searching out and encouraging rising merit; he was one of the first to appreciate the abilities of his successor Sir William Hamilton, and he laboured zealously to extend his fame. When George IV. visited Ireland, he was so pleased with his reception in Trinity college, that he resolved to bestow the next vacant bishopric on one of its members. Mr. Goulburn (who was at the time looking to the representation of the University of Cambridge) procured, it is said, the appointment for Professor Brinkley, who appeared to belong to the Dublin University, though really a graduate of Cambridge. He was consecrated Bishop of Cloyne in 1826; and shortly after resigned his Professorship.

Dr. Brinkley, as Bishop, promoted many exemplary curates, whose labours had been overlooked by his predecessors, and he separated several parishes from his see, to give the inhabitants the benefit of a resident rector. From the time of his elevation, his health gradually declined, and he was forced to abandon scientific pursuits altogether. He has, however, left behind him some valuable mathematical manuscripts, which there is reason to believe will be published under the superintendence of Sir William Hamilton.

His Lordship, though in a very declining state of health, had undertaken a long and fatiguing journey to be present at the late conference of the Irish Bishops. His earthly remains were deposited in the vault of Trinity college, the heads of the University anxiously paying every tribute of respect to the memory of a true friend of science.

According to the provisions of the Church Temporalities' Bill, Dr. Kyle, Bishop of Cork and Ross, will be invested with the charge of Cloyne, in like manner as the Bishop of Ossory, Dr. Fowler, took charge of Ferns and Leighlin; and the temporalities of Cork and Ross will go to the Ecclesiastical Fund.

HON. GEORGE WALPOLE.

Lately. Aged 77, the Hon. George Walpole, Comptroller of Cash in the Excise Office; uncle to the Earl of Orford.

He was born on the 20th June 1758, the second son of Horatio second Lord Walpole of Wolterton, (nephew of the great Sir Robert Walpole,) who, on the death of Horatio fourth Earl of Orford (the celebrated Horace Walpole), became the fourth Lord Walpole, of Walpole, and in 1806 had the Earldom of Orford revived in his person by a new creation. His mother was Lady Rachel Cavendish, third and youngest daughter of William third Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

Having adopted the military profession, Mr. Walpole in 1792 attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and in 1794 the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 13th dragoons.

In 1795 he repaired to Jamaica, at that time involved in the calamities of intestine war, in consequence of a quarrel with the Maroons. Col. Fitch, who was entrusted with the command of the troops employed against them, having fallen into an ambuscade, Col. Walpole was employed by the Earl of Balcarras for the reduction of the insurgents, with the local rank of Major-General. Instead of attempting to inclose the enemy with a cordon, while the country remained uncleared, he employed a body of negroes to cut down the woods, and obtained several advantages over the enemy. When the Assembly of the Island had recourse to Spanish blood-hounds, he refused to employ them except for intimidation, and at length happily succeeded in the complete subju-

gation of the enemy. This, however, was not accomplished without a solemn promise on his part that the Maroons "should not be sent off the island." The subsequent conduct of these people was considered by the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica as an absolute violation of the capitulation; but Major-Gen. Walpole thought otherwise, and so soon as he learnt it was the intention of the Legislature to transport the Maroons to Nova-Scotia, he expostulated with Lord Balcarres, and declared his decided disapprobation of a measure which, in his opinion, amounted to a direct infringement of the Treaty to which he had been a party.

On the meeting of the Assembly, the Governor was complimented with a vote of thanks, by which the sum of seven hundred guineas was presented to him for a sword; and a similar vote was passed at the same time, offering five hundred guineas for the like purpose to Major-Gen. Walpole. But the latter, replete with indignation at the late proceedings, rejected the compliment with contempt, and transmitted a letter in return, in which he accused the members of perfidy, and made use of such strong expressions, that they not only thought proper to expunge the answer from their minutes, but even debated on the propriety of arresting the writer, who retired from the Island, and sheathed his sword as an officer of the line for ever.

In Jan. 1797, on a vacancy for the town of Derby, he was returned to Parliament through the interest of his mother's family; and in the same year he voted in favour of Parliamentary Reform. In 1798 he acted as second to Mr. Tierney, in his duel with Mr. Pitt, who was accompanied to the field by Mr. Ryder (the present Earl of Harrowby). Continuing to represent Derby, and to act with the Whig opposition, he was, on their coming into power in March 1806, appointed Under-Secretary of State to Mr. Fox, in the Foreign department; and we presume it was at the same period that he obtained the grant or reversion of his office of Comptroller of the Excise.

At the election of 1807 he was returned for Dungarvan, for which he was re-chosen in 1812 and 1818, and finally retired from Parliament in 1820.

Mr. Walpole has died unmarried.

SIR THOMAS WALLACE, BART.

Oct. 4. At Corbelly, near Dumfries, aged 85, Sir Thomas Dunlop Wallace, the sixth Baronet of Craigie, co. Ayr, Bart. (1669).

He was the eldest son of John Dunlop, esq. of Dunlop, by Frances-Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Wallace, the fifth Baronet, and the patroness of the poet Burns. In consequence of a private arrangement, his second brother, the late General Dunlop, of Southwick, who for years represented the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, beired the family estates, while the deceased succeeded to the titles and possessions of his grandfather Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie—a family which traces its descent from the twelfth century, and, what is nobler still, gave birth to (as a cadet) the hero of Scotland Sir William Wallace. Another member of this house, who bore the name of Sir Thomas, was second in command at the battle of Sark, and killed the English commander with his own hand, although he himself afterwards fell mortally wounded. The late Mrs. Dunlop had five sons, all of whom arrived at man's estate. The second, General Andrew, died while Governor of Dominica; and General James, who served with distinction in America, India, and Spain, was father to the present Laird of Dunlop, and liberal member for Ayrshire. John, the fourth, died comparatively young; as did Anthony, the fifth, after gaining distinction as an officer in the navy.

In his youth Sir Thomas Wallace adopted the military profession, and saw much service in America. He rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, but retired shortly after the peace of 1784. He succeeded to the Baronetcy of Nova Scotia, on the death of his maternal grandfather, the remainder extending to heirs general.

He was twice married; and by his first wife Eglinton, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, the fourth Bart. of Montreith, co. Wigton, and sister to Jane Duchess of Gordon, has left issue his son and successor, Sir John Alexander Wallace, K.C.B. a Major-General in the army, who commanded the gallant 88th regiment with great distinction in Spain during the Peninsular war, as also in Egypt, India, and various other parts of the world.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE, BT.

May 26. At the residence of his brother-in-law, Bruntsfield-house, Scotland, Sir John Dalrymple, the fifth Baronet, of North Berwick, co. Haddington (1697), a Major-General in the army.

He was the second son of Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, the third Baronet, by his cousin-german Janet, daughter of William Duff, esq. of Crombie. He was appointed Cornet in the 28th dragoons in 1795, Lieutenant in 1797, and served for three years at the Cape of Good Hope,

from 1796 to 1798. In 1800 he attained the rank of Captain, and in 1802 he was reduced to half-pay.

He was appointed to command the flank battalion, styled the North Berwick volunteers, Jan. 1, 1803, and removed to a company in the 73d foot in July, and thence to the 42d in August of the same year. In Jan. 1805 he was, on a vacancy, returned to Parliament for the Haddington district of burghs: but vacated his seat on being ordered to foreign service, March 17, 1806.

In March 1805 he was appointed to a Majority in the 64th, in Dec. following to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 10th foot, and moved to the 22d in Oct. 1806. He served those two years in the West Indies, and three in the East Indies 1807 to 1809. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1813, and of Major General in 1819. Subsequently he had a command in Madras.

He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the 23d Feb. 1834, on the death of his elder brother the late Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart. (of whom a memoir will be found in vol. I. of our present series, p. 553). He married, July 30, 1806, Charlotte, only daughter of the late Sir Patrick Warrender, of Lochend, county Haddington, Bart. M.P. and sister to the present Right Hon. Sir George Warrender; by whom he had issue two sons and five daughters: 1. Helen-Jane; 2. Georgina; 3. Sir Hew Dalrymple, born in 1814, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; 4. Charlotte; 5. Janet; 6. John; and 7. Patricia.

LIEUT.-COL. HARDY.

April 16. At Trinidad, aged 50, Lieut.-Col. Henry Hardy, Lieut.-Colonel of the 19th foot, and the officer in command of his Majesty's troops serving in that island.

At the early age of fifteen he entered the army as Ensign in the 12th foot, and joined that regiment in 1801 in the East Indies. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the following year, and to a Company in the 3d Ceylon regiment in 1804. In 1809 he exchanged into the 19th foot, then serving in Ceylon, and on the arrival of Gen. Sir R. Brownrigg, as Commander of the Forces, he was appointed principal Aide-de-Camp. In 1814 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet, and was appointed by General Brownrigg his Military Secretary; in which important and confidential situation he obtained the sincere esteem of that distinguished officer, who, on occasion of the conquest of the kingdom of Kandy in 1815, promoted him to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and soon after to the office of Deputy Quartermaster-general. His intrepid conduct and able management on that service, during the formidable rebellion which ensued two years after, contributed very materially to the crushing of that insurrection, and to the complete conquest of that most difficult country.

In 1820 he accompanied Sir R. Brownrigg to England, and, having been appointed to a Majority in the 16th foot, by purchase, exchanged to half-pay, for the purpose of returning to his post in Ceylon; but he was obliged again to quit it, by ill-health, in 1826.

He was then appointed to a Majority in the 9th foot, and in 1828 to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in his old regiment, the 19th, upon which he embarked for the West Indies, and took the command of the corps, with which he continued until his lamented death. The Governor of Trinidad Sir G. Hill, in a letter addressed on the day after Col. Hardy's decease to his successor Lieut.-Col. Doherty, desired him "to express in Orders the estimation in which, as Commander-in-Chief, I held that excellent gentleman. His Majesty has lost in him one of his most loyal subjects, and one of his most valuable military officers. The officers of the 19th have lost their friend, their adviser, their hospitable cheerful companion, whose courteous manner and moral example secured the well-being, and much contributed to establish the character, of that corps for all that is correct and gentlemanlike. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the 19th regiment lost, in the lamented death of Colonel Hardy, a humane protector, a charitable reliever of their wants and difficulties, and a generous contributor to and superintendent of the education of their children. Society at large has been deprived of a truly honest and honourable member; and I have to deplore the loss of a sincere friend."

JOHN WILLIS, M.D.

Oct. 2. At the house of his relation the Rev. Peregrine Curtois, Vicar of Branston near Lincoln, in his 84th year, John Willis, M.D. of Greatford, in that county.

He was the second and last surviving of the five sons of the justly celebrated Doctor Willis, whose virtues, skill, and benevolence he inherited. His professional services, as is well known, were successfully rendered, together with his father's, to our venerated Sovereign George III. and he was held in the highest esteem by every branch of the Royal Family. The establishment, founded by his father above seventy years since, has

been continued by him to the present time, with the same distinguished repute. He enjoyed the blessing of good health and spirits, the result of a life spent in constant submission and love towards his Maker and good-will towards man, to the latest moment.

Few men have been more extensively beloved; his splendid establishment at Greatford enabled him to give a most liberal patronage to numerous tradesmen and others, and in all cases his friendship was found to be enduring and valuable. On Monday in the week of his death, he was one of the splendid party at Burghley-house to meet the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria; on the Tuesday he had a large dinner party at his own house; on Wednesday he went to Long-hill; and on Thursday attended at Lincoln races with General Reynardson, and dined at the ordinary in full health and spirits. His health was proposed and drunk with that enthusiasm and joyous feeling which the mention of his name always inspired, and the worthy Doctor returned thanks in a pleasing and cheerful manner. After enjoying the conviviality of the party for a few hours, he returned to Mr. Curtois's, and retired to rest as usual. Upon being called by his servant in the morning, in answer to the inquiry after his health, he said he had enjoyed a most comfortable night's rest, and never felt better; but shortly after his servant found him extended on the floor quite dead, with a placid mild smile beaming, as in life, from his countenance. He has left property to the amount of about 300,000*l.* By his will the estates and establishment at Greatford and Shillingthorpe are bequeathed to his nephew Dr. Francis Willis, son of the late Dr. Willis of Bloomsbury-square; the sum of 20,000*l.* to each of his nieces, sisters of the Rev. P. Curtois; 10,000*l.* to Mr. Bowman, who for more than fifty years was the chief assistant in his establishment; and the Rev. P. Curtois, Rector of Branston, is the residuary legatee, and will, it is said, in that character acquire 100,000*l.*

Dr. Willis was never married.

T. J. MATHIAS, ESQ. F.R.S. F.S.A.

Aug. . . At Naples, Thomas James Mathias, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. a Royal Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.

Mr. Mathias was a member of a family which was patronized by the late Queen Charlotte. Vincent Mathias, esq. of the Queen's Treasury, who died in 1799 in *his 75th year, married* Marianne, daughter of Alured Popple, esq. and left three sons. Gabriel Mathias, esq. was attached to the same office; Andrew Mathias, esq. was Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen; and the gentleman now deceased was for some years Treasurer of the Household to her Majesty.

Mr. Mathias received his education at Eton, and thence removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. 1774, without any honour in mathematics. He was consequently not qualified for the then only classical honour at degree, the Chancellor's medal. However, in the next year he obtained one of the Member's prizes for the best dissertation in Latin prose, and in 1776 he gained one of the same prizes as a senior Bachelor. In the latter year he was elected to a fellowship in his college; and in the second volume of Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, p. 676, is printed the admirable Latin letter which he addressed to the several members of the society previous to the election, as well as that of the late Bishop Mansel, on the like occasion.

His first publication was 'Runic Odes, imitated from the Norse Tongue, in the manner of Mr. Gray,' printed at London, 4to. 1781.

In 1783 he published 'An Essay on the evidence external and internal, relating to the poems attributed to Thomas Rowley.'

In 1794 appeared the first part of an anonymous poem entitled 'The Pursuits of Literature,' which, when completed in four parts, attracted universal attention, chiefly on account of the notes, which abound in deep and discriminating criticism on public men and opinions. It was justly observed that "the cause of literature has never been supported in a day of danger and perversion, upon principles more excellent, or with powers better adapted to their object." After ascribing this work to various writers of high rank, the general voice united in fixing it on Mr. Mathias, though many still thought that he had received material assistance from correspondents.

His other works, chiefly of a light, satyrical, and evanescent nature, and many of them privately printed, were as follow:

Latin Ode, addressed to Mr. Orde, Governor of the Isle of Wight. 1791.

'A Remonstrance from the Parrot to the Public Orator' (Latin). March 1794.

'The Imperial Epistle from Kien Long to George III.' 1794.

'Letter to the Marquis of Buckingham, chiefly on the subject of the numerous French emigrant Priests, by a Layman.' 1796.

'The Political Dramatist of the House of Commons.' 1795.

'A Pair of Epistles to Dr. Randolph and the Earl of Jersey.' 1797.

'The Shade of Alexander Pope, on the banks of the Thames, a satirical poem, with notes, occasioned chiefly, but not wholly, by the residence of the Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan.' 1798.

'Odes, English and Latin,' 1798, small octavo; not published.

'A Letter occasioned by the death of the Rev. Norton Nicholls, LL. B. Rector of Lound and Bradwell in the county of Suffolk;' privately printed, and first published in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. cxxx. ii. 346—351. Mr. Nicholls had been the friend and correspondent of Gray the poet. As a mark of friendship, he bequeathed his books to Mr. Mathias, and a considerable sum of money in the event (which did not take place) of his surviving one of his own near relations. Mr. Nicholls, as well as Mr. Mathias, was much distinguished by his elegant and extensive classical acquirements, and his taste for general literature, particularly the Italian.

'Works of Thomas Gray; with his Life, and additions,' printed at Cambridge. 1814. 2 vols. 4to. This magnificent work, though valuable as even the fragments and sweepings from the portfolio of so distinguished a genius and scholar, was very unprofitable to the editor; and would have been more seriously injurious to him, had it not been for the kindness and liberality of Pembroke college, under whose auspices it was undertaken, and who purchased a large number of copies. This disappointment, however, coinciding with the establishment of general peace in 1814, and with finances always very limited, induced Mr. Mathias to quit this country for Naples, where he resided, much cultivated and respected by eminent persons of rank and literature, both of that country and his own, until his death.

We add some descriptive anecdotes of Mr. Mathias, when in Italy, furnished by a writer in the 'Athenæum.'

"I became acquainted with Mr. Mathias at Naples in 1823; he had then been a resident in that city for some years, and was much esteemed and valued by the few among the Neapolitans who had any pretensions to literature. He had translated into Italian several of our English poems, which appeared to great advantage in their new garb, but his selections were not always fortunate, as witness Armstrong's 'Art of Health.'* The Italians were as much surprised as delighted at his proficiency in their harmonious language, and I have heard several of the literati amongst them bestow the warmest eulogiums on the purity and precision with which he wrote it. Though his writings displayed a perfect knowledge and mastery of Italian, his conversation in that language was not remarkable either for its fluency or correctness; but conversation in any language was not his forte, for his colloquial powers were so very limited, that one could not help feeling surprised, that a man possessed of so much erudition should bring so little interesting matter into the general mart of society. Any allusion to 'The Pursuits of Literature' was extremely offensive to him. It was believed, that the personal severity of several of the observations in that book had drawn on the supposed author some very disagreeable demands for satisfaction, which he evaded, by equivocating about the authorship, a denial which he felt himself bound to persist in to the last. In stature, Mathias was below the middle size: in face, he bore a striking resemblance to Sir Francis Burdett. He was particularly neat in his attire, and scrupulously clean in his person. He was universally respected at Naples; and though possessed of little, if any, fortune besides the pension granted to him by the late King, he maintained an independent and respectable station, and was a welcome guest in all the houses occupied by English residents. The fine climate, the cheapness of the luxuries he liked, the cheerful society, and the respect his acquirements had won for him, must have rendered the residence of Mr. Mathias at Naples the most agreeable part of his life. He spoke of it as such, and seemed to shrink as if exposed to cold, when a return to England was named, as among the possibilities of fate."

We have reserved, for a separate catalogue, an imperfect list of Mr. Mathias's Italian publications:

'Rime Scelte de Francesco Petrarca.'

'Componimenti Lirici de' piu Illustri Poeti d' Italia,' &c. 3 vols. small 8vo. 1802.

'Aggiunti ai Componinenti Lirici,' &c. 3 vols. small 8vo.

'Comentari interno all' Istoria della Poesia Italiana, da Crescembini,' 3 vols. small 8vo. 1803.

'Istoria della Poesia Italiana da Girolamo Tiraboschi,' 3 vols. small 8vo. 1803.

'Canzoni Toscani de T. J. Mathias.'

* Why unfortunate? It is a poem of great beauty and excellence, and we think well chosen. The Italians abound in didactic poems.—ED.

4to. and small octavo. These original compositions, addressed by Mr. Mathias to some of his learned friends, were first prefixed to the publications before enumerated. A complete edition of them was afterwards printed, with notes, by Stefana Egidio Petronj, an eminent Italian poet resident in England, who bore honourable testimony to the purity and elegance of Mr. Mathias's Italian muse. No Englishman, probably, since the days of Milton, had cultivated the Italian language with so much success.

'Saffo, drama lirica tradotta dell' Inglese di Mason.' 1807.

'Licidas di Giov. Milton, tradotta dell' Inglese.' 1812.

'Della Ragion Poetica de Gravina.' 1806.

We add a few observations on Mr. Mathias's works by a correspondent:

"Mr. Mathias had claims on public attention from two causes; his 'Italian Literature,' and the poem called the 'Pursuits of Literature.'

"Of his proficiency in the former, there can be no doubt; he composed in the language of Petrarch, with elegance and correctness: though he could not converse with facility, probably from never having been in Italy till towards the end of his life.

"As he never owned the authorship of the 'Pursuits of Literature,' many doubts and disputes arise on the subject. We are surprised that those persons interested in the inquiry, never brought forward some poems written by him at Cambridge against Dr. Watson, then Professor of Chemistry, which are the very prototypes of the 'Pursuits,' both in the versification and the notes.

"The 'Pursuits' occasioned much bustle in the literary world, from the poignant remarks and slashing satire on contemporary characters. The book, however, gradually kept sinking into the oblivion that it deserved. The poetry is of a very inferior character; except in a few happier passages, cumbrous, heavy, and often prosaic; and George Steevens said truly, 'it was only a peg to hang the notes on.' The prefaces were all written in a high, stilted and pompous style, very artificial and very disagreeable. The notes are such as the author threw off from his reading; and his censures are as often wrong as right. His abuse of Payne Knight and Parr (who were immeasurably his superiors as scholars) was absurd. As far as concerns P. Knight's book, which he so abuses, it is to be wished that it had been written in Latin. There is a great show of Greek scholarship in the notes of the 'Pursuits of Literature;' but it is very inaccurate.

"Mr. Mathias's most pleasing publication, is his letter on the death of his friend Norton Nicholls. We think he completely failed in his edition of Gray. No doubt he had a great deal of reading; but his restless desire of shining, led him to display his glittering stores of erudition before 'The diamond ripen'd in its infant dew.' As a severe satirist, an elegant poet, and a correct scholar, he was far excelled by the late Mr. Gifford."

REV. WILLIAM LONG.

July . . At Bromley-hill, Kent, aged 76, the Rev. William Long, Canon of Windsor, Rector of Sternfield, Suffolk, and of Pulham, Norfolk; only surviving brother to Lord Farnborough.

Mr. Long was the fifth son of Beeston Long, esq. of Carshalton, by Susannah, daughter and heiress of Abraham Crop, esq. He was a member of Emanuel college, where he took the degree of LL. B. in 1788. In that year he was presented by his cousin and brother-in-law Charles Long, esq. to the rectory of Sternfield and to that of Dennington, both in Suffolk. In 1808 he was presented by the King to the rectory of Pulham in Norfolk, when he resigned that of Dennington. In 1804 he was appointed a Canon of Windsor.

His death was very sudden, occurring within a few minutes after he had been engaged in showing some visitors of distinction over his brother's beautiful garden at Bromley-hill. He was never married.

Mr. Long had a taste for elegant literature, and read most of the best productions in history, biography, and criticism, that appeared. He possessed a considerable knowledge of Painting, and was a liberal supporter of the arts; scarcely a year passed but he purchased some pictures of modern artists; and he handsomely bestowed Sir Joshua Reynolds's 'Banished Lord' to the National Gallery. He was also from his knowledge and judgment made Director at the British Institution, of which his brother Lord Farnborough is Vice-President.

While he resided in the country, he was friendly and hospitable to his neighbours, and a kind benefactor to the poor. His table was elegant, and his society select. His manners had all the politeness of a man of the world, tempered with the decent gravity of the clergyman.

George the Third once, and justly, on the terrace at Windsor paid him the compliment of saying—'Mr. Long, I hear you are a very good parish priest;'—and

the good old King was not often wrong in his knowledge of these matters. Mr. Long preached the funeral sermon of George the Fourth. He had many friends sincerely attached to him; and his name will be long remembered with love and respect.

HENRY O'BRIEN, ESQ.

June 28. At Hanwell, Middlesex, aged 27, Henry O'Brien, Esq.

This singular antiquarian enthusiast was, we believe, a native of the county of Kerry, and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1831. Being stimulated by the prize offered by the Royal Irish Academy for a dissertation on the Round Towers of Ireland, he eagerly applied his studies to that subject, and produced an essay, which, although it did not obtain the prize, was yet considered so elaborate and meritorious, that the Society awarded him a small sum of money, the consequence of which act of intended kindness was an angry correspondence on the part of Mr. O'Brien.

Shortly after, he came to London, where he employed himself in arranging the publication of his essay; which, with various additions and many illustrative embellishments, he at length published in 1833 under the title of "The Round Towers of Ireland; or, the History of the Tuath-de-Danaans (being the Mysteries of Freemasonry, of Sabaïsm, and of Budhism) for the first time unveiled."

He had published earlier in that year a translation of "Phœnician Ireland," by the Spanish antiquary Villaneuva, illustrated with notes; which he had brought with him to London prepared for the press. It is reviewed in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. CIII. ii. 340.

Shortly before his death he had announced for publication "The Pyramids of Egypt for the first time Unveiled."

A letter which he addressed to Mr. Urban, in defence of our reviewer's remarks on his "Pillar Towers," will be found in our vol. II. p. 365.

Fondly imagining that he was the author of most profound discoveries, and as it were the founder of a new historical creed, Mr. O'Brien was always in a state of the highest excitement. By the grandeur of his theories, he was removed far above any feeling of deference to contemporary criticism; yet he was very anxious for publicity, and where his lucubrations were treated with ridicule instead of serious refutation, he was acutely irritated.

We have seen the copies of a curious correspondence between him and the poet Moore, relative to the 'History of Ireland,' by the latter, now publishing in Dr. Lardner's Encyclopedia, in which he accused the historian of having adopted some of his discoveries without acknowledgment.

O'Brien's spirit was of a nature likely to destroy the frame in which it was embodied. Such was his ardent disposition, that we have heard him seriously speak of compiling and publishing within six months a Celtic Dictionary, although knowing nothing of the language or its various dialects at the time.

He was found dead in his bed, at the house of a friend where he had spent the preceding day at Hanwell, and lies buried in its church-yard. A short time previous to his death, he held the situation of tutor in the family of the Master of the Rolls, was presented at Court, and received as a guest at Lansdowne-house. In his character as a teacher he was, we are told, beloved and respected by his pupils.

SIGNOR BELLINI.

Sept. 23. At Puteaux, near Paris, in his 29th year, Signor Bellini, the composer of 'I Puritani,' &c.

Bellini was a native of Catania, in Sicily. His father and grandfather were both musical men; the former was a chapel-master. Bellini studied in the conservatory at Naples, and was a pupil of Zingarelli. His talent developed itself at a very early period, and before he had attained his twentieth year he had written the successful opera of 'Bianca e Fernando,' which was produced at the San Carlos, and at once created his reputation. Within the following year he brought out 'Il Pirata' at the Scala at Milan; and from this period established a style peculiarly his own, and became the idol of the Milanese. This opera was succeeded by the 'Straniera,' at the same theatre. The opera of 'Zaira' followed next, and was first represented at Parma. His succeeding works were written as follow:—'La Sonnambula,' for Naples; 'I Capuletti e I Montecchi,' for Venice; 'Norma,' for Milan; 'Beatrice Tenda,' for Venice; and 'I Puritani,' for the Italian Opera at Paris.

The loss of this highly-gifted composer thus in the noon, or rather morning, of his renown, will be severely felt by the musical world, and scarcely less by a very large circle in society, both at Paris and throughout the greater part of Italy; to which, independently of the admiration felt for his genius, he had endeared himself by the kind and modest amiability of his manners and character.

He had promised to write an opera for the Academie de Musique in Paris, and

had retired to Puteaux for the purpose of pursuing his musical labours, and making new efforts to reach that first-rate eminence as a composer to which his distinguished talents entitled him to aspire. His illness lasted only a fortnight, but he had been once before attacked in Italy with the same disorder (dysentery).

Bellini was in person of very agreeable aspect; his manners were refined and elegant, and his disposition highly amiable. He had received the decoration of the Order of St. Francis from the King of Naples, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour. His funeral took place at the church des Invalides. Cherubini's *Requiem* was executed by two hundred instrumental performers and singers; after which the body was removed to the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Demerara, in his 24th year, the Rev. *William Henry Brown*, Rector of St. Peter's, Island of Leynan, Demerara, only surviving son of Mr. John Brown, woolstapler, Alnwick.

At Kingstown, the Rev. *Joseph Druett*, M.A. many years Rector of Dean, co. Cavan, and Surrogate of the diocese of Dromore.

At Tillington Court, Herefordshire, aged 76, the Rev. *Edward Eckley*, Rector of Credenhill, in that county, to which church he was presented in 1785 by E. Eckley, esq. He has bequeathed 1000*l.* to the Hereford Infirmary, 200*l.* to the Blue Coat School in that city, and 100*l.* to the Herefordshire Society in London. He is succeeded at Credenhill by the Rev. John Edmund Eckley.

The Rev. *Thomas Philip Foley*, Rector of Oldwinsford, Worcestershire, and of Wombourn, Staffordshire. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Philip Foley, Rector of Shelsley, Worcestershire, (second cousin to the first Lord Foley,) by Anne, only daughter of John Titmash, of Barrington in Cambridgeshire, esq. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1779 as fourth Junior Optime, M.A. 1782. He was presented to Wombourn in 1801 by the Hon. Edw. Foley, and to Oldswinford, recently. He is succeeded in the latter living by the Rev. Richard Foley, through the patronage of Lord Ward.

At an advanced age, the Rev. *Thomas Heynes*, B.A. Vicar of Wolverley, Worcestershire, to which church he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester in 1814. He recently resigned his minor canonry in Worcester cathedral, which he had held for more than forty years.

The Rev. *Francis Nicoll*, D.D. Principal of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard in the University of St. Andrew's.

Aged 75, the Rev. *W. Porteus*, Rector of Bobo, co. Fermanagh.

The Rev. *Hugh Stowell*, Rector of Ballaugh, Isle of Man, late Perpetual Curate of St. Stephen's, Salford, Lancashire.

In his 82d year, the Rev. *Thomas Thompson*, Vicar of Adlingfleet, Yorkshire, to which church he was presented in 1822 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Aged 75, the Rev. *Charles Western*, for fifty years Rector of Kingham, Oxfordshire, and one of the oldest magistrates for that county. He was presented to his living by Mrs. Foley, in 1785.

April 20. At Lopen, near Crewkerne, aged 85, the Rev. *John Templeman*, Rector of Crickett St. Thomas. He was of King's college, Cambridge, M.A. 1792; and was presented to his living by Lord Bridport.

Sept. 7. Aged 82, the Rev. *John Rudall*, Vicar of Crediton, Devonshire, to which he was elected by the Governors of the Church trust in 1793.

Sept. 13. At Fulmodeston, Norfolk, in his 85th year, the Rev. *Peter Sandiford*, D.D. Rector of Fulmodeston cum Croxton, of Newton in the Isle of Ely, and of Ashbury, Berkshire. He was a son of the Rev. Rowland Sandiford, Vicar of Christ Church, London, and brother to the late Ven. Charles Sandiford, Archdeacon of Wells, memoirs of whom will be found in Gent. Mag. vol. xcvi. i. 474, 563. He was educated with his brother at St. Paul's school, and removed thence to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1771, as fourth Senior Optime, M.A. 1774; and was presented to the rectory of Newton by that society. He was collated to Fulmodeston in 1810 by Dr. Dampier, then Bp. of Ely; and to Ashbury in 1820 by Dr. Beadon, Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was for many years Chaplain to Archbishop Moore; was a friend of the Antiquaries Gough and Tyson; and a correspondent of the late Mr. Nichols (see the Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, vol. vii. p. 670.)

Sept. 19. At Bodmin, the Rev. *L. J. Boor*, Master of the Grammar School, and Chaplain to the County Prisons and Lunatic Asylum.

Sept. 21. At Eskdalemuir, in the 69th year of his age and the 44th of his ministry, the Rev. *William Brown*, D.D. minister of that parish, and author of the "Antiquities of the Jews."

Sept. 21. At Eye, aged 85, the Rev. *Thomas Wythe*, Vicar of Eye, and Rector

of Great Bradley, Suffolk, and a Prebendary of Lichfield. He was of Caius coll. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1771 as eighth Junior Optime, M.A. 1774, and was afterwards for many years a Fellow of that Society. He was instituted to Great Bradley in 1786, to Eye a few years ago; and was collated to the prebend of Tachbrook, in the cathedral church of Lichfield, by the late Bishop Cornwallis, in 1797. This prebend was, by the consent of the same prelate, on the first vacancy, attached to the Perpetual Curacy of Christ Church, Birmingham, and now devolves upon the Rev. John George Breay.

Sept. 25. At Chelsworth house, the seat of Sir Robert Pocklington, aged 81, the Rev. *James Cullum*, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Great Thurlow, Nacton, and Levington, Suffolk; uncle to the Rev. Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart. He was the eighth and youngest son of Sir John the fifth Baronet, by his second wife Susannah, daughter of Sir Thomas Gery, knt. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A 1777, M.A. 1780; was presented to Great Thurlow by Lord Chancellor Thurlow in 1786, instituted to Nacton with Levington in 1787, and collated to the prebend of Carlton cum Thurlow by Bp. Tomline in 1810. He married in 1786, Anne, daughter and coheir of Anthony Blagrave, esq. of Calcot, Berks, by whom he had two daughters.

Oct. 15. At Reading, on his return from London to Penzance, aged 40, the Rev. *Edward Carlton Comberbatch*, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 27. In Norton-street, James Gilbert Burnett, esq. F.L.S. Professor of Botany in King's College, London, and Demonstrator to the Society of Apothecaries; author of "Outlines of Botany," in 2 vols. 8vo, and other elementary works. His disposition was amiable and exceedingly obliging to the scientific student.

Sept. 4. At Highbury-grange, aged 83, John Bentley, esq. author of The Divine Logos, 1803, and other theological and controversial works.

Sept. 17. In Piccadilly, Harriet, wife of Kedgwin Hoskins, esq. M.P. for co. Hereford.

Sept. 20. Edwyn Evans Leach, esq. of Canterbury Place, Lambeth, son of the Rev. John Leach, Rector of Wouldam and Vicar of Halling, co. Kent, aged 55. (The decease of his wife was noticed at p. 330 of the present vol. where he is erroneously named Edward L. Leach.)

Sept. 24. At Keppel House, Chelsea, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Vincent Reynolds, formerly Major of the 30th Foot, and Inspector-general of Military Surveys.

Sept. 25. Drowned near Hammersmith bridge (after visiting his grandfather at Hammersmith) aged 34, Mr. William De Ville, only surviving son of Mr. De Ville of the Strand. He had been twice married, and has left a widow and four children.

Sept. 27. The lady of Dr. C. Rogers of Dorset-square.

At Denmark Hill, in her 88th year, Susanna, relict of John Symes, esq. late of Richmond, and formerly of Bridgwater.

Sept. 28. At Serjeant's Inn, Samuel Comyn, esq. of the Middle Temple, Special Pleader, late Recorder of Rochester. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Feb. 7, 1800.

Sept. 29. In her 55th year, Sarah, wife of Dr. Bunting.

Lately. Commander Ambrose Crofton, R.N. He was introduced in the Navy by Admiral Lord Shuldham, in 1771; became Lieut. 1778, served in the Royal George, Beinfaisant, and Ocean, and as first of the Monarch. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1794, and was afterwards appointed to the Lutin and Pluto sloops, on the Newfoundland station.

Oct. 1. In Montague-sq. Catherine Matilda, second dau. of the late Walter Young, esq. of Welbeck-st. and niece of Adolphus Meetkerke, esq. of Julian's, Herts.

At York-place, Portman-square, aged 58, James Newham, esq.

Oct. 6. At Camberwell, aged 81, William Cassell, esq. formerly of the Navy Pay Office.

Oct. 10. Aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. G. Gibson, M.A. of Carlisle House, Lambeth.

Oct. 11. At the Charter House, aged 76, Robert Barbor, esq. having held the office of Receiver of that Establishment for 46 years, and for many years a respectable solicitor in Fetter Lane.

Oct. 13. At the residence of his father-in-law, Berners-street, aged 27, Mr. John Waugh, of the firm of Messrs. James Nisbet and Co. booksellers, and son of Mr. John Waugh, of Hunter-square, Edinburgh.

Oct. 20. At Brompton, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Gibbons, Bart. of Stanwell Park; daughter of the late Richard Taylor, esq. of Charleton-house, Middx. She was married Oct. 27, 1795, and has left several children.

Oct. 21. In Marylebone-st. Beaumont,

Sarah-Maria, wife of the Rev. Theyre Smith, Assistant Preacher at the Temple Church.

BEDS.—*Sept.* 12. At Bedford, in her 83d year, Ann, relict of the Rev. Oliver St. John Cooper, M.A. formerly Vicar of Thurleigh and Puddington, daughter of Thomas Cockman, esq. of Wollaston, Northamptonshire, and sister of the late Alderman Cockman, Bedford. She survived her husband 34 years.

Oct. 12. At her residence Chawsonhouse, aged 83, Susanna, relict of the late James Metcalfe, of Roxton-house, esq.

BERKS.—*Oct.* 1. At Hare Hatch, aged 90, Fanny, widow of John Young, esq. The death of this venerable lady was accelerated by an accidental fall a few days before.

Oct. 7. At Maidenhead, aged 68, Charles Scudamore Ward, esq.

Oct. 12. At Sandleford Cottage, near Newbury, at an advanced age, the widow of the Rev. Henry Sawbridge, M.A. Rector of Welford.

BUCKS.—At Olney, aged 46, Stamp Garrard, esq. a senior clerk of the Victualling Office.

CORNWALL.—*Aug.* 20 At Poltair, the residence of Capt. Giddy, R.N. near Penzance, aged 60, John M'Culloch. M.D. author of a Description of the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland, which gave great offence to that nation, 4 vols. 8vo; of "The Geology of Rocks," and "The art of making Wine;" and the supposed concoctor of Sir John Ross's recent history of his North Pole Expedition. His acquirements chiefly lay in geology. He had recently married, and was on a country excursion; when his death ensued from a broken leg received in falling from his carriage.

Sept. 21. At Place, in her 72d year, Anna Maria, relict of Admiral Spry.

DEVON.—*Sept.* 6. At Broadclist, aged 42, Robert Montagu Barton, esq. only son of the late Rev. Montagu Barton, Vicar of that parish.

Sept. 12. At Plymouth, aged 60, Commander William Price, R.N. He obtained the rank of Lieut. Jan. 1799, and was afterwards principally employed in the command of various cutters, gunbrigs, and revenue cruisers. In 1805, being in the Archer, attached to the squadron off Boulogne, he captured two gunboats. He attained the rank of Commander 1821.

Sept. 19. At Torrington, aged 68, Dan. Johnson, esq. late surgeon on the Bengal Establishment, author of Indian Field Sports, and other works.

Sept. 25. At the house of her brother-in-law, James Miller, esq. Alphington-Belinda, second daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Kempthorne, of Falmouth.

Sept. 29. At Ottery St. Mary, aged four months, Georgina Blackstone, the infant child of the Rt. Rev. W. H. Coleridge, Bishop of Barbadoes.

Lately. At Plymouth, aged 62, Lieut. J. Street, R.N.

Oct. 3. At Stonehouse, Major Pilcher, R.M.

Oct. 4. At Plymouth, J. Wills, esq. Purser R.N. He was acting Purser with Lord Nelson, in the ever memorable action of 2d July, 1797.

Oct. 6. At Odun Hall, Appledore, Thomas Hogg, esq.

Oct. 14. Very suddenly, Susannah-Sophia, eldest daughter of John Bacon, esq. of Sidcliff, Sidmouth.

DORSET.—*Oct.* 16. At Shroton Cottage, in his 8th year, George Arundell, only child of Capt. Ryves, R.N.

ESSEX.—*Sept.* 30. At Southend, in her 24th year, Charlotte Mary, eldest dau. of H. C. Berkeley, esq. of Montagu-st. Russell-square.

Oct. 12. At Gosfield Hall, aged 81, T. Millward, esq. late of Jamaica.

Oct. 15. At Colchester, the widow of W. Schreiber, esq. late of Winchelsea-lodge, Hants.

GLOUCESTER.—*Aug.* 29. At Bristol, aged 38, Mr. G. Dymond, architect, a respectable member of the Society of Friends.

Sept. 5. At Clifton, aged 63, J. F. Williams, esq. formerly captain in the Royal Cornwall Militia.

At Clifton, aged 32, John Evered, esq. of Bridgewater, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, May 6, 1825.

Sept. 8. At Cheltenham, Mrs. Rowland Hunt. This lady was the mother of the late T. Welch Hunt, esq. of Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire, who with his wife (to whom he had been united only ten months), was cruelly murdered by brigands in Italy.

Sept. 16. At Clifton, Sophia Augusta, second daughter of the late Rev. J. M. Hazeland, Rector of Bigbury, Devon.

Sept. 25. At Cheltenham, Eliza Jordan, the lady of Capt. Charles Dent, R.N. She was the third dau. of the late Thomas Shepherd, esq. of Butcombe Court, Somerset, and was married September 10, 1829.

Sept. 29. In the Cloisters, Bristol, aged 36, Margaret, wife of Dr. Hodges.

In her 19th year, Eleanor Phillippa, eldest daughter of T. P. Peterson, esq. Mangotsfield House.

Oct. 3. At Bristol, J. J. G. Clarke, esq. of Barbadoes.

Oct. 4. At Bristol, in her 107th year,

Jane Martin, who for upwards of 50 years sold fruit, &c. at the corner of Church-lane, Peter-st. Bristol. She possessed all her faculties, and could walk up and down stairs to the last.

At the house of his brother-in-law, (Mr. Shapland), Tewkesbury, aged 61, John Edmonds Stock, M. D. late of Clifton. He was a Gentleman-Commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, but left the University without a degree. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Beddoes, and in 1811 published the memoirs of that physician, with an analytical account of his writings. In 1816 Dr. Stock's secession from the body of Unitarian dissenters occasioned a great sensation in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and produced a correspondence which was made public at that time.

At Bristol, aged 34, Henry Heaven, esq. West India merchant.

Oct. 11. At Bristol, aged 80, Richard Herron, esq. formerly of London.

Oct. 16. At Clifton, aged 21, Mary Barbara, wife of the Rev. T. F. Boddington.

Oct. 19. At Clifton, aged 35, Charles Frederick Cock, of Montague-st. Russell-sq. and of Fleet-st. bookseller.

HANTS.—*Sept.* 4. In the Isle of Wight, Paul, second son of Marmaduke Prickett, esq. of Bridlington.

Lately. At Kingston, aged 82, the relict of R. V. Drury, esq. grand-daughter of Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London.

HERTS.—*Aug.* 25. At Abbot's Langley, Robert Milborne Jackson, esq. Commander R.N. He was made Lieut. 1808, and, serving as second of the Bustard, in the Mediterranean, assisted in the capture of many vessels. In Oct. 1813 he was appointed first of the Hebrus 36, and in March 1814 was engaged in the obstinate battle with l'Etoile frigate, the successful termination of which obtained him the rank of Commander. In 1829 he was appointed to the Hyacinth 18, in which he served for two years on the West India station. He married in 1814, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Mr. John Hodges, of Tooting.

Oct. 8. At Bushy-lodge, Sarah Lottie, wife of T. Whieldon, esq. second dau. of the late Rev. Matthias Rutton, Rector of Badlesmere, Kent.

Oct. 15. At Totteridge, aged 71, R. Hall, esq.

KENT.—*June* 1. Aged 85, Edward Taddy, esq. of the Dane, Margate; brother to the late James Taddy, esq. merchant, of the Minories. Their ample wealth was attended with corresponding munificence.

July 20. Aged 89, Mrs. Belsey, of Boxtree House, Margate, and of Fotheringay, Northamptonshire.

Sept. 29. At Margate, aged 67, Anne, widow of Jas. Edw. Ryder Magennis, M.D. of Great Chesterford, niece and last surviving relative of the late Rev. Charles Norris, M.A. Prebendary of Canterbury.

Oct. 8. At Dover, in his 35th year, Lieut. John Bazeley, R.N.

Oct. 12. At Tunbridge Wells, Mary, relict of Philip Bremridge, esq.

Oct. 18. At Wrotham, Eleanor Fanny, daughter of the Rev. George Moore, Rector of Wrotham, and grand-daughter of Dr. Moore, Abp. of Canterbury.

Oct. 19. At the house of J. Gow, esq. his son-in-law, at Bexley, aged 65, J. Hyslop, esq. surgeon, of Finsbury-sq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Oct.* 4. At Market Harborough, aged 77, Henrietta, relict of J. Fisher, esq. of London, daughter of the Rev. H. Knapp, Rector of Stoke-cum-Wilbarston, Northamptonshire.

LINCOLN.—*Oct.* 9. At Aylesby, the wife of P. Skipworth, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Oct.* 1. At Staines, Edward Maddeford, esq.

Oct. 6. At Acton, aged 64, Mary Hendy Cann, eldest dau. of the late Fra. Cann, esq. of Yeovil, surgeon to the 60th reg., grand-dau. to the Rev. Mr. Osler.

MONMOUTH.—*Oct.* 15. At Clytha Cottage, aged 14, William Henry, eldest son of Captain Nares, R. N.

NORFOLK.—*Sept.* 30. Lucy, wife of J. Grieve, esq. of Norwich, and dau. of the Rev. G. Preston, of Stansfield Hall, Suffolk.

Lately. At Norwich, Mary, wife of J. I. Gurney, esq. a respected member and minister of the Society of Friends, and dau. of the late Robert Fowler, esq. of Melksham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Sept.* 19. At Oundle, Robert Sherard, esq. Clerk of the Peace for the county of Huntingdon.

Oct. 11. In her 83d year, the wife of Wm. Sawbridge, esq. of East Hadden.

OXON.—*Sept.* 4. At Bampton, aged 79, the widow of William Manley, esq. Serjeant at Law, and Commissioner of the Board of Excise.

Sept. 11. Margaret, wife of Thomas Robinson, esq. of Begbrook House.

SALOP.—*Sept.* 17. At Quatt, aged 24, Lieut. Frederick Wall, Bengal artillery.

Oct. 4. At Shrewsbury, in her 78th year, Martha, relict of the Rev. John Wingfield, Vicar of Montford.

SOMERSET.—*Sept.* 8. At Bridgewater, aged 85, Ann, widow of the late Rev. Wm. Lewis, daughter of the late John Drake, M.D. of Wells.

Sept. 21. At Bath, Lieut. Henry Fournier, R. N.

Sept. 27. At Portshead, aged 30, Adolphus Stanley, jun. esq. of the Grange, Yorkshire.

Oct. 1. At Bath, Agnes, wife of Capt. S. T. Barrett, late of 17th reg.

Oct. 14. At Orchard Wyndham, aged 77, Henry Tripp, esq. Bencher of the Middle Temple. He was called to the Bar, June 15, 1781.

SUFFOLK.—*Aug.* 24. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 29, Anne Rebecca, wife of H. Collins, esq. of North-court Lodge, Brandon.

Oct. 6. Aged 76, the widow of J. Humphrey, esq. of Sudbury.

Lately. At Southwold, Commander Edw. Killwick, R. N. He was made Lt. 1782, and Commander of the Sardine sloop on the Mediterranean station in 1796. From 1798 to 1802 he held an appointment in the Suffolk district of Sea-fencibles. In 1806 and 1807 he commanded the Howe store-ship, employed at the Cape of Good Hope and at South America. In 1809 he was appointed to the Princess receiving-ship at Liverpool; but in the following year, in consequence of a charge unsupported at a Court Martial against Lieut. W. Archbold, was deprived of his command, and was not again employed. His son Lieut. J. A. Killwick, R. N. presented an address from Southwold to King George IV. in 1821.

SURREY.—*Sept.* 1. Lucy, eldest dau. of Samuel Thornton, esq. of Cobham Park, formerly M. P. for Hull.

Sept. 25. At Thames Ditton, aged 64, John Turner, esq.

Oct. 20. Aged 44, Mary, the wife of the Rev. Robert Tritton, Rector of Morden, eldest daughter of Vincent Hilton Biscoe, esq. of Hookwood.

SUSSEX.—*Sept.* 10. At St. Leonard's, aged 73, Joseph Goddard, esq.

At Brighton, aged 80, Sarah Jordan, of Southampton-place, Euston-sq. relict of Edward Jordan, esq. of Finchley.

Sept. 14. At New Grove, Petworth, aged 78, Jeremiah Dyson, esq. late Clerk of the House of Commons. He was son of the late Jeremiah Dyson, esq. Clerk of the House, and was educated at Eton.

Sept. 22. At Brighton, Mary, wife of Charles Gibbes, esq.

Sept. 28. At Brighton, in the apartments of Professor Badham, his mother, in her 85th year.

Oct. 20. At Twyford Lodge, Major Gen. Robert Sewell. He was appointed Ensign 51st foot 1795, Lieut. 1796, Capt. 62d foot 1797, Major 60th foot June 1803, in 48th foot Nov. following, Lieut.-Colonel by brevet 1804, in 89th foot 1810, Colonel in the army 1813, and Major-General 1819. He served in Malta as Deputy Adjutant-general, and retained when Major-General his commission in the 89th foot.

WARWICK.—*Sept.* 26. At Leamington, Miss Leonora Draper Jones, dau. of the late Rev. W. Jones, niece to the late Dr. John Ewer, Bishop of Bangor.

Oct. 6. At Leamington, aged five months, Thaddeus-Stanislaus, youngest son of the Right Hon. Lord Dormer.

Oct. 11. At Rugby, in his 20th year, Henry Sparkes Hatch, son of the late Oliver Hatch, esq. of Ely-place.

WESTMORELAND.—*Oct.* 6. At Culgarth Park, Windermere, Harriet, second daughter of the late Dr. Richard Watson, Lord Bishop of Landaff.

Oct. 7. At Curwen Woods, aged 38, Thomas Dicey Cotton, esq. eldest son of the late Thos. Cotton, esq. of Enfield.

WILTS.—*Sept.* 25. At Salisbury, aged 82, Dr. Robert Thomas, an eminent physician, long resident in that city. He was an honorary member of the Literary, Historical, and Philosophical Societies of New York, and the author of "The Modern Practice of Physic," and other esteemed medical works.

Oct. 19. At Downton, Maria Lydia, wife of the Rev. J. Emra.

WORCESTER.—*Sept.* 3. Aged 86, Matthias Stratton, esq. upwards of 40 years a member of the Corporation of Evesham, during which period he filled the office of Chief Magistrate several times.

YORK.—*Sept.* 20. Aged 56, Walker Ferrand, esq. of Harden Grange, near Bingley, a magistrate of the West Riding. He was warmly attached to Conservative politics, and contested the representation of Peterborough at the last general election, but was unsuccessful.

Sept. 22. At Burley, near Leeds, Matthew Edwards, esq general manager of the Yorkshire District Bank.

Sept. 24. At York, aged 45, Anastasia, wife of Marmaduke Thos. Prickett, esq. eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Armitstead, of Cranage Hall, Cheshire.

Sept. 25. At Langton-hall, near Malton, aged 73, Ann, relict of Thos. Norcliffe, esq.

Sept. 30. Aged 50, Mr. Henry Hugall, of Scarborough, wine and spirit merchant, for many years a senior member of the Corporation, and bailiff in 1824.

Oct. 5. In his 72d year, William Clapham, esq. of Burton Pidsea, in Holderness.

WALES. — *Oct.* 12. At Tanybwlchhall, Merionethshire, in his 45th year, William Gryffyd Oakeley, esq. of Christ Church, Oxford, B. A. grand compounder, Dec. 2, 1812.

SCOTLAND. — *Lately.* At Lakefield,

Glen Urquhart, co. Inverness, aged 92, James Grant, esq. of Corrymony, the father of the Scotish bar. He was author of "Essays on the origin of Society, Languages, Property, Government, Jurisdiction, Contracts, and Marriages; interspersed with illustrations from the Gaelic and Greek Languages," 1785, 4to; and "Thoughts on the origin and descent of the Gael; and observations on the poems of Ossian," 1813, 8vo. He was early distinguished for his liberal political principles, and associated with Henry Erskine and other eminent men of that day, and subsequently with Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Horner, &c. He retained his faculties to the last, and from the extent and variety of his attainments, was a delightful companion.

At Haddington, Lt. J. Wilkie, R. N.

Oct. 2. At Berwick, Mr. John Mackay Wilson, author of "Tales of the Border," and for several years editor of the Berwick Advertiser. His efforts in the cause of Reform will be long remembered.

Sept. 20. At Corsbie, aged 29, Horatio, only son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, G.C.B. late a Captain in the army, and cousin to the Earl of Galloway. He married Nov. 1833 Sophia, 4th daughter of his uncle the Hon. Montgomerie Stewart.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 23 to October 20, 1835.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	698	1432	Males	590	1191
Females	734		Females	601	

Whereof have died still-born and under two years old.....393

Between					
2 and 5	136	50 and 60	95		
5 and 10	58	60 and 70	87		
10 and 20	45	70 and 80	73		
20 and 30	68	80 and 90	47		
30 and 40	88	90 and 100	7		
40 and 50	93	100	1		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Oct. 17.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
37	7	27	11	20	0	30	2	34	11	36	0

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Oct. 26.

Kent Bags	3*l.*	5*s.*	to	6*l.*	6*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	0*l.*	0*s.*	to 0*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex	0*l.*	0*s.*	to	0*l.*	0*s.*	Kent Pockets	3*l.*	5*s.*	to 6*l.* 10*s.*
Essex	0*l.*	0*s.*	to	0*l.*	0*s.*	Sussex	3*l.*	10*s.*	to 4*l.* 15*s.*
Farnham (fine)	7*l.*	7*s.*	to	9*l.*	9*s.*	Essex	3*l.*	5*s.*	to 6*l.* 6*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Oct. 24.

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.*	0*d.*	to	4*s.*	0*d.*	Lamb	0*s.*	0*d.*	to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	2*s.*	4*d.*	to	4*s.*	0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 26.			
Veal	3*s.*	0*d.*	to	4*s.*	8*d.*	Beasts 3,480	Calves 380		
Pork	3*s.*	0*d.*	to	4*s.*	4*d.*	Sheep & Lambs 34,850	Pigs 450		

COAL MARKET, Oct. 26.

Walls Ends, from 18*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 18*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 42*s.* 6*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 58*s.* Mottled, 62*s.* Curd, *s.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 254.——Ellesmere and Chester, 85½.——Grand Junction, 231.——Kennet and Avon, 20.——Leeds and Liverpool, 530.——Regent's, 15½.——Rochdale, 141.——London Dock Stock, 54.——St. Katharine's, 72½.——West India, 95.——Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 195.——Grand Junction Water Works, 51½.——West Middlesex, 77.——Globe Insurance, 150.——Guardian, 34¾.——Hope, 6½.——Chartered Gas Light, 46½.——Imperial Gas, 43¼.——Phœnix Gas, 24½.——Independent Gas, 50.——General United, 35½.——Canada Land Company, 34.——Reversionary Interest, 130½.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26, to October 25, 1835, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	57	61	52	29, 63	cloudy, rain	11	45	50	44	29, 43	do. do.
27	54	64	50	, 50	do. fair	12	47	52	54	, 84	cloudy
28	50	55	51	, 56	fair	13	59	63	58	, 93	do. fair
29	57	62	54	, 60	do. cloudy	14	56	58	55	30, 20	do.
30	56	64	59	, 20	do. windy	15	55	58	54	, 34	do.
O.1	54	56	55	, 15	cloudy, rain	16	51	56	52	, 36	do.
2	56	60	54	, 20	rain	17	52	54	51	, 27	do.
3	53	58	54	, 30	cloudy	18	50	52	42	, 50	fair
4	54	59	48	, 36	do.	19	48	52	39	, 22	do.
5	52	60	50	, 70	fair	20	43	51	44	29, 80	cloudy, rain
6	57	64	49	, 88	do. cloudy	21	44	51	44	, 68	do. fair
7	52	58	50	30, 00	cloudy	22	48	54	48	, 54	do. rain
8	51	58	50	29, 86	do.	23	44	52	47	, 70	fair, do.
9	50	55	49	, 30	rain	24	48	56	48	, 67	do. do.
10	48	55	44	28, 98	fair, cloudy	25	49	53	56	, 46	rain, high wd

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 28, to October 27, 1835, both inclusive.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	New S. Sea Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	—	—	91¼ 1	—	—	99⅜ ¼	—	—	—	—	4 pm.	18 20 pm.
29	—	—	91 90¾	—	—	99 ⅛	—	—	—	—	6 3 pm.	18 16 pm.
30	—	—	90¾ 1	—	—	98⅞ 9	—	—	—	—	—	15 17 pm.
1	—	—	90⅛ ⅜	—	—	98⅞ ⅛	—	—	88⅜	255	3 4 pm.	16 10 pm.
2	—	—	90⅜ ½	—	—	98½ ¾	—	—	—	254	3 1 pm.	14 16 pm.
3	—	—	90⅜ ¼	—	—	98⅝ ⅞	—	—	—	254½	3 1 pm.	13 15 pm.
5	—	—	90¾ 1	—	—	98⅞ 9⅛	—	—	—	255½	—	14 16 pm.
6	—	—	91⅛ 90¾	—	—	99¼ 9	—	—	—	254	—	14 16 pm.
7	—	—	90⅜ ⅞	—	—	99⅛ 8⅞	—	—	—		2 pm.	14 16 pm.
8	—	—	91 90¾	—	—	99⅛ 9	—	—	89½	253	—	14 16 pm.
9	—	—	90⅛ ⅞	—	—	98⅞ 9	—	—	—	253	3 1 pm.	14 16 pm.
10	—	—	90¾ ⅛	—	—	99 8⅜	—	—	—	—	3 pm.	16 13 pm.
12	208	89⅞ ⅛	91 90⅛	97½	98	98⅞ 9	16⅛	—	—	253	par. 1 pm.	15 12 pm.
13	208½	89⅛ ⅞	90¾ 1	—	98	98⅞ 9⅛	16⅛	—	—	—	2 3 pm.	12 15 pm.
14	—	89¼ ⅞	90¼ 1	97⅞	98⅛	99 ¼	—	—	—	252¾	3 1 pm.	13 15 pm.
15	208¼	90 ⅛	91 ⅛	97¼	98¼	99⅛ ⅜	16	88⅛	—	253	4 2 pm.	15 17 pm.
16	208¾	90 ⅛	91 ⅛	98	98	99½ ¼	16⅛	—	89⅛	253	4 2 pm.	14 16 pm.
17	208½	90 ¼	91⅛ ⅜	98⅛	98¼	99⅜ ⅜	16⅛	—	—	253½	2 4 pm.	14 16 pm.
19	209	90⅜ ½	91¼ ⅜	98¼	98⅜	99½ ⅜	16⅛	—	—	253½	4 2 pm.	14 16 pm.
20	209	90⅜ ½	91⅜ ½	98¼	98½	99¼ 100	16⅛	—	—	254	2 4 pm.	14 16 pm.
21	209	90 ½	91⅜ ½	—	98⅜	99⅞ 100	16¼	—	—	254½	4 2 pm.	14 16 pm.
22	209	90⅜ ½	91⅜ ½	—	98¼	100 99⅞	16¼	89⅛	—	—	2 6 pm.	14 16 pm.
23	209	90⅛ ½	91⅛ ¼	98⅛	98½	100 99¾	—	—	—	—	2 4 pm.	14 16 pm.
24	210	90⅛ ⅜	91⅛ ⅜	—	98½	99⅞ ¾	16¼	99⅞	—	—	4 2 pm.	14 16 pm.
26	210	90¼ ⅜	91⅛ ⅜	—	98½	99⅞ ¾	16¼	88¾	—	—	2 4 pm.	14 16 pm.
27	210	90¼ 90	91¼ 1	98½	98⅛	99¼ ⅜	16⅛	—	—	255	2 4 pm.	14 16 pm.

South Sea Stock, Oct. 19, 102.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

ORIGINAL PAGE

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1835.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Issue Roll of Thomas de Brantingham 44th Edward III. Translated by Frederick Devon. 8vo. 1835.—We received this volume too late in the month to notice it in our present Magazine. Its contents, and the manner in which it has been translated and edited, involve a good many questions, and deserve very attentive consideration; and an article upon the subject shall appear in our next number.

We are compelled to postpone our critical notices of the ANNUALS for 1836; but they shall all receive due attention before New Year's Day.

Mr. HENRY ROBERTS observes, "Had your reviewer (p. 511) quoted the paragraph from a contemporary Journal, in reference to the architectural competition for Fishmongers' Hall, instead of commenting on, and inviting attention to it, I should scarcely have thought it necessary to trouble you with a contradiction of so barefaced and gratuitous a tissue of falsehoods as is contained in the article referred to; considering that the high and honourable character of the distinguished architect chiefly impugned, must have prevented any one from giving it the slightest credit; but as there is an ambiguity in your reviewer's allusion, which appears to me calculated to mislead, I trust you will afford me, through the same medium, an opportunity of giving an unqualified contradiction to the whole, and every part of the malicious statement."

Bishop Andrews.—Walton, in his Life of George Herbert, states "that there fell to be a modest debate betwixt them two (Bishop Andrews and Herbert), about Predestination and Sanctity of Life; of both which, the Orator did not long after send the Bishop some safe and useful aphorisms, in a *long letter written in Greek;* which letter was so remarkable for the language and reason of it, that, after the reading it, the Bishop put it into his bosom, and did often show it to many scholars, both of this and foreign nations; but did always return it back to the place where he first lodg'd it, and continued it so near his heart, till the last day of his life." If any of your readers can point out where the above letter can be found, it will oblige P.

In answer to our Correspondent, p. 450, on the *Unicorn*, J. M. begs to remark, that when Mr. Logan observes, "The existence of that noble animal has never been *satisfactorily proved*,"—it never has been proved, or seen, or known at all. He goes on to say,—"Some travellers have averred that the race was not an imaginary one, nor yet entirely extinct, they either having caught a glimpse of the creature, or heard of some one that did." What can be more unscientific, more unlike the language of a naturalist, than the above—"*Some* travellers;" who are they? we know not.—"Caught a glimpse of the creature"—we never heard this fact, and *totally disbelieve it: indeed, we can aver to its utter incorrectness.* It is true that some of the natives north of the Cape have said that there exists a species of animal, of the antelope tribe, and supposed to answer to the unicorn, among the mountains in that part of Africa: but no such animal was ever seen. In some caves (we believe in the Caffre country,) were discovered rude drawings of some native animals, among which was one representing the head of a kind of antelope, or deer, with one horn; but this arose without doubt from the ignorance of the artist: who, attempting to give a *side* view of an antelope or deer, drew one horn only, as children would do, in their first rude essays;—and this explanation at once dissolves the mystery of the *unicorn being found represented in the African caves.* But the subject wants no explanation of this kind: it can be decided at once on the principles of science. The horn of the fabulous unicorn, which requires for its basis or foundation a strong layer of bone to support it, is absolutely placed on the very *suture of the skull*, which would give way instantly beneath its violent pressure. Nature, who is ever true and consistent in her principles, would never have placed the instrument of defence on a part which could not have supported it, no more than she would give the horse the power to kick, without a powerful muscle in the thigh, which would impart its effective influence to the blow. The animal *is entirely fabulous*, like the sphinx, the chimæra, and the griffin. The long twisted horn which is commonly seen, is the weapon of defence of the sea-unicorn. The fish possesses two horns, though they are seldom found perfect, being liable to be destroyed by accidents.

LL.D. of Cambridge is referred to p. 338, where we have already inserted his inquiries respecting Degrees in Law; and also to the Gent. Mag. for 1817 and 1818, vol. 87, ii. 200, 487-88, vol. 88, i. 306, 388, 496, where the subject was formerly discussed. We may mention, however, that the result of that discussion is rather to prove that D.C.L. is correct at Oxford, than to explain the authority or accuracy of LL.D. being used for the degree conferred at Cambridge.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

NOTES ON BOSWELL'S JOHNSON, Vol. I.

P. 61. *Boswell.*—"He was asked by Mr. Jordan to translate Pope's Messiah into Latin verse as a Christmas exercise. He performed it with uncommon rapidity, and in so masterly a manner, that he obtained great applause for it. It is said that Mr Pope expressed himself concerning it in terms of strong approbation.—I am not ignorant that critical objections have been made to this and other specimens of Johnson's Latin poetry. I acknowledge myself not competent to decide on a question of such extreme nicety."—As Mr. Boswell has declared his incompetence, we shall transcribe the opinion of *Doctor Joseph Warton* on the subject, which will come with greater weight than our own.

"Dr. Johnson, in his youth, gave a translation of this piece, which has been praised and magnified beyond its merits. It may justly be said (with all due respect to the great talents of this writer), that in this translation of the Messiah are many hard and unclassical expressions, a great want of harmony, and many unequal and un-Virgilian lines. I was once present at a dispute on this subject, betwixt a person* of great political talents, and a scholar who had spent his life among the Greek and Roman classics. Both were intimate friends of Johnson. The former, after many objections had been made to this translation by the latter, quoted a line which he thought equal to any he ever had read.

—— juncique tremit variabilis umbra.

The green reed trembles.——

The scholar (pedant if you will) said, 'there is no such word as variabilis in any classical writer.' 'Surely,' said the other, 'in Virgil; variabile semper fœmina.' 'You forget,' said the opponent, 'it is varium et mutabile.'

They only who are such idolaters of the Rambler, as to think he could do every thing equally well, can alone be mortified at hearing that the following lines in his Messiah are reprehensible:—

—— Cœlum mihi carminis alta materies——
—— dignos accende furores ————
Mittit aromaticas vallis saronica nubes——
Ille cutim spissam visus hebetare vetabit ——
—— furat horridæ membris ———
——— juncique tremit variabilis umbra—
—— Buxique sequaces
Artificis frondent dextræ——
—— —— fessa colubri
Membra viatoris recreabunt frigore linguæ."

P. 94. "Huet, bishop of Avranches, wrote Memoirs of his own Time, in Latin, from which Boswell has extracted this scrap of pleasantry."—*Croker.*—Huet's Memoirs is one of the most agreeable and elegant works that we possess in modern Latinity. It is written with ease and correctness, and contains much curious anecdote, and many delightful reminiscences of the scholars contemporary with him. The title page runs thus, "Pet. Dan. Huetii Episcopi Abrincensis Commentarius de rebus ad *eum* pertinentibus. Amst. 1718'.'

The use of the word 'ad eum,' for 'ad se,' has been generally considered as a solœcism: but that is not the case; for, though the Memoirs were written by Huet, they were not published till *after his death* by his executors.

P. 94. "For a *full* account of Politian and his poems see Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo of Medici." We must beg leave to differ from the writer of this

* Perhaps W. Windham and Thomas Warton are the persons alluded to.—Ed.

note as to the word "full." Mr. Roscoe was a person of very elegant and various acquirements, and wrote in a pleasing and popular manner; but he had not the scholarship, or that acquaintance with the laws of Latin poetry, the niceties of its structure, its quantity and its metre, that could enable him to decide with correctness on the respective merits of those numerous persons who, like Politian, wrote in the language of ancient Italy. It may be in the recollection of some of our readers, what portentous errors were shown in the lines of many poets, which Mr. Roscoe had selected in his Life of Leo X. for admiration. Nor could Mr. Roscoe judge of Politian's critical works. Such subjects as these require a very profound and accurate scholarship, and a vast extent of information, which Mr. Roscoe's education did not supply. It may be questioned whether any *foreigner* could write with success on the almost inexhaustible subject of the literature of modern Italy. We have the power of quoting the opinion, delivered in a letter, of one of the greatest and most finished scholars in England, on Mr. Roscoe's claims on this subject—but we have said enough. Dr. Johnson, had he seriously entered on the undertaking he professed, would have found it swell to an unexpected magnitude before him,

> 'Sed neque Gallorum pollentes carmine musæ,
> Non Lusitani, non Hispanive, vel Angli
> Vatibus Italiæ certant' ————

We cannot, therefore, agree with Dr. Anderson, 'that it would have been a valuable accession to Italian literature,' but no doubt it would have been an elegant and judicious production. In a little work, which probably was the prototype of Pope's Poemata Italorum, and was published at Cambridge, there is a curious and well-written Latin preface, containing an elegant critique on the Latin poets of Italy, which has been attributed to Atterbury; but we believe the editor's name is not known. See Nichols's ed. of Atterbury, vol. IV. p. 6.

P. 95. "The Grub-street Journal, a weekly publication of small importance."—So it originally was; but time often confers worth on trifles; and we hope soon, in an article on Pope, to show the *present* value of that neglected work.

P. 107. Dr. Johnson, in his scheme for the classes of a grammar school, writes—"When the introduction of the formation of nouns and verbs is perfectly mastered, let them learn *Corderius* by Mr. Clarke, beginning at the same time to translate out of the Introduction, that by this means they may learn the syntax. Then let them proceed to Erasmus, with an English translation by the same author. Class II. learn Eutropius and Cornelius Nepos, or Justin with his translation."—Mr. Croker justly reprehends Boswell for saying that—"this authentically ascertains that Johnson well knew the most proper course to be pursued in the instruction of youth. It may be even doubted, whether it is good as far as it goes, and whether the beginning with authors of *inferior Latinity*, and allowing the assistance of *translations*, be indeed the most proper course of classical instruction," &c. With regard to *translations*, the danger lies in inducing habits of indolence and superficial carelessness. If this is guarded against, we conceive them, if well executed, of eminent service in pointing out, in an easy and beautiful manner, the analogies and difference of languages. A dictionary is a kind of rude translation—a dictionary of phrases and idioms a more perfect one; however, we should suppose the authority of our public schools to be unfavourable to them. With regard to *Corderius*, and perhaps *Erasmus*,

followed by Eutropius, we think Johnson right. When Mr. Croker speaks of *inferior Latinity*, to what does he mean it is inferior? To Cicero and Livy, to Sallust and Tacitus? Assuredly inferior in the boldness and beauty of style; in select choice of expression, in idiomatic grace and purity; and in the use of those particles and smaller parts of speech which are in fact the ligaments and tendons of language. But, in the first place, the 'tener Puer' could not understand such authors; and, secondly, Corderius and such books are correct in the use of moods and tenses, and in the selection of phrases, which is all that is necessary. We think the choice of Eutropius not improper. The work that passes under the name of C. Nepos is written with great elegance, though not particularly easy; Justin, Ovid, and Cæsar very properly follow. The fact is, that the instructors of youth are obliged to have recourse to *modern* works, because none of the kind wanted have been drifted on the shore from the wreck of antiquity. All modern Latinity undoubtedly is *inferior;* we know of none, even the most celebrated, in which errors have not been detected; even Ruhnken's* pure and beautiful style has been scorched and shrivelled by Wolff's critical burning-glass. We remember the errors that Dr. Parr pointed out to us in the Latinity of Wyttenbach:—but this does not bear on the question, as regards teaching the rudiments of language. The selections at present used in Harrow School are the best we have ever seen; and it would be very difficult to improve on them. To these should be added the unremitting study of Viger de Idiotismis and Budeus de Lingua Græca.

P. 139. "Douglas owed his literary reputation to his detection of Lauder." *Croker.*—It is as extraordinary that Lauder should have attempted such a barefaced system of interpolation and forgery, as that it should not have been at once discovered and made known; it shows how little there was of curious literature in those days, and, in consequence, how rare and unknown were the books to which he referred. Had such a design been attempted in the present day, it would have been detected at once. For the books to which Lauder refers, have been so sought for, as to be no longer unattainable by scholars.

P. 141. The two Richardsons, father and son, were so attached to each other, that scarcely a day passed but filial love employed itself in drawing the parent's portrait. A great number of sketches of Pope in particular, in pencil and pen, were made by them. Some are in the collection of Mr. Hawkins, of Bignor Park. Their works are written in a most quaint, old-fashioned style; but most of them are worth the perusal for the matter they contain. The elder possessed a fine collection of the drawings of the old masters.

P. 164. "Dr. Johnson made four lines on the death of poor Hogarth, which were equally true and pleasing. I know not why Garrick's were preferred to them."—*Piozzi.*

> The hand of him here torpid lies
> That drew th' essential form of grace;
> Here clos'd in death the attentive eyes,
> That saw the manners in the face.

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* The most elegant writers in Latin among English scholars, we should conceive to be Bishop Lowth, Sir George Baker, and Sir William Jones. Professor Porson wrote elegantly in a *critical* style. Gilbert Wakefield neither with elegance nor correctness. Parr's Preface to Bellendenus shows great scholarship and memory; but it is overloaded with quotation, and pedantic. We have heard that *Pitt* said he had never the curiosity to look into it.

This note of Mrs. Piozzi's should be erased, and the statement of the fact respecting Garrick's lines being sent to Johnson for his opinion, and Johnson's alteration of them, should be inserted from the Garrick Correspondence.

P. 169. We do not think with Mr. Boswell that there is, in the debates written by Johnson, 'a *wonderful* store of political information;' nor do we agree with Mr. Hawkins, 'that the speeches exhibit the manner of each particular speaker;' but we think them to be very clever rifaciamentos of the original speeches, written with spirit, strength, and eloquence, and presenting some of the best specimens of Johnson's style.

P. 175. "An Account of the Life of Peter Burman."—It should be mentioned in a note, that this was Peter Burman *the elder*, as there were two critics of the same name, uncle and nephew, both scholars, and both editors. His life is written by Johnson from very scanty materials. This is the same critic, whom Armstrong mentions in his Art of Preserving Health—'fattening at gross Burman's stall.' He was a good grammarian, and a very laborious scholar, but not a man of genius. The Latin poets, however, are much indebted to him, for a judicious version of the text, and for copious illustration in his notes.

P. 181. We see no reason for attributing this ode 'Ad Ornatissimam Puellam' to Johnson. It is formed chiefly of an adaptation of well-known phrases from Horace to the subject, rather than from a spontaneous flow of classical language; and there is a false quantity in the last syllable of *temere* in the third stanza; so that we hope, contra sententiam Maloni, that this may not be *safely attributed to Johnson*. This mistake in the quantity of '*temere*,' has been made by Gray and almost every modern Latin poet. We made some observations in our last, on Johnson's confined scholarship, and we hinted at the causes of it. Our *Greek* readers will remember that Lucian says—'It is the opinion of most men, that complete erudition in any art or science requires much labour, long leisure, no small expense, and a splendid fortune.' It is true this is recorded in a *dream;* but dreams are often true.

P. 191. We think that Mr. Croker has passed the bounds even of *severe justice* when he speaks of Savage's works 'as unheard of as they are unread:' of course Savage must be content to rank among the minor poets of the age of Pope; but, though there is little fire of genius, there is more correctness of taste than is to be found in many of his contemporaries; and his works form a link in the poetical chain.

P. 221. 'The Vanity of Human Wishes.' We are sorry to find that in our last Number we attributed the reference to Mr. Sharp's observation on the introductory lines of this poem, to *Mr. Croker*, instead of to *Lord Byron;* which, with another slight mistake, arose from being obliged to write at a distance from our books. We were surprised in referring to our edition of Johnson by Murphy, to find that he had not given the various readings to this satire: having the first edition now before us, we shall gratify our readers by pointing them out, marking the two editions with the figures 1. 2. (The first edition was printed in 1749. Dodsley, 4to, pp. 28.)

1. To *tread* the dreary paths without a guide,
2. To *chase* the dreary paths without a guide.

This alteration is not an improvement, as the word *chase* occurs in the next line but one:

'Shuns fancied ills, or *chases* airy good.'

1. And leaves the *bonny* traitor in the Tower.
2. And leavès the *wealthy* traitor in the Tower.

The word *bonny* was of course used as an epithet to the Scottish lords who were executed at the Rebellion.

1. Tho' Confiscation's vultures *clang around.*
2. Tho' Confiscation's vultures *hover round.*

1. *New* fears in dire vicissitude invade.
2. *Now* fears in dire vicissitude invade.

1. Yet still *the* gen'ral cry the skies assails.
2. Yet still *one* gen'ral cry the skies assails.

1. The *richest landlord* on the banks of Trent?
2. The *wisest justice* on the banks of Trent?

1. For, why did Wolsey, *by* the *steps* of fate.
2. For, why did Wolsey, *near* the *steeps* of fate.

1. And *Sloth's bland opiates shed their* fumes in vain.
2. And *Sloth effuse her opiate* fumes in vain.

1. Yet hope *not* life from grief or danger free.
2. Yet hope *nor* life from grief or danger free.

1. And pause awhile from *Learning*, to be wise.
2. And pause awhile from *Letters*, to be wise.

1. Toil, envy, want, the *garret*, and the gaol.
2. Toil, envy, want, the *patron*, and the gaol.

1. Nor deem, when Learning her *lost* prize bestows.
2. Nor deem, when Learning her *last* prize bestows.

1. See, when the vulgar *scap'd*, despis'd or aw'd.
2. See, when the vulgar *'scapes*, despis'd or aw'd.

1. O'er love, o'er *force*, extends his wide domain.
2. O'er love, o'er *fear*, extends his wide domain.

1. Behold surrounding kings their *power* combine.
2. Behold surrounding kings their *pow'rs* combine.

1. *And* all the sons of ravage crowd the war.
2. *With* all the sons of ravage crowd the war.

1. Unnumber'd maladies *each joint* invade.
2. Unnumber'd maladies *his joints* invade.

1. An age that melts *in* unperceiv'd decay.
2. An age that melts *with* unperceiv'd decay.

1. Such age there is, and who *could* wish its end?
2. Such age there is, and who *shall* wish its end?

Each nymph your rival, and each youth your slave?
{ *An envious breast with certain mischief glows,*
{ *And slaves, the maxim tells, are always foes.*
Against your fame with fondness hate combines.

—The above couplet is omitted in the subsequent editions.

1. *By* Int'rest, Prudence, and *by* Flatt'ry, Pride.
2. *To* Int'rest, Prudence, and *to* Flatt'ry, Pride.

1. *Swim* darkling down the torrent of his fate?
2. *Roll* darkling down the torrent of his fate?

1. No cries *attempt* the mercies of the skies?
2. No cries *invoke* the mercies of the skies?

1. { Yet, when the sense of sacred presence *prest.*
{ *When* strong devotion *fills thy glowing breast.*

2. { Yet, when the sense of sacred presence *fires.*
{ *And* strong devotion *to the skies aspires.*

1. *Thinks* death kind Nature's signal of retreat.
2. *Counts* death kind Nature's signal of retreat.

P. 231. "Mr. David Hume related to me from Mr. Garrick that

Johnson at last denied himself this amusement, from considerations of rigid virtue, saying—'I'll come no more behind your scenes, David; for the silk stockings and white bosoms of your actresses *excite my amorous propensities*'."—Perhaps the Editor of this work was not aware that the four last words were not Dr. Johnson's, but were substituted for his. Although we do not think it necessary to insert the original words; yet these that now stand in the text should be printed in Italics, or brackets, to separate them from that which is genuine. It is impossible to suppose that Boswell was not acquainted with the genuine expression; which would not have been *diluted* in the vivid recollection of Garrick.

P. 255. "The style of this work [The Rambler] has been censured by some shallow critics as involved and turgid, and abounding with antiquated and bad words. So ill-founded is the first part of this objection," &c—Enough has been said on the subject; Mr. Croker's note is very judicious: it would be as well to add to it what Sir James Mackintosh has written in his sketch of Johnson. "As the mind of Johnson was robust, but neither nimble nor graceful, so his style, though sometimes significant, nervous, and even majestic, was void of all grace and ease, and being the most unlike of all styles to the natural effusion of a cultivated mind, had the least pretensions to the praise of elegance. During the period now near a close, in which he was a favourite model, a stiff symmetry, and tedious monotony, succeeded to that various music with which the taste of Addison diversified his periods, and to that natural imagery which the latter's beautiful genius seemed with graceful negligence to scatter over his composition."

P. 257. "Some of them (i. e. antiquated and hard words) have been adopted by him (Johnson in his Rambler) unnecessarily, may perhaps be allowed, but in general they are evidently an advantage; for without them his stately ideas would be confined and cramped. *He that thinks with more extent than another, will want words of larger meaning.*"

To these observations of Boswell, Mr. Croker has added the following words:—"This is a truism in disguise of a sophism. 'He that *thinks* with more extent will,' no doubt, 'want words of a larger *meaning*;' but the *words themselves* may be plain and simple; the number of syllables and *oro-rotundity* (if one may venture to use the expression) of the sound of a word can never add much, and may, in some cases, do injury to the meaning. What words were ever written of a larger meaning than the following, which, however, are the most simple and elementary that can be found:—'*God said, Let there be light, and there was light.*'"—Boswell's language, when he attempts to reason, is so loose and vague, that it is difficult to understand his meaning with precision. However, we do not see in what way Johnson's *stately* ideas would be confined for the want of *sesquipedalian words*: those long and learned words quoted by Dr. Burrows, would find synonymous expressions in a more vernacular tongue. 'He that thinks,' says Boswell, 'with more extent than another, will want words of larger meaning.' We see no reason for agreeing to the truth of this observation. He that thinks with more extent, will, it is true, want more words to express the wide expanse of his knowledge, or use his words with more emphatic propriety, and more skilful combination, than a writer of more confined powers; but why he should want *particular words* of larger meaning we cannot see. The explication of his thoughts will not depend upon certain words of larger signification, so much as on

his just and logical train of reasoning, expressed in common terms. However great the extent of his thoughts, they must proceed step by step, and language will keep pace with them. It is true that the deep reasoner, or the scientific philosopher, may occasionally want a combination of language that was never called for before, and then new terms will be invented to express new ideas; but that supposition does not lie within the line of our argument. What Johnson also in the Idler calls words of larger *meaning*, Boswell takes for granted are *longer and larger words in size*; but when Mr. Croker adds—'What words were ever written of a larger meaning than the following, which however are the most simple and elementary that can be found,—'God said, Let there be light, and there was light,' we must distinguish between the words themselves, and the ideas we associate with them. We might use the very same words, when we told our servant to bring candles (we beg to say, lest we may be mistaken, that we are now speaking argumentatively), and the *words*—quasi words—would convey the same meaning—'bring light, and light was brought;' this is all they could convey. The *large meaning* in the former case is *superadded* by our previous knowledge of what that light was, and what sublime and splendid images accompanied the picture which we formed of the creating Deity, and of the elements bursting from chaos into light. In what proportion, and at what time, words of foreign structure, or native to the language, should be used, is a question that must be referred to the finest taste, and the most practised and experienced ear and judgment. Perhaps not a single word in Milton could in this way be substituted for another, without great injury and disadvantage to the work. This fine poetical discrimination must be the result of the most finished taste, and the most delicate feeling, and is the property of Genius alone. We consider in the present case that Mr. Croker has not distinguished between the *ideas* which the words suggest to *us*, and the additional ideas which *we* throw back upon them, but which are only adventitious to them. Undoubtedly Mr. Croker is right in saying that Johnson must be considered as a benefactor to our language. It is supposed that he derived his foreign style from our old writers; but he who goes to those treasure houses of knowledge and eloquence merely to cull their exotic flowers of speech, takes that which is of the least value in them.

P. 279. 'O Lord! so far as it may be lawful in me, I commend to thy fatherly goodness the soul of my departed wife; beseeching thee to grant her whatever is best in her *present state*, and finally to receive her *to eternal happiness*.'—Malone's note is as follows:—'It does not appear that Johnson was fully persuaded that there was a middle state. His prayers being only conditional, i. e. if such a state existed.'—This interpretation is surely erroneous; Johnson expresses no doubt of what Malone calls the *middle state*, in which the soul of his wife existed, but of the lawfulness of his prayers. The arguments on the subject of an intermediate state, in which the soul is supposed to exist after its separation from the body till the day of final judgment, and its reunion to the body, may be found compendiously drawn up, and correctly stated in Dr. Whately's Discourses of a Country Clergyman to his Parishioners.

P. 306. When Warburton's Works are re-published, the interesting and clever letters which were written by him, and first printed in the Garrick Correspondence, should not be omitted. The present writer heard Dr. Parr boast, that Warburton's fame *stood on the two pillars of his and Johnson's commendation*.

EARLY FRENCH AND NORMAN POETRY.*

OUR continental neighbours have been of late more than usually diligent in the publication of the remains of their ancient literature, and as their publications on this subject have accumulated on our table, we have come to the resolution of devoting a page or two to the notice of them. We have already, on a former occasion, given an abstract of M. Michel's beautiful edition of the Romance of La Violette, and of his Eustace the Monk, and we have also lately noticed, though briefly, the excellent supplementary volume to the French Renard, edited by M. Chabaille.

Among the novelties before us is an excellent edition of the curious fabliaux of Gaultier d'Aupais, hitherto only known by the abstract given by Legrand d'Aussy,—curious as being written in the long Alexandrines, with the oft-repeated rhymes of the earlier romances,—which has been published lately, with another shorter fabliau, by M. Francisque Michel. In its connection with the history of the earlier French and Norman Romances, this fabliau is interesting and valuable, but the story it contains—and in this it differs widely from the general character of the fabliaux of the thirteenth century—is dull and ill-contrived, without ingenuity or interest.

There is not in the world, saith our fabliau, a place where one is so well served and so comfortably lodged as in a tavern—

> Par foi! il le me samble, et si est véritez,
> Que il n'est lieus en terre où l'en soit conreez
> Si bien comme en taverne où tout est aprestez—

as many a traveller has exclaimed when, by its warm fire-side, he rests himself from the fatigues of his day's journey, and listens to the storm without, and which perchance he has but just escaped. So, it seems, thought Gaultier d'Aupais, when he entered the inn at Beauvais, after having sustained many a hard blow in the tournament which had been held there during the day. Gaultier, however, paid dearly for the shelter which the tavern afforded him, for, finding himself destitute of money wherewith to pay his scot, he was induced to join a party who were at play within, and, after losing his horse and every thing he possessed except his shirt, he was obliged to return home with that only for a covering. His father received him with reproaches and blows, and he left the house to wander over the country in poverty and wretchedness, till he fell deeply in love with the beautiful daughter of a vavasour. He obtained employment in the castle of the maiden's father, where he served his master well and faithfully. At length, unable to conceal longer the flame which burns within him, he confides the secret of his love to a minstrel, who at first discourages him, but in the end counsels him to seek a favourable opportunity of

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* Specimens of the Early Poetry of France, from the time of the Troubadours and Trouvères to the reign of Henri Quatre. By Louisa Stuart Costello. 8vo. London, W. Pickering, 1835.

Gautier d'Aupais; Le Chevalier à la Corbeille; fabliaux du XIII. siècle. Publiés pour la première fois . . . . . par Francisque Michel. 8vo. Paris, Silvestre, London, Pickering, 1835.

Un dit d'Aventures, pièce burlesque et satirique du XIIIe siècle, publiée . . . par G. S. Trebutien. 8vo. Paris, Silvestre, 1835.

Le Dit de Ménage, pièce en vers du XIVe siècle, publiée par G. S. Trebutien. 8vo. Paris, Silvestre, 1835.

Li Romans de Garin le Loherain, publié pour la première fois . . . . par M. P. Paris. 12mo. Paris, Techener, tome I. 1833. tome II, 1835.

Analyse Critique et littéraire du Roman de Garin-le-Loherain, précédée de quelques observations sur l'origine des Romans de Chevalerie, par Leroux de Lincy. 12mo. Paris, Techener, 1835.

Lettre de Philippe de Valois à Alphonse IV. roi d'Aragon; . . . publiée, pour la première fois, sous les auspices de M. Guizot, Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, par Francisque Michel. 8vo. Paris, Silvestre, 1835.

Chronique de Turpin. 4to. Paris, Silvestre, 1835.

making known to the lady his passion. The interest of the story now suddenly falls—there are no more difficulties in Gaultier's way, no crosses in his love. He tells the maiden his real condition and rank; when she discovers that his story is true, she falls in love with him, and confides the secret to her mother, who is soon satisfied and repeats it to her lord. He also is satisfied, Gaultier is reconciled to his father, and married, and here the story ends.

The other poem in M. Michel's well-edited little volume is the short and laughable fabliau 'Du Chevalier à la Corbeille,' which is printed from a manuscript in the British Museum.

M. Michel, who has, we understand, been chosen by the Minister a member of the 'Commission Historique,' has just published an extremely curious letter from the French king, Philippe de Valois, to Alphonso the Fourth, King of Arragon, which has been discovered among the criminal registers of the parliament of Paris. The subject of this letter is the ill-treatment which an envoy of Charles the Fourth of France (the predecessor of Philippe) to the Sultan of Egypt, had experienced from certain men, subjects of the King of Arragon, who are accused, amongst other things, of having used expressions extremely derogatory to the King of France. For instance, these men told the Sultan of Egypt—"quod rex Francie non erat verus in fide Christiana Catolicus, imo pocius hereticus, eo quod contra fidem christianam matrimonium contraxerat et cum sua consanguinea germana jacebat; dixit eciam quod papa, qui dicebatur super dicto matrimonio dispensasse, erat eciam hereticus; quodque omnes reges Francie a xxx^a annis citra fuerant factores false monete, et idcirco omnes mortui fuerant mala morte." This letter is dated Sept. 3, 1335. Among the works which M. Michel has at present in the press, we may notice, as the most interesting, the 4to. edition of the long and valuable Chronicle of Normandy, by Benoît de Sainte-More, which will make two volumes, and will be printed at the royal press; two volumes of inedited pieces relating to the conquest of England by the Normans, of which the first is just ready for publication by Frere of Rouen; an edition of the curious poem of Walter de Bibblesworth, which was used at the end of the thirteenth and during the fourteenth centuries to teach the French language to Englishmen; and an Anglo-Saxon Bibliography; the latter preceded by an essay on the study of Anglo-Saxon in England, by our excellent Saxonist Mr. Kemble, the editor of Beowulf. At present there appears some little inclination among the French *savans* to study our primitive tongue, and the accomplished M. de Larenaudière has in the press at Paris a translation of an essay on the Anglo-Saxon language and poetry, which appeared in Frazer's Magazine of July last, with some few additions and corrections which have been communicated by the writer.

We are delighted to hear that M. Michel has put in the press the very early metrical romance of Roncevaux, which he has transcribed from the original MS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and that he is preparing for publication the French romance of Horn. A fit companion to the romance of Roncevaux, is the valuable fac-simile edition of the very rare French version of the Chronicle of Turpin, which has lately been published by that enterprising bookseller, Silvestre. It is printed from the only known edition of the French version, that printed at Paris, in 1527, by Pierre Vidone for Regnault Chauldière, with the type which has been made in exact imitation of that of the ancient French printers, at the expense of the Prince d'Essling. The curious romance of Charlemagne's voyage to Jerusalem and Constantinople, which M. Michel has edited from a manuscript in the British Museum, is nearly ready, and his invaluable collection of the French Romances of Tristram, with his learned preface, and a reprint of the Greek poem on King Arthur's heroes, which was edited by Von der Hagen, from a MS. in the Vatican, is just published, both by Mr. Pickering.

While speaking of romances, we must not forget the copy we have just received of a notice of a hitherto unknown romance, in Provençal verse, preserved among the manuscripts of the library of Carcassonne, and described by the learned Raynouard, in the thirteenth volume of the 'Notices des Manuscrits.' M. Raynouard has given an abstract of this romance (which he enti-

ties Flamenca, from the name of the heroine), as far as it is preserved, for it is imperfect, with copious extracts. We are tempted to quote, as extremely curious and interesting, the description of the performances of the jongleurs, who were assembled at the grand court held by the Count Archambaud, at Bourbon-les-Bains.

Apres si levo li juglar;	Afterwards the jongleurs arose;
Cascus se vol faire auzir;	Each tried to make himself heard;
Adonc auziras retentir	Then you might hear resound
Cordas de manta tempradura.	The chords of many a melody.
Qui sap novella violadura,	He who knew a new tune upon the viole,
Ni canzo, ni discort, ni lais,	Or song or discort or lay,
Al plus que poc, avant si trais.	Put himself forward as much as he could.
L'uns viola lais de Cabrefoil,	One played on the viole the lay of Chèvrefeuille,
E l'autre cel de Tintagoil;	And another that of Tintagoil;
L'us cantet cels dels fis amans,	One sang that of the faithful lovers,
E l'autre cel que fes Ivans.	Another that which Ivans made.
L'us menet arpa, l'autre viula;	One held a harp, another a viole;
L'us flautella, l'autre siula,	One played on the flute, another whistled;
L'us menet giga, l'autre rota;	One used the gigue, the other the rote;
L'us diz los motz e l'autre 'ls nota;	One said the words, and another played the notes to them;
L'us estiva, l'autre frestella;	One played the estive, another the frestel;
L'us musa, l'autre caramella;	One played on the cornemuse, the other on the chalumeau;
L'us mandura, e l'autr' accorda	One the lute, and another tuned together
Lo sauteri al manicorda.	The psaltery with the monachorde.
L'us fai lo juec dels banastels,	One did the game of baskets,
L'autre jugava de coutels;	Another played with knives;
L'us vai per sol e l'autre tomba;	One went along on the ground, and another tumbled;
L'autre balet ab sa retomba;	Another capered;
L'us passet sercle, l'autre sail;	One passed in a circle, another jumped;
Negus a son mestier non fail.	No one was backward in exhibiting his craft.

Then follows a long and, for the history of middle age poetry, valuable enumeration of the subjects on which the poets of those days rhymed, and by the recital of which the jongleurs delighted their hearers, and gained for themselves wherewith to live merrily and without care. Another passage informs us, that in the thirteenth century, for this seems to be the age of the poem, it was one of the accomplishments of a Parisian scholar, to be acquainted with the English tongue. William of Nevers, one of the chief heroes of the romance,—

Fo noiris a Paris en Franza;	Was educated at Paris, in France;
Lei apres tant de las .vii. artz	There he learnt so much of the seven arts
Que pogra ben en totas partz	That he could well in every part
Tener escolas, si volgues,	Keep school, if he would,
Legir e cantar, si 'l plagues;	Read and sing, if it pleased him;
Englics saup meilz d'autre clerque.	He knew English better than any other clerk.

From the list of the works of the French and Norman bards, as sung by the jongleurs at festivals, which is given by the writer of this romance, we see how largely in his time they had borrowed from the mythologies and histories of Greece and Rome. Another little book, which has just come to hand, and of which Mr. Pickering has a few copies on sale, shows us clearly that not a few of the fabliaux of the same period had an eastern origin. This book, the 'Disciplina Clericalis' of Petrus Alphonsus, was printed, in 1824, by the 'Société des Bibliophiles Français,' whose publications are generally as difficult of access as those of our own Roxburghers. Petrus Alphonsus was a Spanish Jew, born in 1062 at Huesca, in Arragon, distinguished at an early period for his learning, who in 1106 was converted to the Christian faith, and afterwards wrote against the tenets of his former associates. In the 'Disciplina Clericalis,'

Petrus Alphonsus introduces a father instructing his son in morals by the recital of histories and fables which, though some of them recur amongst the most popular fabliaux of the middle ages, and a few can hardly have originated in the east, he pretends to have taken from oriental sources. 'Propterea,' says he, 'libellum compegi, partim ex proverbiis philosophorum, et suis castigationibus Arabicis, et fabulis, et versibus, partim ex animalium et volucrum similitudinibus.' In this edition, which is a very neat little book, the Latin text is accompanied page by page with an early French prose version, and in a second part by a French metrical version, under the title of 'le Chastoiement d'un Père à son fils,' differing from, and better and longer than the 'Castoiement' printed by Barbazan and Méon, and all showing the extreme popularity and influence of Peter Alphonso's work during the middle ages.

Mr. Pickering has also, we believe, received some copies of the valuable work on fables by M. Robert, the keeper of the library of St. Genevieve, which has hitherto been much less known than it merits in England.

M. Achille Jubinal, who published last year a fragment of an early French Mystery on the Resurrection, a sermon in French verse of the thirteenth century, and two pieces of Rutebeuf, of whose works we believe it to be his intention to publish a complete collection, has lately published two very curious poems on the Fall of Pierre de la Broce, the chamberlain of Philip the Bold, who was hanged on the thirtieth of June, 1278.

Two metrical pieces, in black-letter, have been, within two or three weeks, published by Silvestre, the Parisian bookseller, under the editorial care of M. G. S. Trebutien, which are the more interesting as being both very early burlesques. The first, entitled 'Un dit d'Aventures,' a poem of the thirteenth century, is a satire upon the popular romances of the day, and of the improbable and absurd incidents which they contained, and is a fit companion to the Adventures of Baron Munchausen. Some incidents indeed in these two satires are not very dissimilar. A Munchausen of the thirteenth century is in all cases a curiosity. The other of these poems, the 'Dit de Ménage,' is of the fourteenth century. It is a satire against marriage, and seems to have been in part founded upon the 'Oustillement au Villain,' which was edited by the learned M. Monmerqué, and which we have formerly had occasion to mention. 'Le Dit de Ménage,' observes its editor, 'est une de ces compositions dont les jongleurs amusoient leurs auditeurs de place publique, et sa forme dramatique pourroit même faire supposer qu'elle étoit récitée par plusieurs personnages.' Its plot is very simple:—a peasant, or vilain, is desirous of marrying; he asks the counsel of a clerk whom he meets; the clerk had himself been married, had just buried his wife, and he recounts to the vilain the miseries of a married life, and the infinite number of goods and chattels with which, when married, he must furnish his house. The latter circumstance is, more than anything else, discouraging to the peasant. The clerk then declares his determination of becoming priest, and the poem ends in a tirade against the clergy, who are abused by the vilain and defended by the clerk. We quote the concluding lines of the poem, chiefly for the curious expression of resentment against the English, which comes at the end. The language is not sufficiently antiquated to need a translation.

(*Vilain.*)—Voir, il me desplait trop qu'il faut argent baillier
A baptizier enfant et le cresmel paier,
Des femmes relever veulent avoir loier,
Et quant il portent Dieu il en ont un denier.

(*Clerk.*)—Davoudet, le boucel te puist crever les yex!
Pas ne l'acoustumai li usages est tiex,
Prestres couchent et lievent celui qui est vraiz Diex,
Par euz sont couronnees pluseurs ames es ciex.

(*Vilain.*)—Dous mentes mais dampnees en enfer a tourment,
Car des mors et des vis veulent avoir argent;
Leurs parochiens font couz menu et souvent;
Voir, quant Diex en a .i. le deable en a .c.

(*Clerk.*)—Pour quoy diz y tes mos, maleureux chetis!
Pour ce que je di voir estes vous esbahiz?
Se vous me voulez croire, par Dieu de paradis,
Bon conseil vous donrai et devant vos amis.

(*Vilain.*)—Di quanques tu veulz dire et je t'escouterai,
Se tu me diz raison je m'i acorderai,
Se vous voulez souffrir d'estre prestre cure,
Jamais jour de ma vie femme n'espouserai.

(*Clerk.*)—Et que ferons nous dont? di moi tout ton penser,
Tu ne me doins en riens ton courage celer,
En Engleterre yron tous ces Englois tuer?
Car on dit que vers nous se veulent reveler.

(*Vilain.*)—Doux amis, je le veul; car se prestres estoie,
Et soisante livres de bonne rente avoie,
Si lairoie tout quoi et tuer les yroie,
A toux ceux qui sont ci otroit Jhesucrist joie!

M. Paulin Paris has published the second and concluding volume of his elegant edition of the romance of 'Garin li Loherraine,' of which a notice and abstract is given in the part of the Foreign Quarterly Review lately published; and a very neat and clever analysis of this interesting romance, by M. Leroux de Lincy, the gentleman who, we believe, transcribed for M. Paris the original text, has been published by the same bookseller, Techener, who published Paris's edition.

We turn from the publications of our neighbours, to one which has lately made its appearance at home, the elegant 'Specimens of the Early Poetry of France,' by Miss Louisa Stuart Costello. The books of which we have been speaking, with the exception of Leroux de Lincy's elegant work on the romance of the Lorrains, will find a place only on the shelves of the learned. Miss Costello's select metrical versions of the works of the older French poets, is, on the contrary, a book for the general reader. The interesting matter it contains, the admirable manner in which it is, to use the mercantile term, 'got up,' and its beautiful coloured illustrations, all make it a charming companion for the drawing-room table. It is, in fact, just such a book as we would select for a Christmas present.

Miss Costello begins with the Troubadours, or poets of Provence, from whose songs, as published in M. Raynouard's most valuable and now rare book on the Provençal poetry, she has given us many specimens, all charmingly translated. To the Troubadours we shall confine ourselves in the brief notice which we give of her book. The period during which flourished the poets from whom she translates, extends from the latter end of the eleventh century, when flourished the poetical count William of Poictiers, to the end of the twelfth. The subject of their songs is generally love, which is treated in every possible shape and form, and often with far more elegance and delicacy than might be expected from such an age of violence and tumult. The following, for example, is by 'Folquet de Marseilles.'

If I must fly thee, turn away
  Those eyes where love is sweetly dwelling,
And bid each charm, each grace decay,
  That smile, that voice, all else excelling;
Banish those gentle wiles that won me,
And those soft words which have undone me!
That I may leave without regret
All that I cannot now forget;
That I may leave thee, nor despair
To lose a gem without compare.—(p. 18.)

"From the above song," observes Miss Costello, "it would be difficult to guess that its author was one of the most furious of the persecutors of the Albigenses, and distinguished himself against them in the 'sacred' war of extermination. He was Bishop of Thoulouse, and appears to have suggested to Innocent III. the first rules of his order of 'preaching brothers of St. Dominic.' It is to this 'gentil troubadour' then, that the world was indebted for the first idea of the Inquisition. . . . . He took

the monastic vow at Citeaux in 1200, but re-appeared in the world as a persecutor; his exclamation at the sacking of Beziers is well known, 'Kill all! God will know his own!'"

The following song, a translation of one by the troubadour 'Elias Cairel,' is elegant:—

She's fairer than my dreams could frame,
A vision of all charms combined,
And love can teach no word, no name,
To tell the sweetness of her mind.
Blest were my eyes that look'd so long,
And found existence in their gaze,
Blest was my harp that waked the song,
Which proudly sought to hymn her praise.

Yet, all perfection as she is,
I dare not make my secret known,
Lest, while I would increase my bliss,
I lose the little still my own.

For should she all my weakness know,
Perchance her eyes, now calm and sweet,
With anger or disdain might glow,
Or dread my ardent glance to meet.

Perchance no more her gentle words
Would charm and soothe me as of yore,
The precious hours she now accords
Would be my happy lot no more.
O let me then in silence still
Lament and hope, and gaze, and sigh,
Even though my silent sorrow kill,
To lose her were at once to die.—(p. 27.)

We give a song upon a very different subject, translated from the Provençal, of 'the Monk of Montaudon.'

"His real name is not known, but it has been ascertained that he belonged to a noble family of Auvergne, and was born in the Chateau de Vic. He was prior of the monastery of Montaudon, and, at first, confined himself to the duties of his situation, which he fulfilled; but his love of poetry and pleasure at length induced him to leave the walls of his convent, and travel to courts and castles, where he was always well received. All the gifts presented to him he brought back to the priory at Montaudon. L'Abbé d'Orlac, his superior, well content provided the affairs of the convent went on well, permitted him to go to the court of the King of Arragon, on condition of his submitting to whatever the prince should enjoin, the condition to be proposed by himself. This king (Alphonso the Second) ordered him to abandon his convent, live in the world, compose and sing verses, 'manger gras et être galant auprès des dames.' The monk was very obedient, 'et il si fes.'"—(p. 33.)

Not much piety could be expected from the author of the following song; yet "the Abbé d'Orlac finally gave him the priory of Villefranche, which he governed wisely, and greatly benefited."

I love the court, by wit and worth adorn'd,
A man whose errors are abjured and mourn'd,
My gentle mistress by a streamlet clear,
Pleasure, a handsome present, and good cheer.
I love fat salmon, richly dress'd, at noon;
I love a faithful friend both late and soon.

I hate small gifts, a man that's poor and proud,
The young who talk incessantly and loud;
I hate in low-bred company to be;
I hate a knight that has not courtesy.
I hate a lord with arms to war unknown;
I hate a priest or monk with beard o'ergrown;
A doting husband, or a tradesman's son
Who apes a noble and would pass for one.
I hate much water and too little wine,
A prosperous villain, and a false divine;
A niggard lout who sets the dice aside,
A flirting girl all frippery and pride,
A cloth too narrow, and a board too wide;
He who exalts his handmaid to his wife,
And she who makes her groom her lord for life;
The man who kills his horse with wanton speed,
And he who fails his friend in time of need.—(p. 34.)

We must now leave our subject. We are tempted to give one more extract, the elegy on the death of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, by his friend the troubadour 'Gaucelin Faidit,' of Avignon:—

And must thy chords, my lute, be strung
To lays of woe so dark as this?
And must the fatal truth be sung,
The final knell of hope and bliss?
Which to the end of life shall cast
A gloom that will not cease,
Whose clouds of woe that gather fast
Each accent shall increase. [art,
Valour and fame are fled, since dead thou
England's King Richard of the Lion Heart!

Yes!—dead! whole ages may decay
Ere one so true and brave
Shall yield the world so bright a ray
As sunk into thy grave!
Noble and valiant, fierce and bold,
Gentle and soft and kind,
Greedy of honour, free of gold,
Of thought, of grace refined:
Not he by whom Darius fell,
Arthur or Charlemagne,
With deeds of more renown can swell
The minstrel's proudest strain;
For he of all that with him strove
The conqueror became,
Or by the mercy of his love,
Or terror of his name!

I marvel that amidst the throng
Where vice has sway so wide,
To any goodness may belong,
Or wisdom may abide.
Since wisdom, goodness, truth must fall,
And the same ruin threatens all!

I marvel why we idly strive
And vex our lives with care,
Since even the hours we seem to live
But death's hard doom prepare.
Do we not see that day by day
The best and bravest go?
They vanish from the earth away,
And leave regret and woe. [save,
Why then, since virtue, honour, cannot
Dread we ourselves a sudden, early grave?

Oh! noble king!—oh! knight renown'd!
Where now is battle's pride,
Since in the lists no longer found,
With conquest at thy side,
Upon thy crest, and on thy sword,
Thou show'dst where glory lay;
And seal'd, even with thy slightest word,
The fate of many a day.

Where now the open heart and hand
All service that o'erpaid,
The gifts that of a barren land
A smiling garden made!
And those whom love and honest zeal
Had to thy fate allied,
Who look'd to thee in woe and weal,
Nor heeded ought beside;
The honours thou couldst well allow
What hand shall now supply?
What is their occupation now?
To weep thy loss—and die!

The haughty Pagan now shall raise
The standard high in air,
Who lately saw thy glory's blaze,
And fled in wild despair.
The holy tomb shall linger long
Within the Moslem's power,
Since God hath willed the brave and strong
Should wither in an hour.
Oh! for thy arm on Syria's plain
To drive them to their tents again!

Has heaven a leader still in store
That may repay thy loss?
Those fearful realms who dares explore,
And combat for the Cross?
Let him—let all—remember well
Thy glory and thy name,
Remember how young Henry fell,
And Geoffrey, old in fame.

Oh! he who in thy pathway treads,
Must toil and pain endure:
His head must plan the boldest deeds,
His arm must make them sure.—(p. 21.)

THE SYRACUSAN GOSSIPS.

Mr. Urban,

IN the 15th Idyl of Theocritus, that admirable display of female garrulity, which shows human nature to have been the same upwards of 2,000 years ago as it is now, and that the "pretty prattlers" selected generally the same topics for conversation, and were as fond of seeing sights as at present, there appears to me an error; which, however, I cannot pretend to correct:

Μὴ λέγε τὸν τεὸν ἄνδρα, φίλα, Δείνωνα τοιαῦτα.—line 11.

As the line now stands, the *name* of the husband is *nihil ad rem*. Except for the *metre*, it might have been *Harmodius* or *Aristogeiton*. The turn of the conversation evidently requires (mind, I do not say it *is* so in the Greek), "Do not mention your husband, dear; speak of *Mr. Somebody*." If a verb could be found, or formed, into which δεῖνα would enter as part of the composition, *that* notion would be retained, and the mistake of δείνωνα accounted for.

In the 'Minor Correspondence' (I think, in an early part of the present year), it was asked, "Whence the common quotation, 'Virgilium vidi tantum,' is taken?" As I have not seen the question answered in your Magazine, I beg to inform your Correspondent, that it is to be found in Ovid. Trist. iv. x. 51.

I am, &c. T. E.

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

LET it not be imagined that I am going to accuse Sir Walter Scott of *plagiarism*. No one respects him more than myself; and no one has derived more amusement from his writings. Far be it from me to attempt to sully his well-merited fame. We know that his reading was multifarious and unbounded; and he so identified himself with the characters which he drew, as to supply from the stores of his memory (most probably unconsciously) incidents in the life of another, suitable to the personage whom he was describing. A singular instance of this I will now submit to you. Sir Walter's edition of Dryden shows that he was thoroughly acquainted with—

The Life of the Lord Keeper Guilford.

"He acquired a very small but legible hand; for where contracting is the main business, it is not well to write, as the fashion now is, *uncial or semi-uncial letters, to look like pigs' ribs.*"—I. p. 20. 8°. 1826.

"A lady in Norfolk told me he made up some agreements for her; and, at the sealing, a bond was wanted, and there was no attorney, or clerk at hand to draw it; so they were at a stand; and then he took the pen, and said, 'I think it will not foul my fingers, if I do it myself;' and thereupon he made the bond, and it was sealed."—I. p. 143.

Guy Mannering.

"Pleydell put on his spectacles. 'A vile greasy scrawl, indeed—and the *letters are uncial, or semi-uncial*, as somebody calls your large text hand, and in size and perpendicularity *resemble the ribs of a roasted pig.*' "—Chap. xlix.

"But where shall we find one to draw the bail-bond?"

"Here," said the Counsellor, applying himself to the bell; "Send up my clerk, Mr. Driver; it will not do my character harm if I dictate the needful myself."—Chap. lii.

The very expression "as somebody calls," &c. shows the corresponding passage to have then been floating in Sir Walter's memory, while, at the same time, he disdains originality in the comparison. I am, Sir, yours, &c. S. L.

THE CEDAR TREE.

Je n'ai pas entendu dans les *cédres* antiques,
Les cris des Nations monter et retentir,
Ni vû du haut Liban les aigles prophetiques,
S'abbatre au doigt de Dieu, sur les palais de Tyr. A. DE LA MARTINE.

THE Seventh Number of Loudon's Arb. etum is interesting, from the biographic c. three botanists and travellers being given in it; viz. Messrs. Fraser, Lyon, and Douglas. Mr. Loudon has also given an enumeration of the species of foreign trees and shrubs introduced into England from 1548 to 1821, which amount to near 1400; but we must refer to his work for the details.

It being our intention to say a few words on Cedar Trees (for Mr. Loudon's work is so accurate as almost to defy criticism, and so copious as to admit few supplemental observations), we cannot commence in a manner more acceptble to our readers, than by extracting from M. de la Martine's delightful Travels, his observations on those on Lebanon, as seen by him in 1832.

"We alighted and sat down under a rock to contemplate them. These trees are the most renowned natural monuments in the universe. Religion, poetry, and history, have all equally consecrated them. Holy Writ celebrates them in many places. They form one of the images which the prophets loved to employ. Solomon was desirous to consecrate them to the adornment of the Temple which he first erected to the one God: doubtless on account of the renown which these prodigies of vegetation had, even at that period, obtained for magnificence and sanctity. They must have been the same, for Ezekiel speaks of the cedars of Eden as the most beautiful upon Lebanon. The Arabs of all sects entertain a traditional veneration for these trees. They attribute to them not only a vegetative power which enables them to live eternally, but also an *intelligence* which causes them to manifest signs of wisdom and foresight, similar to those of instinct in animals and reason in man. They are said to understand the changes of seasons; they stir their vast branches as if they were limbs; they spread out or contract their boughs, inclining them toward

heaven,* or towards earth, according as the snow prepares to fall or to melt. They are, in short, asserted to be divine beings under the form of trees. They grow upon the proudest site of the groups of Lebanon, and prosper above that point where all other vegetation expires. All this strikes with astonishment the imaginations of the people of the East: and I do not know if men of science would not be astonished also. Alas! notwithstanding all, Basan languishes, Carmel and the flower of Lebanon wither. These trees diminish in every succeeding age. Travellers formerly counted 30 or 40, more recently 17, more recently still—only 12. There are now but 7. These, however, from their size and general appearance, may be fairly presumed to have existed in biblical times. Around these ancient witnesses of ages long since past, which know the history of the world better than history itself; which might tell us, if they could speak, so much of the creeds of human races long since vanished,—there still remains a little grove of yellower cedars, appearing to me to form a group of from 4 to 500 trees or shrubs. Every year in the month of June, the inhabitants of Beschierai, of Eden, of Kanobin, and the other neighbouring valleys and villages, climb up to these cedars, and celebrate mass at their feet. How many prayers have there not resounded under these branches! and what more beautiful temple can exist—what nearer to heaven! What canopy can we imagine grander, more majestic, or more holy, than is afforded by the topmost platform of Lebanon, on which stand the trunks of these cedars, surmounted by the dome of their sacred boughs, which have overshadowed, and still overshadow succeeding generations of men, calling on the name of God differently, but all acknowledging him, and adoring him in his natural manifestations! And I also uplift my prayer in presence of these cedars. The harmonious wind which resounds through their sonorous branches, plays amidst my hair, and dries up my eyelids; tears of grief and adoration."

M. de la Roque, in his "Voyage de Syrie et Mont Liban," 1722, says, there were twenty large cedars, the largest seven yards in circumference, wanting two inches, and the whole extent of its branches formed a circumference of 120 feet.

"The Patriarch of the Maronites (says he) fully persuaded of the rarity of these trees, and wishing to show his respect for a forest celebrated in Scripture, has pronounced canonical pains and excommunication against any Christian who shall cut them. Scarcely will he permit a little to be sometimes taken for crucifixes and little tabernacles in the chapels of our Missionaries. On the day of transfiguration, the Maronites celebrate their festival under them with great solemnity, the patriarch officiates and says mass pontifically, and they particularly honour the Virgin Mary, because she is compared to the cedars of Lebanon and Lebanon itself, and as a metaphor for the mother of Christ. The Maronites say, that the snows have no sooner began to fall, than these cedars—whose boughs are all so equal in height that they appear to have been shorn—never fail to change their figure. The branches, which before spread themselves, rise insensibly, gathering together, it may be said, and turn their points upwards towards heaven, forming altogether a pyramid. It is nature, they say, that inspires this movement, and makes them assume a new shape, without which these trees could never sustain the immense weight of snow, remaining for so long a time."

It is not easy to ascertain with correctness the girth of the largest cedar trees now in Lebanon;—but one we believe has been given at near 40 feet. This is very gigantic, and far exceeding the size of any we possess in England. Mr. Mitchell, in his Dendrologia, tells us, "Mr. Maundrell says, one of the cedars of Lebanon was 36 feet and half an inch in circumference." The Quart. Rev. 1817, p. 34, says, "Cedars on Lebanon are 27 feet in circumference." If this be the same as Maundrel measured, he was fond of the marvellous, and so took all the inequalities of root at the surface; whilst the other took an honest girth at 3, 4, or 5 feet high. Mr. Morecroft surveyed the Ganges, and saw on the Himalaya cedars of 22 feet in girth, at 6 feet high (this is the Deodara).

The largest in England are those at Wilton. Mr. Witt, the gardener to the Earl of Pembroke, has favoured us with their dimensions.

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* It was a Cedar-tree
That woke him from the deadly drowsiness;
Its broad round-spreading branches when they felt
The snow, rose upward in a point to heaven,
And standing in their strength erect,
Defied the baffled storm.—SOUTHEY'S THALABA.

	ft.	in.
No. 1.—1 foot from the surface	26	4
No. 2.—Ditto . . .	20	10
No. 3.—Ditto . . .	20	11
No. 4.—Ditto . . .	20	0
No. 5.—Ditto . . .	17	0
No. 6.—Ditto . . .	16	1

Mr. Witt says, that he believes they have been planted about 170 years, which would be about A. D. 1665; if so, they would be among the earliest planted in England.

There is a very large tree of this kind in the Home Wood, at Lord Calthorpe's seat at Ampton, Suffolk. Mr. Wright, the very intelligent gardener, has sent us its measurement, which is 15 feet at 3 feet from the ground; the branches cover a circle the diameter of which is 90 feet. Its age is not known, but it produced seeds 67 years since.

A very fine group of cedar trees is to be seen in the garden of the late Mr. Shepherd, of Campsey Ash, in Suffolk. The girth of the four largest is as follows:—

	ft.	in.
No. 1.—Near the ground .	14	2
No. 2.—Ditto . . .	17	10
No. 3.—Ditto . . .	16	7
No. 4.—Ditto . . .	18	4

Perhaps this group of eight or ten trees, of so large a size, and all in full health and beauty, is not to be surpassed.

There is a cedar tree in the pleasure grounds at Stamford Court, planted only 80 years since, of the following dimensions:—

	ft.	in.
Girth	16	7
Diameter of branches .	109	6
Height	63	0

The large cedar tree at Hammersmith, nearly opposite the church, is well known. We measured it last summer and found it to be 15 feet 4 inches in circumference in the largest part of the bole. Lysons measured this tree in 1795; and then, at three feet from the ground, it measured 10 feet 7 inches. So that if he measured it at its largest part, its growth since has been very rapid.

The Enfield cedar may be seen described in the Gentleman's Magazine, July, 1821. The largest measurement is 19 feet 9 inches. It is supposed to have been planted by Dr. Uvedale about 1665, the same year as the Wilton cedars. In the six years between 1815 and 1821, it increased in girth 5 inches, at 3 feet from the ground.

There is a cedar tree at Mr. Osgood Hanbury's, near Coggeshall, in Essex, which is of interest, as it was planted by Mr. Collinson's own hand 67 years since, in 1768. We transcribe the memorandum on the subject, very kindly sent us by Mr. Hanbury.

"In token of the love and perpetual friendship which has for so many years subsisted between myself and my dear friend John Hanbury and his family, and as a lasting memorial of that friendship, I desire that one guinea may be given to my sincere friend Osgood Hanbury, to purchase of Gordon two cedars of Lebanon, to be planted in two places of the new part of the park last taken in. Let the occasion of the said cedars and of their ages be registered in the great Bible at Coggeshall, that succeeding generations may know our friendship and the antiquity of the trees. To my worthy friend Osgood Hanbury and his son, I recommend their care and protection.—P. COLLINSON."

The great cedar at Faulkbourn Hall, near Witham, the seat of Col. Bullock, at 6 inches from the ground, is 18 feet 9 inches, and at 10 feet from the ground, 14 feet 6 inches. It is a beautiful and stately tree.

The largest cedar at Chelsea Botanic Garden is (1835) 14 feet and a quarter in circumference, at 5 feet from the ground. Miller says it was planted in 1683, being then 3 feet high. In the year 1774, the two were more than 12 feet and a half in girth at two feet high. Sir J. Cullum says the largest was 18 feet and a half close to the ground, measured in 1779.

At Hanwell, in Middlesex, is one whose stem is 15 feet 11 inches and a half in circumference.

At Chiswick (Duke of Devonshire's), the largest, in 1818, was 13 feet and a half round, 70 feet high, head 65 feet diameter.

At Black Park, near Slough, is one whose top is 60 feet by 60; stem 12 feet round. At Barne, near Beaconfield, are many that were planted by Waller the poet, that are now 80 feet high, and 8 feet in circumference. At Audley House, near Saffron Waldon, also at Thorndon, near Brentwood, [illegible] trees; and at

Sir George Armitage's, of Kirklees, are three, close by the Hall.

The cedar at Hendon, blown down 1779, was 70 feet high; circumference 16 feet at seven feet above the ground, *supposed* to be 200 years old, quite sound. N.B. The age must be mistaken: we do not know of any cedars planted as early as 1557; and it would have attained a larger size.

The Hillingdon cedar girts close to the ground 13 feet and a half; its height 53 feet; extent of branches 96 feet (Hunter's ed. of Evelyn's Sylva); age supposed 116 years.

"We do not exactly know," says Dr. Hunter, "when the cedar was first introduced into England. Turner, one of our earliest herbalists, when he treats of the 'pyne tree, and others of that kynde,' says something of it. Gerarde, published by Johnson, 1636, mentions it *not* as growing here. Parkinson, in his 'Theatrum Botanicum,' 1640, speaking of the Cedras Magna Conifera Lebani, says—'The branches, *some say*, all grow upright, but others, straight out.' It is very certain from what Mr. Evelyn says, in the beginning of this chapter, that the cedar of Lebanon was not in 1664 cultivated in England; but from the warm manner that he expresses himself on this head, it is probable that it soon after became an object of the planter's attention." — N. B. In Donne's Catalogue it is mentioned as introduced 1638.

Sir John Cullum wrote a paper on Cedar Trees in the Gentleman's Magazine, March 1779, where he gives an account of the Hendon, Hillingdon, Enfield, and Chelsea cedars. He considers Evelyn to have introduced the tree into England. Sir H. Sloane (see Ray's Letters 1684-5) mentions the Chelsea cedar as 'propagating itself by layers this spring;' and he wonders to see it thriving so well without pot or green-house. These two trees, long the admiration of all who saw their dark shields of foliage from the river, are now in rapid decay; whether from a pond being dried up that was near them, or from an unfavourable soil, or from the fuliginous vapours of the metropolis, is not known: their heads are diminishing in size, many boughs leafless, and their trunks in some places wanting bark. The group of cedars at the bottom of Richmond Hill (late Lord Huntingtower's), should not be overlooked; they are mentioned in Mr. Jesse's third volume of 'Gleanings.' There are a great number at Payne's Hill about a century old, and very handsome. It still remains to be seen whether this tree will arrive at a very large size and attain a great age in this climate. If the Wilton flourish for another century, they will be noble monuments of the vegetable world. The cause of the rapid decay or rather disappearance of those on Lebanon of late years is not easy to find, as they are considered sacred by the inhabitants, and are too remote to be wantonly injured. It is to be observed that their cones are different in shape and colour from ours. The cedar does not appear to be fastidious as to its soil. It may be seen flourishing in sand, gravel, and stiff wet clay. The examples of its most rapid growth in England are supposed to be found in those trees planted by the Duke of Argyle at Whitton near Hounslow, and those at Warwick Castle, whose increase in a stated time is mentioned by Gilpin in his visit to that place. It is said also that some at Lord Carnarvon's at High Clere, have grown with extraordinary rapidity. We believe that there are between seven and eight hundred of these trees in the grounds at Claremont.

We question if our *painters* are correct in introducing this tree into the hanging gardens at Babylon, and their Asiatic landscapes. It never appears to have left its lofty nest upon the eternal snow of Lebanon. 'Behold,' says Ezekiel, 'the Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches, and of a high stature, and his top was among the thick boughs. His boughs were multiplied, and his branches became long. The fir-trees were not like his boughs, nor the chesnut trees like his branches. Nor any tree in the garden of God like unto him for beauty.'

J. M.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. XI.

Sir George Etherege.

IT is certainly remarkable that so little should be known concerning the birth and education of Sir George Etherege, or of those who became and continue the personal representatives of a person of some eminence, literary and social, who lived so near our own time.

To the point of his descent I have nothing to offer for the information of your correspondent (p. 450); but in respect of the persons who were his immediate representatives, I contribute the following intelligence to assist your Correspondent in his researches, hoping that he is one who is seriously in earnest in prosecuting the inquiry which he thus brings before the public, and that he will in return communicate the result, if possessing any public interest, through the same channel by which he sends forth his inquiry, or privately to one who desires information on the same point, if what he has collected should appear to be deficient of public interest.

The writer of a note in the last edition of the Biographia Britannica (no doubt Oldys, who was one of the first inquirers in literary history, who resorted to that great depository of unknown biographical information, the deposit of wills), refers to two wills of members of the family, at the Prerogative office, viz. of William Etherege, 1649, in the volume entitled Fairfax, and of another William Etheridge of Middlesex, 1690, in the volume entitled Dyke. To these wills it is obvious that your Correspondent would do well to resort. But the writer of the note further says, that he had received from good authority, that Sir George had a brother who lived and died in Westminster. He gives some few particulars concerning him, and says that he had been twice married, and that by his first wife he had a son, whose Christian name is not given, but who was in the army, and was a Colonel at the time of his death. The account which is given of him is this: "He was a little man, of a brave spirit, who inherited the honourable principles of his father. He was a Colonel in King William's wars, was near him in one of the most dangerous battles in Flanders, I think it was the battle of Landen in 1693, when his Majesty was wounded, and the Colonel both lost his right eye and received such a contusion on his side as he complained of to his death. He was offered in Queen Anne's reign twenty-two hundred pounds for his commission, but he refused to live at home at peace when his country was at war. This Colonel Etherege died at Eling, in Middlesex, about the third or fourth year of King George the First, when his dear friend, the Lord Rivers, had his body opened, and there was found a gathering where he had received his bruise, which looked like a sodden turnip, and probably hastened his end. He was buried in Kensington church, near the altar, and there is a tombstone over his vault, in which were also buried his wife, son, and sister. That son was graciously received at court by Queen Anne, and, soon after his father returned from the wars in Flanders under the Duke of Marlborough, she gave him an Ensign's commission, intending further to promote him in reward of his father's service, but he died a youth; and that sister married Mr. Hill of Feversham, in Kent; but we hear not of any such issue surviving."

The name of the Colonel Etherege was George, unless, which is not at all probable, there was two Colonels of the same name at the same time. For in the burying-ground which surrounds the parish church of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, there is on the north side a good looking old gravestone having the following inscription:

Judith, daughter of Joshua Sylvester of Mansfield, wife to Ebenezer Heathcote of London, expired April the 18, 1692.

Mary, the daught
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Margaret
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manuscript written by the grandson of this Mr. Field Sylvester, the Rev. Field Sylvester Wadsworth, about the year 1750, I find the following notice of Colonel Etherege, in an enumeration of the children of Joshua Sylvester named in the inscription, with their respective marriages. "Margaret, born Jan. 6, 1660, married Lieutenant-Colonel Etherege, by whom she had Richard, who died 6 years old, and Mary. The mother died Aug. 29, 1716; the daughter Jan. 26, 1718; and the Colonel a little survived his return from Spain, being supposed to have been poisoned there."

This in the main agrees with Oldys' account; but it adds several dates and the name of the daughter of whom no notice is taken by Oldys. It may be added, that the writer of this communication has often heard from one born near enough to the time to have received accurate information, that this Mary Etherege came to Sheffield on the death of her parents, or perhaps of her mother, to be under the care of her uncle, Mr. F. Sylvester; and that when she died her property was divided between the family of that uncle and of Mrs. Heathcote her aunt, as her nearest personal representatives.

In Hendon church, in Middlesex, are monumental inscriptions for Rose Etherege, who died 14 Feb. 1673, aged 56, and Catherine Etherege, 19 May, 1690, aged 52, who are probably of this family. J. H.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 14.

Boswell relates an anecdote illustrative of the good nature of Dr. Johnson, exemplified by the successful exercise of his influence with Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. Barry, in obtaining a revocation of the rejection from the Exhibition of a large painting by Mr. Lowe. Boswell, in describing it, says,* "the subject as I recollect was the Deluge, at that point of time when the water was verging to the top of the last uncovered mountain. Near to the spot was seen the last of the antediluvian race, exclusive of those who were saved in the ark of Noah. He was one of the giants, then the inhabitants of the earth, who had strength to swim, and with one of his hands held aloft his child. Upon the small remaining dry spot appeared a famished lion, ready to spring at the child and devour it."

As every circumstance connected with Dr. Johnson possesses a degree of interest, it may be an acceptable piece of information to the readers of the new edition of Boswell's work, to learn that this painting is now at Sutton place, near Guildford, Surrey, the property of John Webbe Weston, esq. where it occupies a conspicuous place at the end of the Hall.

In Northcote's Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, some account of the painter, Mauritius Lowe, is given. He is said to have been a natural son of Lord Sutherland, and much esteemed by Dr. Johnson, who bequeathed him a legacy, and stood to one of his children as godfather. He was sent to Rome by the patronage of the Royal Academy, in consequence of his having gained the gold medal in 1771, and died at an obscure lodging in Westminster in Sept. 1793. He is characterized by Northcote as "too indolent and inattentive to his studies to attain any excellence."

The picture was exhibited by itself in an empty room at Somerset-house, in 1783; and Northcote makes the following remarks upon it: "If the conception of the painting had been good, yet the execution of it was execrable beyond belief. The decision therefore of the Council (that against which the painter appealed and Johnson successfully interposed), appears to have been just, as the picture when shewn in public, was universally condemned."

How the painting attained its present station in Sutton-place, I am not at all aware. It is noticed by your correspondent A. J. K. in his description of this ancient seat (Gent. Mag. N. S. vol. I. p. 489.), with scarcely less severity than the condemnation it receives from Northcote. The inscription on the frame, so necessary to acquaint the spectator with the design of the painter, is copied by your correspondent, and to which I refer as affording a more complete elucidation of the very singular design than Mr. Boswell's recollections.

* *Murray's edition*, vol. viii, p. 191.

However inferior the execution may be considered, many who may see this picture will perhaps deem that the judgments so unsparingly passed upon it, are somewhat too severe.

On a work of art perhaps the opinion of Johnson will bear little weight; but it is recorded that he said to the painter, "Sir, your picture is noble and probable." "A compliment indeed," said M. Lowe, "from a man who cannot lie, and cannot be mistaken." Yours, &c. E. I. CARLOS.

ADVERSARIA.

THERE are some good lines, which shine by contrast, in Hayley's metrical Essay on Lyric Poetry. For instance, he has described Butler well:

"His smiles exhilarate the sullen earth,
Adorning satire in the mask of mirth;
Taught by his song, fanatics cease their jars,
And wise astrologers renounce the stars.
Unrivall'd BUTLER! blest with happy skill
To heal by comic verse each serious ill,
By wit's strong flashes reason to dispense,
And laugh a frantic nation into sense."

In speaking of Dryden, he says but too justly,

"Malignant satire, mercenary praise,
Shed their dark spots on his immortal bays."

He terms the *Gondibert* of Davenant,

"A theme ill-chosen in ill-chosen verse."

Every body has heard, or read, Lord Brougham's celebrated but insidious and specious sentence, that "a man is no more accountable for the complexion of his faith than for that of his skin." Query, is the idea original? Dr. Bever, in his "Legal Polity of the Roman State," has something very like it: "The complexion of the soul, in its original formation, is no more within a man's own power, than the complexion of the countenance." But there is a great difference between the two sentiments; for Dr. Bever is speaking of innate mental qualities, Lord Brougham of a man's adopted creed.

The celebrated Joseph Wolff, in his Journal, 1832, p. 153, gives a specimen of a Persian satirist, Mirza Abool Kasem. When he was in disgrace, and not employed in the late war with Russia, he wrote a poem, in which he said of the Persian army,

"They faced cucumbers like Rustem (a celebrated hero),
And they shewed, like Gorgeen (a notorious coward), their back to the Muscovites."

Ibid. p. 355. "In the Thibetian temple of Lassa, called Sera, is a large iron nail, or pin, called Porba, of which the people of Thibet relate, that it was a nail in one of the tents of Alexander the Great. To this they perform every year their devotions; the Lama first puts it on his head, and then the rest."

Ibid. p. 360. Among the people at Lassa, one class are called Yoonan, or Yoonanee, believed to be Greeks (*Ionians.*) "Judging from the name (says Mr. Wolff), they must be descendants of the army of Alexander the Great; but as they have no idols, I believe them to be Jews. They are of a white colour, and are great physicians and merchants."

There is a passage in Dryden's Absolom and Achitophel, that requires a note:

In Israel's courts ne'er sat an *Abethdin*,
Of conscience less corrupt, or hands more clean.

Wolff informs us (p. 501) that the High Priest of the Jews at Sanaa, near Mocha, has the title of Ab Beth Din, *i. e.* father of the court of law.

Cowper says, in his Table-Talk,

"The inestimable estimate of Brown
Rose like a paper-kite, and charmed the town;
But measures, plann'd and executed well,
Shifted the wind that rais'd it, and it fell."

These lines, which require explanation, have not been explained (I believe) by any of the poet's editors. The allusion was well understood in his day, but is now forgotten. The fact is, that in the year 1757, during an unsuccessful war, and a general depression of national ardour John Brown published "A[illegible] of the Manners and P[illegible] Times," in which he in[illegible] against the English ch[illegible] in effeminacy, frivol[illegible] ness. The work attra[illegible] tion, so that no less th[illegible]

were sold off in a year, and it had the effect of shaming the nation and the government into more energetic measures. It is a remark of Voltaire, that the English immediately began to beat their enemies in every quarter of the globe. When the Doctor published a second volume, and an "Explanatory Defence" of the work, comparatively little interest was excited, as his censures were no longer so applicable as before. Dr. Brown was the author of the inflated tragedy of Barbarossa, now chiefly known by its having been revived to exhibit the celebrated Master Betty in the character of Achmet.

The term *deicide*, which Johnson has admitted into his Dictionary, from a passage in Prior, may be traced to St. Barnard, who uses the Latin word *deicida*. Whether it originated with him, I am not aware.

Historians and chronologers have been greatly puzzled to fix the date of the fall of the Assyrian empire. Yet seemingly the difficulty may be elucidated. In 2 Kings, xxiii. 29, Pharaoh-Necoh went up expressly "against the king of *Assyria*," soon after which Assyria disappears from history, and is only mentioned allusively. In Jeremiah, xxvii. no yoke is to be sent to a king of Assyria, which shews that this kingdom had ceased to exist. Also in chap. xxv. where the kings of the surrounding nations are made symbolically to drink of the bitter cup, no mention occurs of Assyria.

The fall of Assyria, therefore, must have happened between these two events, or, according to Blayney's Chronology, between B. C. 610 and 598. It seems then that Nebuchadnezzar, flushed with his success against the Egyptians, turned his arms against Assyria, in conjunction with the Medes, as all historians join in relating. Reize, in his edition of Herodotus, accordingly places the fall of Nineveh B. C. 606; Volney, a few years later, in 597; according to his system, which places all the dates about ten years later than former chronologers.

Tuition is now used in the sense of *instruction*. Formerly, however, it bore the meaning of *defence*. Thus we read, "It (i. e. salvation) contains tuition from all evill, and fruition of all good." ANSELM.

LONDINIANA.—No. II.

THE labourers employed on the excavation now in progress for constructing a sewer in Newgate street, have met, at the depth of ten feet from the surface, with considerable obstruction from a wall composed of ancient grout-work, which has acquired allthe solidity of a natural rock. This wall is found in the centre of the street, at about ten feet of depth from the surface, and ninety from the south-west corner of the entrance into St. Martin's le Grand. The wall extends from east to west some forty feet or upwards, and is about eight feet in height, so that its base rests nearly upon the natural surface of the sub-soil of London, or what I have usually termed the *Roman level*. This wall is however not *Roman*,* but the south wall of the ancient Church of St. Nicholas, which stood in the centre of the old Newgate market—from this circumstance it was distinguished as the Church of St. Nicholas *Shambles*, or in the old writings as "Sent Nycolas Flesh-shambulls;" it was dependent and pensionary on the adjacent highly privileged ecclesiastical foundation, the Collegiate Church and Sanctuary of St. Martin le Grand.†

At the dissolution this Church was demolished, and its materials and ornaments given by Henry VIII. to the Mayor and Corporation of London for

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* The magnified and varied reports of rumour, ever containing something of distorted truth, have stated that this was part of the wall of Roman London. Transferring its dimensions in length, to its depth in the earth, they have said it was found 45 feet below the surface. Finally they have transferred it from Newgate street to the line of sewer excavation in Moorfields; where certainly, when they shall cross the site of old London Wall, they may probably meet with its foundations, but not at seven fathoms below the present street level. All this however has gone the round of the daily papers.

† See Kempe's Historical Notices of the Collegiate or Royal Free Chapel of St. Martin le Grand, London, p. 211.

use of the new parish of Christ Church.* The old Grey Friars Church became the parish church of Christ Church.

The Church yard of St. Nicholas Shambles is now occupied by Bull Head court, Newgate street. In which to this day remains the ancient well noticed by Stow.

In Aggas's Map of London (circ. 1568) the projection into the line of street occasioned by the Church, is marked as occupied by buildings. These were demolished, I imagine, at the Great Fire, and never replaced. The ashes of that memorable conflagration, still blacken the soil excavated round this spot. A few counters for arithmetical calculation, known as Nuremburg tokens, every where so plentiful in our old ruins, are the only numismatic relics which I can learn have been found about the prostrate and buried walls of St. Nicholas Shambles. A. J. K.

THE HOLY HAND OF SAINT PATRICK.

MR. URBAN,

A CURIOUS relic, bearing the above title, is at present in the possession of a farmer named M'Henry, about two miles from Portaferry, county of Down; which is reported to have been originally obtained in the following manner:—For some time after the decease of this saint, great uncertainty is said to have prevailed among the faithful, whether his body was interred at Downpatrick or Armagh. To remove all doubts and controversy on this head, the dead saint at length condescended to work a miracle. He protruded his bony hand from the grave at Downpatrick, and allowed a favourite, named Russell, to cut it off at the elbow, in whose family it remained as an heirloom, until it passed to the house of M'Henry.

The case in which this memorable and long-revered hand is preserved, is said to be of silver; but it has also been supposed to be of block-tin, or some such metal. Be this as it may, the shape of the case is that of a rude figure of a hand and arm from the elbow down. On shaking the case, a noise resembling the rustling of dry bones is heard within. On the lower extremity, at the elbow, are the letters I.H.S. The case is curiously carved, and was originally set with pebbles; but of these only a few remain, which are of a black or green colour.

The hand is the right one, and the arm appears as if clothed with a lawn sleeve: the wrist is ornamented with a kind of band or frill, on which are the figures of some grotesque animals with their tails entwined. Two of the fingers are bent down, while a ring, formerly containing a stone, encircles the middle finger. In this finger is a groove or channel, through which water is allowed to flow. The water is then bottled, having, according to the belief of many, acquired by this contact the most marvellous virtues. [illegible] the

* 13 Jan. 38 Henry VIII. "— parishes of St. Nicholas and S with so much of St. Pulcher's is within Newgate, were made church in the Gray Friers Chu by King Henry VIII."—Stow London," edit. 1598, p. 591.

the sage physicians and all medicinal skill had failed. It has been sometimes lent out, on proper security being given for its safe return.

Sir Walter Scott mentions, that Robert the Bruce was possessed of the hand of St. Fillan, enclosed in a silver shrine, which was carried at the head of his army. Smith, in his History of Cork, page 176, says that a large brazen hand was formerly kept in the parish of Donaghmore, on which the people used to swear, until removed by one of the titular bishops of Cloyne. S. M. S.

Mr. Urban, *Hoxton, Nov.* 18.

IN addition to the notes from the records of the corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, which appeared in your Magazines of February and April last, allow me to lay before your readers the substance of an agreement, between the Gilde of Stratford and the Abbey and Convent of Kenilworth, by which provision was made for a distribution of coals at Christmas among the poor of Stratford.

The agreement to which I refer, (and of which I inclose a transcript, should you think proper to hand it over either to the Collectanea or any other repository of inedited documents,) is in Latin. It bears date the 20th of February, in the 12th year of Henry the Seventh, and is entitled an indenture between Ralph Abbot of the Monastery and Convent of the blessed Mary of Kenilworth, and Richard Bogy, Master of the Gilde of Holy Cross of Stratford-upon-Avon, with consent and assent of Thomas Clopton and others, aldermen, and of the proctors of the same Gilde; and states that, whereas Master Hugh Chesenale, formerly Rector of the church of the Invention of the Holy Cross of Clyfford-upon-Stowre, did in his life time devoutly deliver into the hands of the said abbot *six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence*, to be applied for the honour of God and the good of his soule and the souls of his parents, the said Abbot, with the counsel and advice of friendly and circumspect men, has determined *to apply it as follows*, viz. for the purchase of twenty quarters of coal, annually to be distributed to the poor in the almshouse at Stratford, and to the other poor persons in the town of Stratford, on the festival of the birth of our Lord. The coals to be distributed by the master, aldermen, and proctors of the Gilde; and the master, aldermen, and proctors, when they give the coal, to say to the paupers, in the vulgar dialect, "*Ye shall pray specially for the soule of Maister Hugh Chesenale, sumtyme parson of Clyfford-upon-Stowre, which ordeyned this almes of Colys yerely to be distributed among you poore people, to warm you with this cold wynter; and for the soules of his fader and moder, and for all Cristen soules, saiying of your charite a paternoster and an ave.*"

Not the least curious part of this document is the conclusion, which provides that the master, aldermen, and proctors of Stratford shall fulfil their trust *well, faithfully*, and *without fraud*, in the manner and form above prescribed; and, in case of failure, the master, aldermen, and proctors of Stratford agree to pay to the Abbot and fraternity of Kenilworth for the time being, the sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* by way of fine, for every default; and the Abbot and fraternity of Kenilworth are empowered to *distrain for the said fine, upon all the lands and tenements of the said Gilde of Holy Cross at Stratford.*

This agreement is fairly written on parchment, and in high preservation, but the seal has been broken away.

There are among the records of the Gilde several appointments to the office of chaplain, of one of which I inclose you a transcript. It is that of William Partyngton, appointed in the 13th year of Henry the Eighth; and as you will perceive, it invested him with one sacerdotal service, that he might celebrate Mass within the chappel of the said gilde, for the brethren and sisters of the said Gilde, as well the living as the dead, he himself being in sufficient health, together with all other divine services during his life. He was to hold his office, in sickness and in health, and to have an annual salary of eight marks, payable quarterly; also a chamber in the mansion of the Gilde, with a part of the garden and fruit, and free ingress and egress. Several of the earlier appointments to the office of chaplain, stipulate for the delivery,

to the person appointed, of a yard of cloth to make him a hood, of the colour of those worn by members of the Gilde.

Upon an examination of the records of this Gilde, of the time of Henry the Sixth, I observed in several of the grants and leases, a stipulation that, in addition to a reserved rent, the tenants should deliver, upon the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, *one red rose*, and in some of the instruments it was stipulated that this rose should be delivered before nine o'clock in the morning.

It may be gratifying to your antiquarian readers to be informed, that the series of the muniments of this ancient fraternity, from the reign of Edward the First to that of Henry the Eighth, amounting to 609 original documents, have been chronologically arranged, and carefully bound up in six folio volumes; exclusive of the Gilde ledger, which makes a seventh volume. The Corporation of Stratford, at whose particular request this arrangement of their records took place, will no doubt bestow on them the requisite care, in order to render them available as sources of information to the future historian and topographer.

Yours, &c. THOS. FISHER.

ANCIENT HOUSE AT IGHTHAM, KENT.

(*With a Plate.*)

Mr. URBAN,

THE subject of the accompanying engraving, from a drawing by John Buckler, Esq. F.S.A. is derived from a very ancient house standing on the north side of the highway which passes through the retired village of Ightham in Kent, leading from Wrotham to Sevenoaks. The western portion of this building, the piers of the chimney stacks, it will be observed, are of stone, neatly coigned. The chimney stacks of brick, placed diagonally with the line of the walls. The tops of the chimneys are crenellated or embattled, a circumstance to be observed in English houses, and even cottages, erected at an early period.

The remainder, and larger part of the edifice, is composed of a framing of oak timber, filled up with lath and plaster, a style very prevalent in our ancient country-houses, not by any means confined to those of the meaner sort; in illustration of which circumstance, I shall offer something more in the sequel. The pointed gables of the roof are beautifully relieved by weather facings of carved oak. The upper frame-work of the large bay window, and of the others eastward of the porch, is crenellated, and over one of the windows drops the Tudor label-moulding, which induces me to consider this house as erected about the latter end of the fifteenth century. The windows are divided by numerous mullions, closely arranged. The extent of the front is about 55 feet.*

The whole is a most pleasing example of the domestic architecture of the period, and might be very usefully applied as a model and authority for the *old-English* villas and lodges of our rural gentry, which (in highly improved taste, because assimilating closely with the original ancient style) are now everywhere presenting themselves throughout the country. No form of building breaks the lines of our English landscape scenery more agreeably than the long roofs and pointed gables of our ancient houses; whether by the mountain's side, or peeping from the bosom of the dark embowering elms, the effect is picturesque and pleasing—far beyond that produced by any of the straight lines of the Palladian school. Nor is this observation to be confined to the country alone. Our Prouts and Hardings, and other great masters of the pencil, own how abundantly pictures of our old English towns is

* The low parapet wall introduced by the artist in front of the building exist. Its present owner is Mr. Selby, of London, solicitor, not related to the of the Moat. Of its early proprietary history nothing has been ascertained. eminent Kentish antiquary conjectures it is the same which he has found m in old deeds under the name of Thrupp's tenement. Query, was it not the village inn?

ornamented gables, bay windows, and chimney stacks, adorned with numerous mouldings, compared with the eternal long files of the brick façades of London, with their straight parapets and formal square apertures for light, so that a man walking through many of our modern streets, may indeed imagine he is passing through as many avenues composed of cribbage boards from Brobdignag, placed edgewise to the eye. Again, the pitched roof is more adapted to our aqueous atmosphere, to the throwing off the floods and snows, and stormy assaults of an English winter, than any other form. Our ancestors were aware of this; but as years rolled on, and labour and materials became more expensive, they were induced to depart from the principle. Therefore it is no bad rule, in a general way, in judging of the period of particular objects of ancient English architecture, that the more acute the pitch of the roof, the older the building.*

Perhaps the angle at which roofs were constructed, lessened in some degree accordant with the elevation of the pointed arch, which we know declined by degrees till it attained the lowest possible scale of depression, in which it might be distinguished as an *arch*.

The principal apartment in the interior of the house at Ightham, was of course that for general domestic assembly at meals, which from the cottage to the palace was denominated *the Hall*.

Thus Chaucer, describing the old dame's residence in his tale of the Cock and the Fox, says,

" Full sooty was her bowre, and eke her hale,
In which she ete many a singell mele."

This has its huge chimney constructed for a wood fire on the hearth, and here the smoke of the fire had often to contend with the elements, for, sitting within the chimney in his elbow chair, the occupier of that enviable corner in a winter's night, looking directly up, might fairly see the moon and azure sky, through the aperture of the chimney. In an apartment adjoining the hall of this ancient dwelling, I observed a chimney front of stone, in the depressed style of pointed arch. A doorway of the same form, on the left of the hall, leads to the cellar.

In the sleeping apartments above, I believe there were no fire places, and one peculiarity I noticed, which gave great height and air to the bedchambers, namely, that there was no loft over them, but that the ceiling was placed against the rafters of the roof. The massive beams, the dark thick oaken planks of the floors, all denoted a period when great stability and duration were desired; when a man built a house as he bespoke his gown of baudekyn, damask, or dornix, for succeeding generations, so that not only his " cote armure," but his coat apparel, were heir-looms in his family.

Holinshed, in his " Historie of England,"† gives some valuable and amusing information relating to our domestic architecture, furniture, and mode of living at the time in which he wrote. He says, that in the cities and towns throughout England, the houses of noblemen and others were constructed chiefly of *timber*, except in the west country towns, where they were of *stone*; that in the woody soils the dwellings were strong and well timbered, " so that in many places there were above four, six, or nine inches between stud and stud;" he speaks of the upright frame work of the walls; " Certes," adds the venerable chronicler, " this rude kind of building made the Spaniards, in Queene Marie's daies, to wonder, but chieflie when they saw what large diet was used in many of these so homelie cottages, in so much that one of no small reputation among them said, after this maner, ' These English,' quoth he, ' have their houses

* Among the most acute roofs which we have observed in the county of Kent, was that of an old moated house seated in the meadows, near the course of the Ravensbourne at Bromley, called Simson's, one of the inhabitants of which is said to have been Henry the Eighth's barber. It is now dropping down piecemeal. Its fine lofty chimney-stacks still, however, maintain their perpendicularity and importance, amid the falling walls and timbers.

† Vol. I. p. 187.—Edit. 1587.

made of *sticks and dirt*, but they fare commonlie so well as the king.' Whereby it appeareth that he liked better of our good fare in such coarse cabins, than of their own thin diet in their princely habitations and palaces."—The internal walls of our houses, he says, were either hanged with tapestry or painted cloths, or lined with native oak or wainscot brought from the East Country, meaning Norway and the shores of the Baltic. In country-houses in the olden time, he says, instead of glass they used lattice work either of wicker or fine rifts of oak, disposed checkerwise; to this enumeration might be added *horn;* thus in an old account among the MSS. preserved at Loseley House in Surrey, of the time of Henry VIII. we have the entry for two hundred of horn "occupyed at Cobham Park, in reparynge of wyndowes at the settynge up of the Kyngs Majesties howses ther, at 3*s*. 10*d*. the hundred, 7*s*. 8*d*." * Another item is for a thousand of lantern horns for the windows of timber houses;† another for gilding the lead or lattice work of the horn windows. These notices prove that horn was a material much employed for the transmission of light through the windows of our ancient houses.

Holinshed says, that horn, in his own time, was disused, because glass had become every where so plentiful. The specular stone or selenite, he adds, he has obscurely heard was once used in England instead of glass. He states positively that the windows of princes and great noblemen were glazed with chrystal, and those of Studley Castle, then to be seen, of *beryl;* both assertions probably very vaguely deducted, and perhaps arising from the colour and quality of the ancient glass. Other things are noticed by this venerable authority worthy of the attention of the domestic antiquary, as the multitude of chimneys which had been erected in his time, whereas in his earlier days they were very rare, and with exception of some mansions, manor-houses, abbeys, &c. each man made his fire against a "rere-dosse‡ in the common hall, where he cooked and ate his meat."

Holinshed notices also the introduction of feather-beds and counterpanes in exchange for the common homely furniture for repose;§ of plate or pewter for the table, instead of wooden platters, spoons, and bowls.

These few authentic notes, drawn from an authority if not precisely contemporary with the erection of the old house at Ightham, yet of the age immediately succeeding, I have thought might fairly be introduced in describing its peculiarities.

Among other remarkable objects in the same parish, I cursorily mention the extensive Roman entrenchment, on the bold eminence, Old-borough or Old-bury hill; the monument of Sir Thomas Cawne, a fine and perfect example of the military costume of the fourteenth century; the tombs of the

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* Kempe's Loseley MSS. p. 103.

† These timber houses were temporary edifices in the field, prepared under the direction of Sir Thomas Cawarden, Master of the King's Revels, Tents, Hales (Halls), and Toyles. Ibid. p. 15.

‡ The word 'rere-dosse,' here used, seems entitled to some little explanation. It could not be the iron back of a chimney, because there was none in the apartment; it meant therefore an iron for *rearing* or elevating the logs for fuel, such indeed as to this day is to be seen placed on a hearth in the middle of the old hall at Penshurst in Kent.

§ I cannot refrain from transcribing the passage relating to this head in his own words: "Our Fathers, yea we ourselves also, have lien full oft upon straw pallets, on rough mats covered onelie with a sheet, under coverlets made of dagswain or hopharlots (qy. sacks?) and a good round log under their heads for a pillow. If it were so that our fathers, or the good man of the house, had within seven years after his marriage purchased a mattress or flock bed, and thereto a sacke of chaffe to rest his head upon, he thought himself to be as well lodged as the lord of the towne, that peradventure lay seldom in a bed of downe or whole feathers. . . . . Pillowes were thought meet onelie for women in child-bed. As for servants, if they had anie sheet above them it was well, for seldom had they anie under their bodies, to keep them from the pricking straws which ran through the canvas of the pallet, and rased (scratched) their hardened hides."

Selbies of the *Moat*; and other sepulchral and heraldic memorials in the parish church.

The building called the Moat is a most interesting specimen of the fortified house of a knight in the fourteenth century. It is seated about two miles south of the village of Ightham, concealed in woods, in a deep ravine, and the waters of a rivulet flow round the house, supplying the moat from which it takes its name. This house must have been constructed on a little island or eight, which I strongly conjecture gave name to the whole parish as Eightham or Ightham, the hamlet of the eight. I know another derivation has been offered, but I think it not so plausible.*

If the eminent antiquarian artist who has supplied the drawing here engraved, should be inclined to oblige you with his view of the Moat-house, it may perhaps not unacceptably form the subject of another communication.

Yours, &c. A. J. K.

QUÆSTIONES VENUSINÆ.
No. VI.
(*Continued from p. 22.*)

BY whom was the conjectural reading in the first Ode of Horace—

'TE doctarum hederæ præmia frontium
Diis miscent superis,'

originally proposed?

4. The celebrated Dr. W. King, in 'Anecdotes of his own Times,' (Murray, 1818.) at p. 72. mentions "the Horace-mad" Dr. Douglas; and goes on to speak of him thus:

"The Doctor understood his author, whom he had studied with great care and application. Amongst other of his criticisms, he favoured me with the perusal of a dissertation on the first Ode, and a defence of Dr. HARE's famous emendation of 'TE doctarum,' &c. instead of ME.

"This emendation hath been given by the Dutch critics to Brockhusius. But I could never find it in any part of his works; and therefore the merit of it should justly be left to Dr. HARE.

"See a note at the bottom of page 150 of a pamphlet, published 1723, entitled *Scriptures Vindicated*, &c."

Now, who are the Dutch critics here alluded to? and what is the critical work?—That information would settle one of the points of our perplexity at once.

Is any thing known of that Dissertation above mentioned? What became of Dr. Douglas's MSS.? and in whose possession, if preserved, are they now?

5. Mr. Pope in his 'Dunciad,' B. IV. 219, 220. instead of making the contested *lectiones* to turn on *que* or *ve*, with the charge consistently kept up against petty learning and erudite minutiæ, absolutely rests his ridicule in part—

(Risu inepto res ineptior nulla est)

on the question betwixt two words which, of all others, form the most essential distinction ever likely to occur:

"'Tis true, on Words is still our whole debate;
Dispute of *Me* or *Te*, of *aut* or *at*," &c.

"REMARK.

"Ver. 220. *of* ME *or* TE.] It was a serious dispute, about which the learned were divided, and some treatises written. Had it been about *Meum* and *Tuum*, it could not be more contested, than whether at the end of the first Ode of Horace, to read ME *doctarum hederæ præmia frontium*, or TE *doctarum hederæ*."

What were the Treatises (if any) to which allusion is made in this 'Remark'? and where may the particulars be found? H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

I TRUST I shall be excused for calling the attention of the public to a matter so highly interesting as anything connected with our acquisition of the splendid antiquities of Egypt. It appears the existing government of that once great country has made a present to his Majesty of the remaining superb obelisk at Thebes; but it occurs to me, that if some steps are not quickly taken to secure the grant from another power, we may be disappointed at some future time, should an attempt be made to remove it to this country. I allu- to the probability of the Turks re-

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* The word is from ıȝȝað Saxon, an island; ıȝȝað-ham was easily contracted into Ightham.

ing the occupation of Egypt, an event which many think not unlikely. Should this take place, we can scarcely expect the Sultan would confirm the act of his rebel pacha, and thus by his refusal we may lose the chance of securing to ourselves so unrivalled a specimen of the taste and power of the ancient Egyptians.

I beg leave, therefore, to recommend that measures be adopted to procure the Sultan's confirmation of the grant, which I should hope would be easily obtained, considering that the application would be rather flattering to him than otherwise.

There is likewise danger from another quarter—from the French. They have nobly availed themselves of the gift to them at Luxor, by the removal of an obelisk from that place; and should Turkey again become masters of the country, they may dispute our right to the one at Thebes, and prevail upon the Sultan to dispose of it to them, which there can be no question he would have a right to do.

Having proceeded thus far, may I be permitted to ask why we should not instantly set about its removal? When can we expect a better opportunity? We are in a state of profound peace. Egypt is sufficiently so for our purpose; and the government of that country upon friendly terms with us. Nothing is wanting but the funds, which surely with the spirited example of France before us cannot be denied; a sufficient sum granted, there would be no difficulty in finding competent persons to undertake its removal to England, vast as is the undertaking.

We have also the advantage of Mr. Wilkinson's local knowledge, as to its situation, distance from the Nile, and nature and position of the soil between it and the river, not at second hand from his work, but from himself direct, he having returned from Egypt.

If so humble an individual as myself may venture to suggest the first step towards this magnificent undertaking, I should recommend that a meeting be called of those interested, to appoint a committee for the purpose of collecting information relative to this [illegible] arrange and prepare a peti- [illegible]ument praying a grant [illegible] for the purpose, [illegible]ersons to carry into execution such plans as may be adopted to secure the safe landing upon our shores of this noble and stupendous relic of departed greatness.

Yours, &c. C.

Visit to Batalha. By William Beckford, Esq.

OUR antiquarian readers cannot fail to be delighted with the beauty and spirit of the following account of the famous Monastery of Batalha, from the lively pen of the Author of Vathek. It is extracted from "Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaça and Batalha," reviewed in our September number, p. 274. The depreciation of Pointed Architecture, and warm eulogium of Grecian art, at the close of the article, is remarkable, as coming from the destroyer of the classical mansion at Fonthill, built by Alderman Beckford, and the builder of the famous yet fantastic Abbey of Fonthill. Were these remarks written in 1794, or are they the result of more recent reflection; after the vanity and vexation of spirit of witnessing the magical erection and speedy downfall of his once magnificent edifice?—Edit.

My eyes being fairly open, I beheld a quiet solitary vale, bordered by shrubby hills; a few huts, and but a few, peeping out of dense masses of foliage; and high above their almost level surface, the great Church with its rich cluster of abbatial buildings, buttresses, and pinnacles, and fretted by spires, towering in all their pride, and marking the ground with deep shadows that appeared interminable, so far were they stretched along. Lights glimmered here and there in various parts of the edifice; but a strong glare of torches pointed out its principal entrance, where stood the whole community waiting to receive us.

* * * * *

A sacristan came to announce that high mass was on the point of celebration. We all rose up—and the Prior of Batalha taking me most benignly by the hand, the prelates and their attendants followed. We advanced in procession through courts and cloisters and porches, all constructed with admirable skill, of a beautiful grey stone, approaching in fineness of texture and apparent durability to marble. * * * * We passed the *Refectory*, a plain solid building, with a pierced parapet of the purest Gothic design and most precise execution, and

traversing a garden court divided into compartments, where grew the orange trees whose fragrance we had enjoyed, shading the fountain by whose murmurs we had been lulled, passed through a sculptured gateway with an irregular open space before the grand Western façade of the *Church*—grand indeed—the portal full 50 feet in height, surmounted by a window of perforated marble of nearly the same dimensions, deep as a cavern, and enriched with canopies and imagery in a style that would have done honour to William of Wykeham, some of whose disciples or co-disciples in the train of the founder's consort, Phillippa of Lancaster, had probably designed it.

As soon as we drew near, the valves of a huge oaken door were thrown open and we entered the nave, which reminded me of Winchester in form of niches and mouldings, and of Amiens in loftiness. There is a greater plainness in the walls, less pannelling, and fewer intersections in the vaulted roof; but the utmost richness of hue, at this time of day at least, was not wanting. No tapestry, however rich—no painting, however vivid, could equal the gorgeousness of tint, the splendour of the golden and ruby light which streamed forth from the long series of stained windows: it played flickering about in all directions, on pavement and on roof, casting over every object myriads of glowing mellow shadows ever in undulating motion, like the reflection of branches swayed to and fro by the breeze. We all partook of these gorgeous tints—the white monastic garments of my conductor seemed as it were embroidered with the brightest flowers of paradise, and our whole procession kept advancing invested with celestial colours.

Mass began as soon as the high prelatic powers had taken their stations. It was celebrated with no particular pomp, no glittering splendour; but the countenances and gestures of the officiating priests were characterized by a profound religious awe. The voices of the monks, clear and deep-toned, rose pealing through vast and echoing spaces. The chant was grave and simple—its austerity mitigated in some parts by the treble of very young choristers. These sweet and innocent sounds found their way to my heart—they recalled to my memory our own beautiful cathedral service, and—I wept! It was in this tone of mind, so well calculated to nourish solemn and melancholy impressions, that we visited the *Mausoleum* where lie extended on their cold sepulchres the effigies of John the First, and *the generous-hearted*, noble-minded Phillippa, *linked hand in hand* in death as fondly as they were in life. This tomb is placed in the centre of the chapel.

Under a row of arches on the right, fretted and pinnacled and crocketed in the best style of Gothic at its best period, lie, sleeping the last sleep, their justly-renowned progeny, the Regent Pedro Duke of Coimbra, whose wise administration of government, during the minority of his nephew and son-in-law Alfonso the Fifth, rendered Portugal so prosperous, and whose death, by the vilest treachery, on the field of Alfarubeira, was the fatal consequence of bitter feud and civil jealousies; the Infante Dom John, a man of pure and blameless life; Fernando, whose protracted captivity in Africa was a long agony, endured with the resigned and pious fortitude of a christian martyr; and Henry, to whom his country is beholden for those triumphant maritime discoveries, the result of his scientific researches unwearingly pursued in calm and studious retirement.

All these princes, in whom the high bearing of their intrepid father, and the exemplary virtues and strong sense of their mother, the grand-daughter of our Edward the Third, were united, repose after their toils and suffering, in this secluded chapel, which looks indeed a place of rest and holy quietude; the light, equally diffused, forms as it were a tranquil atmosphere, such as might be imagined worthy to surround the predestined to happiness in a future world.

I withdrew from the contemplation of these tombs with reluctance: every object in the chapel which contains them being so pure in taste, so harmonious in colour; every armorial device, every mottoed label, so tersely and correctly sculptured, associated also so closely with historical and English recollections—the garter, the leopards, the fleur-de-lis, "from haughty Gallia torn;" the Plantagenet cast of the whole chamber conveyed home to my bosom a feeling so interesting, so congenial, that I could not persuade myself to move away, though my reverend conductors began to show every sign of impatience.

I could not help observing the admirable order in which every—the minutest nook and corner of this truly regal monastery is preserved; not a weed in any crevice, not a lichen on any stone, not a stain on the warm-coloured apparently-marble walls, not a floating cross on the unsullied waters of its numerous functions. The ventilation of all these spaces was most admirable: it was a luxury to breathe the temperate delicious air, blowing over the fresh herbs and flowers, which filled the compartments of

a parterre in the centre of the cloisters, from which you ascend by a few expansive steps to the *Chapter-house*, a square of 70 feet, and the most strikingly-beautiful apartment I ever beheld. The graceful arching of the roof, unsupported by console or column, is unequalled; it seems suspended by magic; indeed, human means failed twice in constructing this bold unembarrassed space. Perseverance, and the animating encouragement of the sovereign founder, at length conquered every difficulty, and the work remains to this hour secure and perfect.

This stately hall, though appropriated to the official resort of the living, is also a consecrated abode of the dead. On a raised platform in the centre, covered with rich palls, are placed the tombs of Alfonso the Fifth, and his grandson, a gallant blooming youth, torn from life, and his newly-married consort, the Infanta of Castile, and its fairest flower, at the early age of 17: with him expired the best hopes of Portugal, and of his father, the great John the Second.

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Second Visit to Batalha.—Right before me, at the extremity of an assemblage of hillocks, some bare, some covered with flowering heaths, but destitute of human or animal inhabitants, stood the lofty majestic Basilica of Batalha, surrounded by its glorious huddle of buildings, from this point most picturesquely foreshortened. I could hardly believe so considerable and striking a group of richly parapeted walls, roofs, and towers, detached chapels and insulated spires, formed parts of one and the same edifice: in appearance it was not merely a church or a palace I was looking at, but some fair city of romance, such as imagination, glowing with the fancies of Ariosto, might have pictured to itself under the illusion of a dream.

"To what lucky chance," said the Prior, "are we indebted for the renewal of a visit I scarcely ventured to flatter myself would have taken place so soon?" "To the genuine desire," answered I, "not only of assuring you of my real veneration, but a wish to examine the mausoleum of Dom Emanuel, which I totally neglected in the hurry of yesterday." The Prior, crossing his hands on his bosom, entreated me to dispense with his attentions for half an hour, the choir service imperatively requiring his presence. As soon as he had taken his departure, followed by his friars and novices, I gave myself wholly up to the enjoyment of those romantic fancies the surrounding scenery was so admirably well adapted to inspire. Two stately portals, thrown open to catch the breezes, admitted views of the principal courts and cloisters of this unequalled monument of the purest taste of the fourteenth century. A tranquil, steady sunlight overspread their grand broad surfaces. The graceful spire, so curiously belted with zones of the richest carved work, rose high above the ornamented parapet, relieved by a soft and mellow evening sky. None of the monks were moving about; but I heard with a sort of mournful pleasure their deep and solemn voices issuing from the great porch of the transept nearest the choir. * * * * *

And now the Prior, with his wonted solemn and courteous demeanour, offering to be himself my guide to the *Mausoleum of Dom Emanuel*, we traversed a wilderness of weeds—this part of the conventual precincts being much neglected—and entered a dreary area, surrounded by the roofless, unfinished cluster of chapels, on which the most elaborately sculptured profusion of ornaments had been lavished, as often happens in similar cases, to no very happy result. I cannot in conscience persuade myself to admire such deplorable waste of time and ingenuity,—"the quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles" of a corrupt, meretricious architecture; and when the good Prior had lamented pathetically the unfinished state of this august mausoleum, and almost dropped a tear for the death of Emanuel its founder, as if it had only occurred a week ago, I did not pretend to share his affliction; for, had the building been completed according to the design we are favoured with by that dull draftsman Murphy, most greviously ugly would it have been;—ponderous and lumpish in the general effect, exuberantly light and fantastic in the detail, it was quite a mercy that it was never finished. Saxon crinklings and cranklings are bad enough; the preposterous long and lanky marrow-spoon-shaped arches of the early Norman, still worse: and the Moorish horse-shoe-like deviations from beautiful curves, little better.

I have often wondered how persons of correct taste could ever have tolerated them, and fatten on garbage when they might enjoy the lovely Ionic, so prevalent in Greece, the Doric grandeur of the Parthenon, and the Corinthian magnificence of Balmec and Palmyra. If, however, you wish to lead a quiet life, beware how you thwart established prejudices. I began to perceive, that to entertain any doubts of the supreme excellence of Don Emanuel's scallops and twistifications amounted to heresy. Withdrawing, therefore, my horns of defiance, I reserved my

criticisms for some future display to a more intelligent auditor, and chimed in at length with the Prior's high-flown admiration of all this fillagree, and despair for its non-completion: so we parted good friends. My Arabian was brought out, looking bright and happy; I bade a most grateful adieu to the Prior and his swarm of friars and novices; and before they had ceased staring and wondering at the velocity with which I was carried away from them, I had reached a sandy desert above a mile from Batalha.

POETRY.

LINES TO A LADY SINGING.

By D. L. Richardson.

A voice divine is echoing in my heart—
The tears are in mine eyes;—Oh! never, never
Did holier tones from worldly cares dissever
The dreamer's soul! I feel myself depart
From Life's dim land. Enchantress as thou art,
Oh! that thy magic spells could last for ever!
But bliss eternal owns no mortal giver;—
The song hath ceased! I wake with sudden start
Like one half-sleeping on a murmuring river,
When the bark strikes the shore:—the trance is broken!

Hark! sweeter sounds than aught e'er sung or spoken
Like floral fragrance from a breeze-stirred bower
Float on the ravished atmosphere again!
Oh! exquisite excess! Oh! tones too sweet
For mortal ear with tranquil nerve to meet,
The sense is almost troubled with your power!

Yet cease not—cease not—rain upon my heart,
Ye showers of song, and drown each thought in bliss
As wild and wanton as the first sweet kiss
Wakes in the lover's brain!

As glad birds dart
Through earth's dull mist, and cleaving sunnier air
Send down their liquid notes from fields of light,
So thou, fair minstrel! seem'st from regions bright
To breathe celestial hymns! Thy music rare
Like matin songs that cheer departing night,
While charm'd Aurora stealeth o'er the height
Of orient hills, would chase the hideous gloom
Of desolate hearts wild-struggling with despair,
And frightened Hope recall.

More sweet than bloom
Of vernal bowers to desert-wearied eyes,
And sweeter than the sudden sound of streams
That sun-parched wanderers hear with glad surprize,
Is thy melodious magic to the breast,
That care hath haunted with her cloud-like dreams,
Or passion stirred to madness. Peace and rest
Wait on thy voice, thus potent as a word
From sacred lips, when earthly hopes decline;
Or as those visionary notes divine
Rapt Mirza on the hills of Bagdat heard!

THE GLASS OF CHAMPAGNE.

Les douces lois sont les plus fortes ;
L'avenir n'est plus incertain.
* * * * * * *
J'admire * * * luimême,
Après deux coups de Chambertin.—De Beranger.

Let him fly, let him fly! what care *we* for Time's pinions?
They life most enjoy, who least fetter his flight;
Let him rule as he likes in his daylight dominions,
So we, jolly boys, sway his sceptre by night.
The lot of humanity care is and sorrow,
Yet Nature some anodyne brings in her train;
As to-day gives us thorns, and red roses the morrow,
So evening morn's storm-clouds dispells with Champagne.

Are we young? what is Youth when its hours are upreckon'd?
The space which life's sunshine can dial no more!
Are we old? let not Age lose of pleasure one second,—
'Tis vain to repine when those seconds are o'er!
For sweet is each moment to Friendship that binds us,
As blushes the goblet again and again;
E'en listless Ennui sighs no more when he finds us
In right merry cue, from a glass of Champagne.

There is music and mirth, and the loud laugh of gladness,
And Pleasure is leading the light dance along;
'Tis wine that bids vanish the shadows of sadness,
'Tis wine that enlivens the troubadour's song.
The dullest of eyes 'neath its influence brighten,
It cheers the lone exile afar o'er the main;
Despair's mental burthen what spell most can lighten?
The God-gift of Aÿ, bright, sparkling Champagne.

Nor less, where the magic of Beauty is weaving
Her love-chains around us, is Bacchus our friend;
Let him say what he will, there is no disbelieving,*
So closely with fiction truth sometimes will blend.
Then, whether the Venus of village or city,
To friendship, wine, beauty the bumper we'll drain:—
There 's nothing on earth makes a woman so witty,
So pretty, so kind, as a glass of Champagne!

January 26, 1835. Henry Brandreth.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

THE following poem is the production of Thomas Tyrwhitt, the celebrated scholar. It was printed the same year as Mason's Lament of Isis, and Warton's Poem: Warton alludes to it in his Triumph of Isis (though it is not noticed by Mr. Mant, the editor), and his character of Dr. King is opposed to that of Tyrwhitt. The poem is very scarce:—

AN EPISTLE TO FLORIO AT OXFORD.

"Si quid mea carmina possunt."—Virg.

London, 1749. 4to.

'Tis true, my friend, what busy fame has told,
My Oxford tenets I no longer hold;
Broke from the slavish bond of lineal right,
I bow to Liberty's celestial light.

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* In vino veritas.

But yet, tho' changed I seek by different schemes
My Country's good and scorn our former dreams,
To thee and friendship I am still the same,
And bright as ever burns the sacred flame.
Bad is the cause which Florio can't defend,
The reasoning weak, which can't convince a friend;
What is this shame of change you bid me fear,
Is it the knave's reproach, or coxcomb's sneer?
Or lies which malice will repeat in vain,
A fear of danger and a hope of gain?
Such hopes and fears, mean motives! I disclaim,
And conscious of no guilt, can feel no shame.
Too long these empty phantoms have suppress't
Truth's sacred dictates rising in my breast.
When ev'n amidst our joys, and met with wine,
I felt the glimmering of her ray divine;
Such as on Thames's banks, in Eton's shade,
We both once heard the heaven-instructed maid.
Pleas'd at her call thro' Learning's maze to stray,
When *Halifax* and *Sandwich* led the way;
Now dropt the tender tear on Brutus' hearse,
Now rais'd to George and Liberty the verse.
The sad, the truly shameful change you know,
When first we bow'd to freedom's exil'd foe,
Led by false teachers, by ourselves betray'd,
By fancied light and weak compassion sway'd;
For oft-exploded lies we quitted truth,
For faction's guilty cares, the joys of youth.
Say, if thy conscious mind unmov'd recalls
Our noonday riots and our midnight brawls;
How thy chaste lips with foulest slanders rung,
How treason thundered from thy tuneful tongue;
Inflam'd with party-rage and hot with wine,
What ties restrain'd us, social or divine?
When did we spare to brand the spotless name?
The stateman's virtue, or the warrior's fame?
Insult those laws, which screen'd us from our fate,
And curse the godlike father of our state?
Here would I stop—for sure thy youthful heart,
Repentant owns the vile unworthy part;
But truth and friendship urge me to proceed,
And wound thy memory with thy blackest deed.
Alas! what madness then my soul possest,
What wild obdurate phrenzy steel'd thy breast,
When in the face of heaven's offended power,
By him, by every hope of joy we swore,
What?—to support the throne we wished to shake,
And guard the government we strove to break.
What then, what check'd the Thunderer's vengeful hand,
His power despis'd, his deity profaned.
While thus to treason perjury we join'd,
And prostituted God to cheat mankind?
In vain you plead, with guilt's evasive art,
"A different language of the tongue and heart."
Or in a gayer mood and smiling, cry,
"Our learned doctors swear, and why not I?"
Shall Isis teach in this enlighten'd age
A fraud exploded by a Heathen stage?
Shall right and wrong change with a pedant's whine,
Or reverend sinners sanctify a crime?
Tho' they perhaps pursue a safer road,
And hold sin lawful in the cause of good.
Inspir'd by Romish zeal, the apostate train
Can taste no joy till Rome's weak bigot reign.

Mitres and lawns their priestly passions raise,
While the good Pontiff feeds the pious blaze,
To each blind Swiss his blank commission gives,
And sanctifies at once their past and future lives.
Such are perhaps thy guides, but, O! beware,
Small are thy merits from the papal chair;
Tho' factious priests are sav'd by Mother Church,
They leave th' unholy layman in the lurch.
What various ills from blind Obedience springs,
Th' unwarrantable claim of Popes and Kings.
'Tis this that checks the soul's inspiring aim,
Unnerves her strength and damps her heavenly flame;
'Tis this supports triumphant Falsehood's reign,
While Truth subjected feels her galling chain;
'Twas this, my friend, (or say what other power
Subdued our minds on that ill-omened hour?)
This taught us first with reverential dread
To ask no proof of what the Master said,
His motley systems blindly to receive,
Unquestion'd hear and unconvinc'd believe;
All that before in *Filmer's* hellish page
To slavery bent a loose degenerate age;
Or what from sacred store of ancient tales,
Mysterious *Carte* in weekly sheets retails;
Proves both the Druid and the King divine,
And hymns the wonders of the favourite line,
Where heaven's own seal attests the authentic grant
Which join'd in one the monarch and the saint.
Then grieve not, Charles, thy fruitless labours crost,
A safe unshaken throne you still may boast.
To *Brunswick* leave a rescued nation's care:
Do thou with pious trust and monkish prayer
Thy healing virtues to the world make known,
And for an earthly seek an heavenly crown.
Thy *Rome* with joy shall ope the blest abodes,
And add one *Stuart* to her thousand gods;
Thy *Oxford*, too, shall rear the sainted shrine,
And ev'n the Martyr's tomb be less rever'd than thine!
Still do I see the hoary plaid-girt seer
(A crowd surrounding with attentive ear)
Unfold how monarchy from heaven began,
Who made a king when first he made a man;
A king compell'd a numerous race to rear
Of sons enslaved to one predestin'd heir;
That happy one to power imperial born,
The rest to slavery, poverty, and scorn.
From hence we trace the list of royal names,
From haughty *Nimrod* down to exil'd *James*;
From hence the right inherent we derive
Which birth bestows, but virtue ne'er can give.
Th' exclusive right to those choice souls confin'd,
By God appointed Sovereigns of their kind.
Their's is—the race of man to save or slay,
—Ye sons of freedom tremble and obey.
So large the power, so undeserv'dly given,
Who but must own them favorites of heaven?
While such-like systems all our souls engage,
Scorn'd all the studies of our happier age.
No more we hear immortal *Homer's* song,
Or tyrants foiled by *Tully's* powerful tongue;
No more we glow with all that *Cato* thought,
That Freedom dictated and *Lucan* wrote;
Whate'er old Greece to virtuous actions fir'd
Whate'er the glorious sons of Rome inspir'd,

Delights no more; the visionary schemes
Of monks succeed to Plato's golden dreams:
Dull cloister'd drones, with minds untaught to prove
The hero's rapture, or the patriot's love.
Prompt to deform their wise Creator's plan,
And sell the first best gift of God to man.
By these convinced that Nature meant us slaves,
No more our breast with public spirit heaves,
Restless we burn to feel our fated woes,
And join the mongrel schemes of Freedom's foes;
By passive doctrines to rebellion driven,
And taught by Perjury to merit heaven!
Though oft to win the brave unwary heart,
Foul faction knows to play the patriot's part.
'Tis thus *Mezentius**, haughty, bold, and loud,
With stoic raptures awes the admiring crowd.
Virtue and *Britain* are his pompous themes,—
Revenge, just Jove! the violated names.
What? was it virtue arm'd thy daring hand,
To deal rebellious slander through the land?
Was it thy boasted zeal for Britain's cause,
Reviled her monarch and despised her laws?
In tender minds perverted growing truth,
And fill'd her prisons with corrupted youth?
If such thy merit, who can grudge thy praise?
Go on, vain man, thy empty trophies raise;
Still in a schoolboy's labours waste thine age,
In fulsome flattery or in pointless rage.
Still talk of Virtue which you never knew,
Still slander all to her and Freedom true—
Though crowded theatres with Iös shook,
And shouting Faction hail'd her hero's joke.
Who but must scorn applause which K—— receives?
Who but must laugh at praise which Oxford gives?
Ungrateful Oxford! was it then in vain,
When grieved you sunk beneath a tyrant's chain;
In vain did *Nassau* use his patriot cares,
Redress thy wrongs, and banish all thy fears?
Still dost thou wayward court this hateful race,
Foes to thy rights and to thy country's peace;
Still dost thou thwart a grateful people's choice,
And damp by Factious feuds the public joys?
While *George's* title's by rank foes confest,
And haughty France deserts her vagrant guest;
Sends him to strut an empty Polish lord,
Or for the crosier change perhaps the sword.
While peace o'er Europe's utmost confines reigns,
And sheds her choicest gifts on Albion's plains;
While to remotest ports our sails we send,
Secure to meet in every port a friend;
Rever'd abroad, at home rich, happy, free,
Shall England find her only foe in thee?
Forbid it Heaven! oh! cease the impious war,
If not to reason, listen to despair.
Tempt not thy injured country's rage alone,
But own the monarch *Jove* and *Britain* own.
Thy sister see! her brighter glories raise,
And court by worthiest acts her sovereign's praise.

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* Dr. W. King, Principal of St. Mary's Hall. A curious copy of his Latin Orations is in the possession of Mr. Mitford; containing some sheets of very learned and severe strictures, in MS. on King's Latinity. Were these by *Bowyer* the printer? V. Encyclop. Britan. art. Bowyer, by Dr. *Squire*, of Cambridge. See King's Anecdotes, p. 154.

Tis her's the generous ardour to impart,
Which guides to noblest aims the human heart,
Each grace of social virtue to inspire,
And fill the British youth with Roman fire.
Her sons exult beneath her fostering wings,
And here a *Whitehead*, there a *Mason* sings.
While thine—(may fame the hateful truth conceal,
And black oblivion whelm the guilty tale)
Thy slavish race no charms of virtue move,
Estrang'd by poisonous arts from Freedom's love,
Lost to their God, their country, and their king;
To science lost—their joys from riot spring,
O'er the full bowl their factious zeal they boast,
Slander their wit, and slavery their toast.
To their wild shouts thy towers responsive roar,
The Graces droop, the Muses quit the shore.
What Grace the sons of Treason can adorn?
What Muse but flies the slavish breast with scorn?
But thou, to whom belong these artless lays,
Thou dear companion of my earliest days:
Oh! view with friendly eye thy once lov'd youth,
Fir'd in the cause of Liberty and truth.
If nobly warm'd by freedom's native zeal,
From faction's odious face he tears the veil,
If the rough verse too harsh resentment shews,
Oh! think what ardour in his bosom glows.
Think to what glorious point his labours tend
The welfare of his country and his friend.
For her, for thee, my breast alternate feels,
While searching thought each future woe reveals
Now sees thee pensive in the gloomy cell,
Where black despair and broken faction dwell;
Now by misguided zeal incens'd to war,
Against thy country shake thy rebel spear,
Ever to Britain useless or abhorr'd,
Thy ease inglorious and scorn'd thy sword
Sad state of freedom's foes—but turn thine eyes,
And see in virtuous pomp her heroes rise
See *Locke* for her unfold his sacred page,
See *Hampden* stem a monarch's lawless rage
See gallant *Sidney* bleeding in her cause,
See every fearless champion of her laws,
Whom Albion's latest [illegible] shall record
Guarding her peace, [illegible] sword
Whoe'er their country's sacred [illegible] upheld
Undaunted in the [illegible] field
Each care, each [illegible]
By *William* warned, [illegible]
Fir'd by the glorious [illegible]
Let thy long [illegible]
Oh! fly [illegible]
Where [illegible]
To thy [illegible]
The [illegible]
There while [illegible]
No [illegible]
While [illegible]
Silent we'll [illegible]
With [illegible]
But [illegible]
Impartial [illegible]
What [illegible]
Whence [illegible]
What [illegible]

The force of one, or interest of all,
The sovereign will of Heav'n, or Reason's call.
Let savage India view with wond'ring eyes,
Her mortal gods, the children of the skies;
Let artful priests repeat the slavish tale
Or in the Gallic, or Campanian vale;
Not so our hardy sires to empire bowed,
Reason their guide, their end the public good.
For this the man in arms or arts renown'd,
Grateful they honoured, and for this they crown'd.
On one the burthen of the whole was laid,
And for protection given allegiance paid.
For this great end (his course of virtue run,
When the good monarch left the vacant throne)
That jarring pride and civil strife might cease,
They bade the son should fill the father's place,
Nor dreamt of right inherent in the race.
No priest as yet the flattering tale had coin'd,
That Heaven the many for the few design'd;
Nor sigh'd their kings by wild ambition led,
To barter filial love for slavish dread.
Ah! how unlike the future sons of power,
Intent the land that rais'd them to devour.
While lost all thoughts of mutual ties, the throne
Is fill'd by vast Prerogative alone.
Like Homer's Discord, see the monster rise,
Sprung from the earth, yet soaring to the skies.
Her to repress, and break a nation's chains,
Our gallant fathers rose; on bloody plains
Oft their confederate banners they displayed,
And shook their tyrant on his throne with dread.
Genius of Britain! oft hast thou beheld
Thy warriors toiling in the well-fought field;
Oft has fair Liberty fulfill'd their vows,
And twin'd her laurels round their conquering brows.
Illustrious chiefs! by whose successful sword
Britannia bends beneath no private lord.
Fix'd by whose arms th' eternal barriers stand,
An equal empire rules the happy land.
Her people free, her monarch truly great,
Proud to be stiled first subject of her state.
To guard that state by birth and fortune chose,
No more let Florio rank among her foes.
Born for the good of Britain and mankind,
To that great task, oh! turn thy generous mind;
To that great task, the country of thy sires
Thee loudly calls: oh! hear her just desires.
In Albion's councils take the proffer'd share,
Nor shun the glorious weight of public care.
There let her see thee,—faithful to her cause,
From Faction's insults vindicate her laws;
Let her with transport see each favourite son
Of former ages by thy praise undone,
While ever mindful of the sacred trust,
True to thy king, and to thy country just,
The rights of both you guard with steady heart,
And to the statesman's join the patriot's part.
Then shall thy friend (nor thou refuse his claim)
With humble pride partake thy growing fame;
Happy, that not in loose inglorious strains
He sang of cruel nymphs, or love-sick swains,
But early taught the generous warmth to feel,
Pour'd forth his honest song for *England's* weal,
Set tainted youth from slavish error free,
And gave to Britain such a son as thee!

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Cowper's Works. By Rev. T. S. Grimshawe. *Vol. V.*

'Revenons à nos moutons:' we must see Cowper once more, ere we part.

P. 8. Mr. Grimshawe is most pertinacious in giving his opinion about Homer and his translators, of whom and their respective merits and defects he knows little more than his parish clerk. "It was," he says, "this *acknowledged defect* in Pope, that led Cowper to engage in his laborious undertaking of producing a new version." Now we deny this. We deny that Pope's *rhyme* is an acknowledged defect. By whom is it acknowledged? We know some eminent scholars who adhere strongly to the opinion that the rhyming heroic couplet, varied by triplets, and by pauses running one into another, would best represent the Homeric style. However that may be, Pope did rightly in translating Homer into rhyme; for *his* blank verse, had he attempted it, would have been portentous. Again, we tell Mr. Grimshawe it was Mr. Pope's leaf-gold, and tinsel, and varnish, and fucus, that spoiled his translation, not his rhyme. There was a translation in blank verse, before Cowper's.

P. 29. Who is poet three stars?—Mr. Grimshawe is silent. Is it Peter Pindar that is meant? we presume so.

P. 49. "We do not think," saith Mr. Grimshawe, "that the Botanic Garden ever fully *maintained its former estimation* after the keen attic wit of Mr. Canning, though the concluding lines of Cowper seem to promise perpetuity to its fame." Mr. Canning might just as well have attempted to have written down 'Paradise Lost,' as 'the Botanic Garden,' if the Botanic Garden had had any vitality in it; but it was not an evergreen garden, and so it speedily decayed. If satirists could write down poets as they please, the blockheads would have a fine time of it; but these satiric guns generally miss their aim, and push those up they meant to send downwards. As old Bentley said, "No one is written down except by himself." If Mr. Grimshawe wants to know why the Botanic Garden went off flower, he had better walk into it, and he will see; and so we wish him a pleasant stroll, and a good appetite.

P. 52. As Mr. Grimshawe does not write notes when they are wanted, he favours us occasionally when there seems no pressing necessity. The present is not only unnecessary, but incorrect, for Dr. Darwin was serious about his ice-boats, and not *humorous*, as Mr. Grimshawe asserts.

P. 63. Abbot was not an *excellent* painter; but he lived in a time of dearth, before the star of Lawrence rose. He was a respectable man, resided near Bedford-square; and had a fair share of the business of the day.

P. 68. "Here we are in the most elegant mansion that I ever inhabited." Hayley's house at Eartham was heightened into elegance by the affectionate feelings of the poet; but in truth it had no pretensions to the name. It was formed of lath and plaster, roughcast; the rooms small and very badly situated, having an abrupt and steep hill rising close before the windows, and shutting out all the prospect. On the other side it opened on the village. The view from the summit of the hill is fine, extending to the sea-coast over Bognor and Hampton, with Lady Newburgh's oak and beech woods on the left. The soil is chalk, and there is no water. Mr. Huskisson much improved the house, but left it of the same materials. Cowper's description of 'elegant' would apply appropriately to Lady Newburgh's neighbouring seat.

P. 84. The Adamo of Andreini. "This is one of those scarce and curious books which is not to be procured without difficulty"—and so we presume Mr. Grimshawe never saw it. Now there happen to be two editions of this book; and both these editions are on our table at t moment. Milton was as mu debted to Andreini for Paradi as Shakspeare was to Saxo maticus for Hamlet. It is .

easy to talk of borrowing; but neither Saxo nor Andreini had wherewithal to lend.

P. 133. "We have not been able to discover this epitaph (on Card. Mazarini), nor does it appear that it was ever translated by Cowper." So says Mr. Grimshawe:

> Oh! Penny Magazine!
> And you little penny Brough'm!
> You have swept very clean
> All the learning from the room,
> Oh! little penny Broom!

We will now say something on this subject. 'Mazarini had many epitaphs and more deadly satires on him, than perhaps any minister. It is said in the Bibl. Colbert, that there are forty-six thick volumes of *Mazarinades:* but this collection is small compared with another, of one hundred and forty, in the Bibliotheque of the town of Chartres. The town-hall of Paris possesses two volumes of Chansonettes on the same. Scarron wrote a *Mazarinade*—an invective: but the person who most distinguished his biting pen was *Blot*, the gentilhomme of the Duke of Orleans. He seems to have had his satirical couplets at all times in hand. Two of his *epitaphs* on the minister, then not in his tombeau, are in Chaudon's Dict. Universel, art. Mazarin. The following is one. As is well known, Mazarin's Christian name was Julius.

> Creusons un tombeau,
> A qui vous persecute,
> Que le jour sera beau,
> Que verra cette Chute.
> Pour ce *Jule* nouveau
> Cherchons un nouveau *Brute!*

This is severe, clever, and pungent enough: but it cannot be the epitaph to which Cowper alludes, as he was not likely to know anything about Mons. Blot. If there is an epitaph by St. Evremond, or perhaps by *Voltaire*, it may be to that that Cowper alludes. Perhaps the index to the Penny Magazine may throw some light upon it.

> Oh! Penny Magazine!
> And you penny little Brough'm!
> Can you find me Mazarine
> In your little barren womb,
> Oh! little penny Broom!

P. 146. "Chapman's Version of Homer is now obsolete, and rendered tedious by the protracted measure of its syllables." Which of Chapman's translations does Mr. Grimshawe mean, for we have *three* by us, all by Chapman, and all entirely different from each other; and as to the merits of Chapman, we know from whom to take our estimate of them, and what has been said of him from the days of Puttenham to the present. Mr. Grimshawe adds, "Pope found it worthy his particular attention." Of Pope's attention to Chapman, Mr. Grimshawe cannot know much; but we will tell him that Pope's own copy of Chapman is now under the paper on which we are writing: and we know all his pencil marks, references, and opinions, with exactness. In his own beautiful hand he has written in Latin that he gave three shillings for the book—he left it to Warburton, who gave it to Thomas Warton, who left it to brother Joe, from whom we had it. We have also Pope's copy of Tickell's Homer, in which he has *tickelled* him up a little, and made him dance.

P. 191. "It would have been curious to have *contemplated* the Poet of Christianity, and the Author of the celebrated chapter on the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, placed in *juxtaposition* with each other!" Contemplated! juxtaposition! speaking of two gentlemen invited to meet each other at dinner. Why they would have behaved as all other gentlemen would, not talked about the celebrated chapter, nor the Tyrocinium; but about the weather and Lady Spenser's flower-garden, 'et quod magis ad nos pertinet, et nescire malum est'—but sooth, it was a foolish invitation, and wisely declined. We have never felt much pleasure in *contemplating these juxtapositions!* we had rather see the great man in his solitaire!

P. 205. "This failure (of Cowper's Commentary on Milton) seems to imply that nature designed him to be a poet." Pray mind the inference. Cowper's failure as a critic of poetry, implied that nature designed him for a poet. Oh! ye thousand and one miserable critics who pester the public ear with your croakings, ye worthy sons of Dennis and Theobald, shut your critical jaws, and expand

your poetical wings, and fly away. "For it will generally be found, that to execute with ease and delight is the attribute of genius, and the evidence of natural impulse; and that slowness of performance indicates the want of those powers that afford the promise and pledge of success."

What a mass of confusion is here heaped together! We only know this, that Cowper had a very fine taste, an exquisite sensibility, very correct and competent learning, and if they do not lie at the bottom of good criticism, we do not know what does.

P. 205. "Cowper's translations of Milton's Latin are a perfect model of beautiful and elegant versification." We do not think so—we think his translations good only in parts; we beg to refer to Dr. Symmons' Life of Milton.

P. 257. "It seems that Milton's father was a votary of the muses, and therefore that the son could claim the title of *poet* by hereditary descent." The son could do no such thing; for the father was not a poet, but he was skilled in music. We have one of the books (thanks to the old Norfolk Vicars) in which his compositions are signed J. Milton. It is the Psalms of David, by W. S 1643, 12mo.

P. 215. Of Mr. Grimshawe's poetical taste, take the following specimen:—"A popular writer paid the following eloquent tribute to these masterly specimens of professional art:

"Yet mark each willing muse, where Boydell draws
And calls the sister powers in *Shakspeare's cause:*
By art controll'd, the fire of Reynolds breaks, [speaks.
And Nature's pathos in her Northcote
The Grecian forms in Hamilton combine,
Parrhassian grace, and Zeuxis' softest line.
There *Barry's learning meets with Romney's strength,* [*length.*
And Smirke pourtrays Thalia at full
Lo! Fuseli, in whose tempestuous soul,
The *unnavigable tides of genius* roll;
Depicts the sulph'rous fire, the smould'ring light,
The bridge chaotic o'er the abyss of night,
With each accursed form and mystic spell,
And *singly bears up all the fame of hell.*"

And so this fustian and balderdash is an eloquent tribute! Now there is not a single line that is not nonsense or falsehood, 'full of sound and fury,' and to the accurate ear of taste and knowledge, 'signifying nothing!'

P. 319. "The document of the account of the illness of the Rev. John Cowper, is now extremely scarce, and not accessible but through private sources." Now this is so far from being the case, that (thanks again to the good Vicars' care) we have had for years on our shelves a little common edition of it, from which Mr. Grimshawe has *only given an extract.*

P. 347. Cowper's brother, as every one knows, was engaged in an edition of Apollonius Rhodius, then much wanted, to which Mr. Grimshawe adds in a note, "The subject of the poem is the Argonautic expedition under Jason." True, so it is! and a great pity they lost Hylas. Yet again, if a man will wander into regions with which he is quite unacquainted, and make remarks on the inhabitants, he must take the consequences of his folly and presumption. Yet it was a pity they lost Hylas!—we repeat, a great pity!

P. 380. "The Editor is indebted to the *Rev.* E. H. Barker of Thetford, for the following anecdote." Mr. Barker is a disgrace to the Church; for he is at this moment sitting in Chancery-lane, with a blue coat and gilt buttons, yellow kerseymere waistcoat, and elegant salmon-coloured cordoons, passing himself off as a layman. He also goes about town leaving his card, E. H. Barker, Esq.; and though we have known him many years, and highly esteemed him, as all do who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, yet he has kept the secret so well, that till Mr. Grimshawe let it out, we never knew he had been ordained. We shall insist on a 'suit of sables' instanter!

We have now done with Mr. Grimshawe's Cowper. We have got rid of these dabchicks of criticism who keep waddling and quacking about the Bedford Level; and lo! the bright Swan of Keswick appears soaring high aloft, and bearing Cowper's fame direct to Apollo himself. Our wishes are now satisfied: now we can say,

"Tu carus Latio, memorque gentis
Carmen *fortior* exeris rogatum."

[illegible] Dec.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Arundell's [illegible] with a branch of a [illegible] inside, and the

constructed aqueduct the writer ever beheld. From hence, having coasted nearly three sides of the Lake of Eyerdir, which is in circuit at least one hundred miles, the travellers went by *Isbarte* to *Sagalassus*,* collecting some further notices on the magnificent ruins of that city so celebrated for the siege of Alexander. Thence they went in pursuit of the ruins of *Selge*, and if the ruins they found are not those of that important city, certainly they belong to a city of very considerable importance. It was the wish of the travellers to have gone in pursuit of *Perga*, *Lystra*, and *Derbe*, but the entrance of the Egyptian army under Ibrahim Pacha,† into *Iconium*, and the passing of troops all over the country, made it imprudent to seek for antiquities at the risk of personal safety. They therefore returned by *Bourdour*, and thence by a route in great part new, to the back of *Chonas*, where by the examination of the river miscalled the *Lycus*, they decidedly fixed the proper situation of *Colossæ* at *Chonas*. Though the journey occupied but six weeks, yet the distance travelled over in that time could not be less than a thousand miles, and including the writer's former journey, the *new* ground, hitherto unknown to the European traveller, or at least unpublished, will not be much less than six hundred miles."

Now these must be considered very important, as authentic additions made to our geographical knowledge. They are detailed in a very agreeable and lively manner, and they are accompanied with much collateral information, and illustrated with some unpublished inscriptions.

Journey to the North of India overland from England, through Russia, Prussia, and Affghaunistaun. By Lieut. Arthur Conolly. 2 *vols.*

MR. Conolly is a person of acknowledged enterprize, and well fitted for encountering and overcoming the difficulties of a journey through such lawless countries as he had to pass. Instead of pursuing the usual route through Persia, by Ispahan and Shiraz, to Busheer and the Persian Gulf, which has been too often traversed to present much novelty, at least to the *passing* traveller, he chose the more arduous and dangerous, but far more interesting road through Affghaunistaun, by Meshed and Heraut, and Kandahar, till he reached the Indus at Khyrpoor. He engaged as his companion Syud Karaumut Aliee, a very clever and gentlemanly native of Hindoostân, who had resided many years in Persia, and was held in great esteem by the English there, and to whose assistance Mr. Conolly was indebted for having completed his journey with safety. Mr. Conolly gives the same favourable account of the province of Mazenderaun that other travellers had done:—

'Our journey (he says) through Mazenderaun was delightful. It is a province of high mountains, which are clothed from base to summit with the forest and fruit trees of Europe and Asia. Wild vines, of gigantic growth, twine round the large trees, and drop their tendrils from the highest branches. The walnut, the mulberry, the pear, and the pomegranate trees were in profusion, and their blossoms were in beautiful relief to the dark foliage of the forest trees. The turf was green and elastic, and covered with flowers. We enjoyed lovely weather, and the fresh air was always perfumed with the scent of the wild rose and hawthorn. The narrow valleys between the high mountains are cut in steps, like the hanging gardens of Lahore. Through each one falls a stream, the water of which being raised to the level of the highest step, falls successively upon the others into its bed again: on these ridges is grown rice, the staple food of the people, and an article of considerable export. A great quantity of coarse sugar is also grown in Mazanderaun and exported, and the province is famed for the manufacture of grass cloths, which are taken to all parts of Persia. Though the mulberry tree is common, the silkworm is less attended to than in the adjoining province of Ghilan;—on the sides and

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* The Siege of Sagalassus, by Alexander the Great, is described in Ælian's Tactica.

† When Mr. Arundell gives it as his belief "that Lady Hester Stanhope could have done more to prevent the advance of Ibrahim Pacha, by a single word to her subjects of the Desert, than all the firmahs and armies of Mahmoud," we take leave to inform him that his authority for this assertion is not good. We do not believe Lady Hester could have stopped a single musket, or have smoothed a single bristling mustache.

crests of the mountains, wheat and barley are partially cultivated; but so little do the people use the former grain, that it is a saying among other Persians—"An unruly Mazanderaun boy threatens his mother, that if his wish be not complied with, he will go into Irâk and *eat bread.*"

Mr. Conolly travelled under the character of a merchant, and the Syud was to be his partner, and they purchased for the Khiva market, red silk scarfs, furs, pepper, ginger, and other spices. When they left Astrabad, they got into the country of the Toorkmans, of whom Mr. Conolly gives an interesting account in his fourth chapter. They are divided into several tribes, who are first met with on the river Goorgaun, and range north till they meet the Arabian tribes and the Kirghiz. The Toorkmans are classed under the heads of *Chorvar* and *Choomoor*, that is, rovers and settlers; the first are considered to be in proportion of three to one of the last. The Toorkmans are excessively galling and disagreeable neighbours to the Persians, as may be supposed; but the weakness of the Persian government suffers that which with energy it might soon control, and rank the Toorkmans among their useful and obedient subjects. Mr. Conolly's residence among the Toorkmans naturally led to considerations on the views of Russia, which have been so much talked of, with regard to establishing a settlement at *Khiva*, and gaining over the Toorkmans to their interest. Moravieff, the Russian commander, some years ago, talked sanguinely of marching to capture Khiva and revolutionize Tartary with three thousand men. Mr. Conolly considers that the Russians might march a proper force across the Desert to Khiva, and possess themselves of the place, which is not a strong one; but he thinks they could not sustain themselves there through the partial influence of the Toorkman tribes. The more likely way, he observes, of attaining their object, would be by means of the Persians, whom in process of time they may push on in more directions than one to serve their purposes. Mr. Conolly considers the Toorkmans to be dependent on the Persian frontier and upon Khiva for their supplies, and of necessity they must come to terms with those that command them. It appears that the Khan of Khiva's authority is owned by about 300,000 souls. Of these, 30,000 are Osbegs, or lords of the soil by conquest; 100,000 are Sarts, the inhabitants before the Osbegs took it. The Kara Kalpacks are 100,000, and the remainder are Toorkmans. If Persia is to be a cat's paw in the hands of the Russian bear, why no doubt the two powers acting in unison could destroy or subjugate the Toorkmans; and no doubt what Baron Mezendorff calls "l'influence salutaire de la Russie sur l'Asie Centrale," will be felt in this direction, should their ulterior views ever ripen, and should they form any systematic design of bowing our Governor-general out of Calcutta. "If the Russians," Mr. Conolly says, "should take Khiva, and invade Hindostan by the route of the Oxus, Balkh, and Caubul, I suppose they would train the Toorkmans to beat any regular cavalry that we could send against them." Mr. Conolly devotes a part of his book to the consideration of an overland invasion of our territories in India by the Russians, where he treats the subject with much moderation and knowledge. He owns that many years must elapse before any designs of that government can be so far matured, as to allow its even starting for its dangerous, expensive, and uncertain project. There are only two great routes by which the Russians could invade India. They would either establish themselves at Khiva, and making that their base, go up the Oxus to Balkh, and over the Baumeeaun mountains, viâ Caubul and Peshower, to the Indus; or, taking the Persian frontier for a base, they will follow the great roads through Affghaunistaun. The difficulty in this route would arise from the divisions among the Toorkman tribes, and from the jealousy of the King of Bokhara. Were these overcome, the Russians would then convey troops and stores to Balkh. From Balkh to Caubul their route would lie through the passes of the Hindoo Koosh mountains; which is an extremely laborious journey, and only open six months in the year. From Caubul the road would go through a mountainous but well-watered country by Jellollabad and Peshower to Attock, where they would

cross into the Punjaub, or occupy the strong country of Cashmeer. The other route would be through Affghaunistaun across the Caspian to Astrabad, thence to Meshed and Heraut. From Heraut to Canduhar there would be little difficulty. From Canduhar they would either go up to Caubul and so to Attock, or they would march south to the Indus, about Shikapore. The time, even with the most favourable circumstances, would occupy two campaigns. The country is, in many places, strong and difficult, but not impassable: there would be great difficulty in procuring fuel, provisions, and water. The expense also would be enormous. In addition to this, the chief obstacle to the progress of the Russian army, would be in the Affghaun territory; and if this hostility was presupposed, perhaps it would at once defeat the utmost efforts of the Russians to carry their plan into execution. We say nothing of what opposition they would meet with from our forces, and what advantage we should derive from command of the seas. For our parts, if we do not think the danger chimerical, we conceive it to be so distant and doubtful as hardly worthy of our notice, except as a matter of speculation. Before Russia could invade India, Europe must be in a conflagration; and the strength of her arm would be wanted at home. Small as are her resources, feeble and treacherous as the friends she would rely on, hostile and dangerous as the countries she would have to traverse, brave and skilful as the armies she would meet on the shores of the Indus, if her wearied and travel-worn troops ever arrived there; easy as our movement of troops would be from one part of the peninsula to another, or even from England; we consider we have little to fear; and instead of wasting our thoughts on such remote contingencies, our wiser aim would be to consolidate our Eastern Empire, to conciliate the natives we have subdued, to raise them gradually to a higher and more independent feeling, to govern them with justice and mildness, and to make them acknowledge us not as despotic tyrants or rapacious merchants, but as a great, and wise, and good, and just people. This supposed, the Russian bear may growl and lick his paws, and scratch his den, but he never will meet the British lion on the plains of India.

Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan. By Emma Roberts. 3 vols.

IT would be great injustice not to praise the execution of this work. It is written with good taste, and more simplicity than always directs a female pen. The author has described with elegance, what she had witnessed with attention. Little appears to be overlooked, and nothing misrepresented. Her picturesque descriptions are vivid and well drawn, her views of society and manners amusing and instructive, while her book abounds in much valuable information regarding the history of India, the antiquity of its cities, and the usages of the inhabitants. Both young ladies who are going out, and old gentlemen who are coming home, may profit by the perusal of these pages. We could have wished a little more extensive knowledge of Natural History in some of its branches; and we should have liked Miss Roberts had devoted a chapter to the *Botanic Garden at Calcutta.* As it is, however, we are able to thank her for some hours' amusement; she has rectified our opinions in many cases, and confirmed them in others. The history of *Thuggism* is frightfully interesting; and was little known to us before. We perceive that the arts of the jugglers are still a mystery* to the uninitiated. The stories told by Miss Roberts are highly curious, and we wish that she had entered more into the subject. But perhaps no part of her work will possess greater interest than that which describes the fallen glories of the now-deserted cities of Gour, Mandoo, and Bejapore, once the abodes of princes and rajahs, now silent and forsaken, crumbling slowly into dust. Miss Roberts's book has confirmed our previous opinion, that the society in India is inferior to what

* We know no book on India that has treated in a philosophical manner on the *magicians* of India, and their extraordinary feats. What is to be attributed to great rapidity of movement, what to peculiar flexibility of limb, what to other arts and attainments, we do not know; but it is a subject worthy the attention of the philosopher and physiologist.

it might have been presumed to be; at the best, it seems most unintellectual and irrational—outward forms and usages supplying the place of warm feelings and friendly dispositions. We should consider it a disadvantageous place for any one to reside in, particularly for the young and inexperienced. The sole object is to get as much money as quickly as possible. This seems to absorb the minds of all; while the greatest latitude appears to be allowed in the conduct of life. Burke said "that a residence in India would *unbaptize* a man." We have ourselves seen some dreadful instances, where a fortune has been procured at the expense of every good principle, every Christian feeling, and every virtue of the heart—where all has been lost, that religion could effect, or society improve—where a forgetfulness of all natural ties, or rather a wanton contempt of them, has been considered, if not laudable, at least wise;* and a thorough defiance of the feelings and opinions of society has admitted the most shameful and depraved system of life: of course, this is fortunately a strong instance; but we are fully persuaded, if a fortune is to be made, it had better be sought for anywhere than in India. The hazard of life, great as it is in that country, is but trifling compared with the hazard to which all the virtues, feelings, and affections, are exposed. Let the botanist visit it for the prodigality of its vegetable wealth; the naturalist for the riches which its forests and jungles will display; let the philosophical historian be seen musing among the ruins of its pillared grandeur; let a Wallich, a Raffles, or a Mackintosh there enlarge his views of mankind, and improve his study of nature: but keep, if possible, the innocent and the young from a land where they may return with wealth in their coffers, but stripped of all those qualities which would enable them to use it with generosity and justice to their fellow-creatures. This is our deliberate opinion, made from long and attentive consideration, and it appears to be also Dr. Johnson's.

* It is a favourite saying among the Indians, "When you return home, avoid your relations."

Indian Sketches during an Expedition to the Pawnee Indians and other Tribes. *By* S. T. Irving. 2 *vols.*

THE fierce and numerous tribe of *Pawnee* Indians, and their allies the *Otoes*, laid claims to all the land lying between the Platte and Kanzas rivers. It was their favourite hunting-ground; but unfortunately this was the very ground which the United States had granted to the *Delawares*, when they removed them from the verge of the white population—"Hinc illæ lachrimæ." The Pawnees slew the Delawares; the Delawares surprised and burnt a Pawnee town; these hostilities spread even against the whites. Many respectable gentlemen who trade in brandy solely for the benefit of the Indians, and others equally respectable who live by trapping racoons and wheedling ermines, for the still greater benefit of the shopkeepers in Regent-street and elsewhere, fell victims to the anger of the Indians; and had their scalps transferred beyond the precincts of Christian barbers; while their bodies were left to be turned over by the playful curiosity of the grisly bear, or tasted at leisure by the palate of the grey wolf. This could not be permitted to last; so a Mr. Ellsworth was sent to arrange the matter, by means of flannel petticoats for the old squaws, ribbons and necklaces for the girls, and blankets for the gentlemen.* Mr. Irving, a grown-up young gentleman of enterprize and activity, accompanied him,—and keeping a journal, as is now indispensible, he published it on his return, which was equally so. It is entertaining and instructive, for it gives us purer and wider views of the life of the wild Indian than we had before. Yet we think that more curiosity, on Mr. Irving's part, might have extracted more information. We confess we do not clearly know whence the *wild horses* came, on which we find the Indian tribes mounted in the present days. Little more than 200 years since, a horse was an animal unknown to them,—and when first seen, contemplated with terror. Are these the

* All things come round if you give them time. When Cortez invaded Mexico, the Indians were astonished at his horsemanship; now, Mr. Irving is equally astonished at the Indians.

wanderers from the old Spanish stock, or the French. One thing is certain, that the Indians deserve them; for they appear to ride more skilfully and boldly than any other people. The savage beats the man of civilization, as a horseman, every where; and *Ducrow* himself would be but an aspirant compared to a finished Pawnee equestrian. Dogs, also, now in numbers accompany the Indians. Whence is the origin of their race to be traced? They were equally unknown in the days of Pizarro and De Soto. These animals, with pigs and guns, are the chief additions made to the Indian's wealth, since the days when he was first discovered in his deserts by the white men. The *staple* article of food among them now, is the flesh of the bison, mixed with Indian corn. Their dwellings are very wretched and rude. The character of the men is more varied than we should have supposed. There are some fierce formidable 'gunpowder Percies' among them, it is true; but there are also some of a milder nature; some sly, dry, comic dogs, like Charles Lamb; some amusing diners-out, like Theodore Hook; some punsters, like Rev. Sydney Smith; and some fellows who both sing and talk like Tom Moore. The ladies are much the same as in other countries. The old ones talk till their purpose is attained; between their clamour, their filth, and their hideousness, their success is certain. 'Anything for a quiet life,' seems the motto of the Pawnee Pococurante. The girls, the young squaws, are, like other girls, pretty, modest, good-tempered, and amiable, and very pious, as we shall presently show. The children behave much as ours do, when they are brought in for the comfort of the company and the promotion of pleasant conversation after dinner, to eat sponge cake. The gentlemen, like our's at White's and Brookes', are rather idle; employing the chief part of the day in lying on their back, and drumming on the breast-bone:—when they want exercise, they kick the dogs. The ladies do the wash[illegible] in-doors, and the hoeing and sow[illegible] and other agricultural matters. As there are no penny-school[illegible] children, dear little rogues, find [illegible]ment in tormenting, or thievi[illegible] thing within their reach. I[illegible]

ciety, treated with a round of fêtes, for sometimes he went out to dinner six or seven times in the same day, Mr. Irving and his friend spent a considerable time; but we find no account of their intermarrying with the good and primitive natives, or even learning their language. How accurately they judged of the circumstances which fell beneath their notice, may be seen from the following extract:—

"We strolled along the bank for half an hour, glad to be free from the well-meant though tedious attention of our hosts. At length, however, we retraced our steps, when our attention was attracted by a low mournful cry from the midst of a number of small mounds at a short distance, the burial-ground of the village. We approached the spot so cautiously, as not to disturb the person who was stationed there. Upon the top of the grave (a large mound covered with grass) was lying an Indian girl. Her buffalo robe had escaped from her shoulders, and her long dishevelled black hair was mingled with the grass of the prairie. Her bosom was resting upon the sod, and her arms extended as if embracing the form of the being who was mouldering beneath. Believing she was some female belonging to the tribe, singing a dirge over the grave of some departed friend, we listened attentively to her song. At one moment it would rise in the air with a plaintive sound, as if she was dwelling with mournful tenderness upon the virtues of the deceased. At times she would seem to speak of the feelings of his heart; at others, her note would seem to be one of war, or battle; and then her song would burst from her, with the startling energy of a person who was in the midst of the scene itself, and was acting over the feats of the silent dead. At these moments she raised her head, and her whole frame seemed swelling with the inspiration of her theme; but in the midst of this singular burst of enthusiasm, the chord of some more painful recollection would be touched, and the song would sink from its high and ardent tone, to a note of woe, so despairing, that it appeared as if the sluices of her heart were opened, and the deep hidden stream of her affection was flowing out in the mournful melody. After a short time she [illegible]d wrapping her [illegible]vards the [illegible]

mere pieces of formality, we had passed by without heeding them. But in this lonely being, there was an air of deep desolation, as she lay upon the grave, and a hopeless despairing tone in her low melodious voice, that lay bare the recesses of a withered heart. We were so much interested in her, that we had accurately noted her appearance, and now hurried towards our lodge, with the intention of finding out her history from our interpreter; a matter of no great difficulty, as the history of every individual of the village is known to all. We found the half-breed interpreter sitting in front of the fire, wrapped in his blanket coat, with his elbows resting upon his knee, and his hand supporting his chin. There was an air of iron gravity and even sternness in his deep-marked features that denoted a man not prone to yield to womanish excitement. We walked up to him, and by means of a Frenchman (for he spoke no English) inquired into the history of the girl, at the same time narrating the scene in the prairie. If it had been in the nature of his face to wear a more scornful expression than it usually did, the smile of contempt which passed over his weather-beaten features, as we related our story, would have added to it. For a moment he seemed surprised—then added, that she was a squaw who resided in the adjoining lodge, and but a short time before he had heard her say to her mother—'As she had nothing to do, she believed she would go and *take a howl* over her dead brother's grave.' He had been killed five years before. There was an expression of enjoyment in the keen eye of the half-breed as he watched the disappointed expression of our faces."

We have room for no more; or we could have quoted a few delectable Yankee idioms, which we presume are thought *particular iligant* across the water.

The Conquest of Florida under Hernando de Soto. By Theodore Irving. 2 *vols.*

THIS is a free translation of the work of the Inca Garcilaso de la Vega, assisted by a narrative of a Portuguese soldier, which was published in London in 1686, and abridged in Purchas. It is a tale of great interest: so much did it act on us, that we never let it out of our hands till we completed the perusal. The narrative is fresh, and glowing with truth; simple, forcible, with no attempt to hide defects, nor any to give a false and fictitious colouring to the circumstance detailed. The writer was a man of rank and honour, descended from an ancient Spanish stock by his father's side, while by the mother's he was of the lofty Peruvian line of the Incas. The narrative was originally taken by himself from the lips of a friend, a cavalier of worth and respectability, who had been an officer under De Soto, and was enriched and authenticated by the written journals of two other soldiers who had served in the expedition.

The treasures which were brought by Cortez and Pizarro from Peru and Mexico, had inflamed all Spain with an unquenchable thirst of gold. A few partial expeditions to Florida had raised an opinion, that in its vast interior existed empires as rich or richer than those which had been discovered further south. *Hernando de Soto* was a favorite soldier of Pizarro's, and he returned to Spain from the Peruvian conquest, with all the renown of the bravest of warriors and with 180,000 crowns of gold in his pocket. The renown and the gold gained him the hand of the fair Isabella de Bobadilla; but neither wife nor money could keep him at home; he was inflamed with the belief that his glory and his fortune could be still farther increased. Accordingly, he collected a band of brave, gallant cavaliers and followers, to the number of about 950, and taking his wife with him, and another young lady of the same name, Bobadil, whom he found on the Canaries, and who made the first faux pas, though so many soon followed, he set sail on his great, daring, and ill-fated expedition. He had no chemists, or mineralogists, or geologists with him; but he had some monks and friars for the conversion of those whom he might please not to destroy; he had also some fine horses for his cavalry, and some large dogs to overtake the Indians who were fleet of foot. His fame, his fortune, his happiness, were all staked upon this decisive and hazardous experiment. We are not able to give an analysis of the work, but we are sure that it will never want readers. The *Adelantado,* as he was called, was by nature a noble, generous, brave, confiding soldier, and a man of honour and humanity; but the accursed madness for gold corroded his heart, and blinded him to the cruelty, the injustice, the abominable wickedness of his whole career. From the moment of his land-

ing on these fated shores, till his death, there is nothing but a succession of battles, skirmishes, slaughters, treachery, violations of truth and honour; cities burnt, women and children destroyed by hundreds and thousands, and brave men unrelentingly sacrificed* who were defending their homes, their families, and their property, their altars and their rulers, from an unprovoked and indefensible aggression. The expedition was ill-concerted and ill-conducted—they were destroyed by the country alone: the heavy armed soldier and his heavier steed were floundering from morning to night in morasses and quagmires, lost in interminable forests, or starved amidst the most inhospitable and untrodden deserts. What the climate and country left, the ever-watchful armies of the Indians destroyed; the horses all fell; about two-thirds of the army perished, and *de Soto* sank broken-hearted and despairing to his grave. This expedition penetrated a long way into the interior; they crossed the Mississippi (though there is much difficulty in tracing their route) and passed what we now call the Buffalo prairies to the west, till they saw the rocky mountains, and *almost reached the grounds of the Pawnee Indians*, whom we described in our preceding review. After the death of their commander, the wretched remains of the once gallant expedition returned in some vessels they built, down the Mississippi, and after great danger and distress reached the coast of Mexico, after more than three years of incessant suffering. The wife of the brave commander, who had been left in Cuba during the expedition, on hearing of its wretched termination and her irreparable loss, soon died. Whether the monks and friars returned in safety, we forget; but as the reverend fathers do not appear in the return of the killed and wounded, we trust they lived to finish some more flasks of Val di Pene, and recount their adventures.

About 300 years have passed since this history dates its events; and one cannot help reflecting what an alteration that period has made in the fortunes and fates of the Indian people. When Cortez and de Soto invaded their territories, the land seemed swarming with inhabitants; living in well-built cities, cultivating fertile and well-tilled lands, subject to mild and paternal governments, and flourishing in plenty, peace, and happiness. All has disappeared, melted away as if it had never been. The Cazique and his children are all gone: or the few that remain (we believe the whole of the Indians in America do not amount to more than 900,000) are fallen into a state of savage independence; perpetually warring with each other; driven into the wildest and most barren districts, having lost the early arts (their quilted cotton garments changed for bison skins), their population destroyed, their communities broken up, their lands seized or sold by their stronger neighbours:—the *brandy* of the whites will finish what the *sword* began; and the last red-man, we suppose, some centuries hence, will be seen in a den in the Zoological Gardens, or introduced in an afterpiece at Astley's. So are perishing the children of the Desert; but are they too only a *late* race? and what has become of those mysterious beings whose monuments are even now to be seen, the aboriginal population—whose skeletons are dug up, or rather whose tombs are found, beneath vegetation which may have waved over them for a thousand years? Truly, we are in the midst of darkness and mystery!

The Rambler in North America. By Charles Joseph Latrobe. 2 *vols.*

THIS is a work of interest and information, but its value would have been infinitely increased, and much perplexity avoided, by different small maps of the author's various routes, and by a division into shorter chapters, each having a full table of contents. In another edition we strongly urge this on the attention of the publishers. It may be very well for an American to follow the traveller; but a Norfolk squire or a Kentish yeoman, would [illegible] over a detail of roads, [illegible]ffs, falls,

* During Cortez's exp[illegible] Mexico, a number of [illegible] St. Peter's to com[illegible] if they should not [illegible] blood they were s[illegible]

multitudes every day into its womb, as the population of America is, still there are to be seen the little sacred, sequestered localities of the primitive settlers, with the national manners, language, and habits existing.

'Here (says the author) as he approaches Niagara, you will find the children of the Pilgrim Fathers and the early colonists from the pure English stock, whose descendants have also spread over the fresh virgin soil of this and the other states in the same parallel, and planted themselves in every part of the union, where steadiness and industry could win their way. You may trace the French refugee in West Chester, the Dutch in New York, the German in the valley of the Mohawk, the Swede in New Jersey and Delaware, the Quaker and the German in Pennsylvania, together with distinct colonies of Irish; the descendant of the Cavalier in Virginia, Maryland, and the states of the south, and the Italian and Spanish in Florida. On the other hand, between the Creole in Louisiana, and the French Canadian on the upper lakes and rivers, you detect many races of men, with peculiar habits and manners, distinct from each other, like all those enumerated, in many particulars, though for the time bound together by a common government and the ties of a common interest."

We have on another occasion confessed a melancholy kind of curiosity that we feel in the history and fate of the various Indian tribes, that are day by day 'treading westward,' with diminished numbers and increasing misery and degradation. Mr. Latrobe says (speaking of the Osage country on the Missouri frontier),

'Of all the Indian tribes at which we got a glance, this and the following year, the Osage came the nearest to our idea of the North American Indian. The southern Indian strikes us as being more effeminate; and the more northern tribes, though, I own, they were in appearance far finer specimens of manly beauty, yet wanted much of the dignity of march and demeanour of the poor Osage. He is truly the child of the Desert; and while the *Creek* and the Cherokee, whom circumstances have brought into his neighbourhood, *are in some degree showing an inclination to bend to their circumstances and cultivate the ground*, and may attain to a certain degree of civilization; the Osages still scorn the alternative of labour to famine. Their Great Father at Washington sends them milch cows, draught *oxen, and farming* utensils, and delegates to instruct them in their management and use. The missionaries provide schools; and, by labouring themselves, attempt to show that labour and freedom are compatible with each other. The *squaw is cajoled to send her son to school.* But what is the consequence? The cows are *killed* to get the milk; the oxen are killed, because the Indians cannot see the wisdom of starving, while so much food is walking about," &c.

Mr. Latrobe, however, mentions that there is a more promising trial making on the Neosho, on a small band of Osages. It is the determination of the United States to remove all the scattered remnants of the Indian tribes to the *west of the Mississipi.* This has been in a great measure effected, and portions of the Creeks and Cherokees, Chochtaws, Quoppaws, Delawares, Senecas, Shawanees, and smaller tribes, are ranged along the Missouri and Arkansas territory, from 91 to 95 degrees of latitude. The Osages forming the advanced line. The Seminoles of Florida have left their homes, and gone to sit down by the side of their brethren the Creeks; but the greatest event among them, and which may ultimately arrest their fate, and convert them into a civilized permanent society, is the invention of *written characters* by a *full-blood Cherokee*, consisting of 84 signs, expressing all the chief sounds of that language; there is also at present a *half caste*, or intermixture of breeds, spreading among them, which will probably conduce much to the amelioration of their character, and the formation of large communities; but we reluctantly draw ourselves away from a subject, that alike wakes dim recollections of the past, and shapeless conjectures of the future. But while the fortunes of these men are only dimly shadowed in the page of our knowledge, while our information is so imperfect that we cannot tell, long before a British step was placed on the native sands, whether these wild tribes of the Desert are but the pensive relics of powerful confederacies broken up, destroyed, melted like snow, or whether they ever were as they are now: while this is hidden, what are we to imagine of a race that existed in the same regions, masters of the same forests, and the same plains, long before the present

Indian people ever existed; a race, not their ancestors, for they differed from them in size, in shape, in all specific character; not savages, but civilized men, who lived in towns, who knew the arts of defence and attack, who cultivated their lands, who made roads, causeways, canals; and whose bones still lie under the gigantic and green hills which their piety raised over the relics of humanity. A fine subject for the sagacity of a Humboldt to explore, and his philosophical eloquence to describe.

It is only justice to Mr. Latrobe to say, that there is a vast variety of curious and entertaining information in his book, both on savage man and civilized society, we have not been able to touch; indeed, it is a book of great interest.

Lateinos: or the only, proper, and appellative name of the Man, or 666, *or the Pope of Rome, &c. By the Rev.* Reginald Rabett, *A.M.* 8vo.

WE remember our poor departed friend Mathews, of facetious memory, singing with his usual effect that fine burst of Transatlantic loyalty, in his assumed character of an American, in which the valour of General Jackson, at the siege of New Orleans, was displayed, when the English army appeared:

> '*Ten thousand* they came on,
> And Jackson was but *one*,
> But what was that to Jackson?—
> Oh! Jackson is the boy!'

Now, we were forcibly reminded of General Jackson's intrepid disdain of numbers, when we found the grim and formidable host of critics, commentators, scholars, divines old and new, whom Mr. Rabett lays prostrate with the skill and coolness of a practised polemic. We must say that neither he nor Jackson are at all inclined to flinch; and we do Mr. Rabett the justice to acknowledge, that he has fought his battle manfully and well. We think he is far too prolix—deals in *re*-repetitions, and hardly treats Mr. Faber with the deference that should be paid to his age, his station, and his acknowledged erudition. We wish his language had been a little modified; or, if we may so express ourselves, that he had fought with sparring gloves on: but whoever has witnessed the last scene of the pantomime, where Punch knocks the Parson down with a smart blow on the head, and as often as he gets up to argue, Punch answers him with another *responsio baculina*, will have no bad idea of the Rev. Mr. Faber's fate. But to the point:—We must inform our country readers, including the gentlemen of the medical profession, and that respectable and useful class called in French *procureurs*, the 'triumphant rulers of the inkstand,' and all others coming under the rank of 'equites,' that there is a passage in the book of Revelations, ch. XIII. v. 18. to the following effect. We write the Greek in English letters, in order that they may have a full and clear understanding of the question, and explain it to their wives and families; for a revelation not revealed, would by rhetoricians be called a strange parasiopesis: *Hode he sophia estin, ho echon ton noun psephisato ton arithmon tou theriou. Arithmos gar anthropou esti, kai ho arithmos hautou* χξϛ'. Having now a perfect comprehension of the meaning of the passage, we will next observe that the difficulty lies in the interpretation of the Greek letters χξϛ'. To give the passage in English, would be superfluous to men of education; but as we avoid no trouble in our disinterested zeal to serve the public, we will add the translation: 'Here is wisdom; let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast; for it is the number of a man; and his number is six hundred three-score and six.' Now the question is, Who, since the days in which the prophecy has been delivered, answers to the name 666? Mr. Rabett says he has been employed ever since 1829 in prosecuting his inquiry, or what may be called, in the language of the Admiralty, working his prophetical telegraph. Now, previous to this, Mr. Faber had also set up one at Durham, in which his signals were very different, as we shall show, from Mr. Rabett's. What does Mr. Rabett do, but as soon as he has fixed his letters to his mind, off he goes, and knocks Mr. Faber's telegraph abo his ears. It is vain Mr. Faber prov he is in partnership with Archdeac Wrangham; in vain he shows hi the Archdeacon working away, an

fixing up his large letters A P O S: Mr. Rabett is not to be convinced: Mr. Faber's giants turn out only windmills—down they go; the Archdeacon and the Prebendary are both laid prostrate, and Mr. Rabett stands over them, waving his flag inscribed LATINUS.—[N.B. *The Reviewer who began this article being taken ill, another has continued it.*]

It must be allowed that this is a very mysterious and difficult problem to solve; for supposing the text, in the first place, to be correct, which is not absolutely allowed, as we shall see, the number 666 for which they stand, when reckoned by alphabetical characters, will form many different words; which is the correct one, is the question. We will give some of the interpretations:

Irenæus.—Teitan. Lateinus.

Vitringa.—Adonikon; as he had a family of 666.

Mr. Potter.—Mr. Potter extracts the cube, or square-root of 666—41. which is 25. κε. which is the name of the beast, viz:

25 Gates.
25 Angels, or Pastors.
25 Parishes.
25 Cardinals.
25,000 furlongs round Rome.

N.B. Mr. Rabett finishes Mr. Potter's reveries with a first-rate joke; he says, "He has recourse to a *surd* root, which is ab-*surd*." Now this is lepid, and festive, and softens your hard mouldy crusts of criticism. Mr. Potter must work his clay in another fashion.

Wetstein—Teitan. Hesychius explains Titan—the name of Antichrist. Wetstein considers Titan to mean Titus Vespasian, and his sons who were *Titans;* but as the letters are found in some MSS. χιτ, then it is Tita, quæ Titum clarius designat.

Dr. Burton thinks it useless to attempt an explanation.

Professor Lee thinks, with Abp. Laud, χξτ, a false reading.

Mr. Croly thinks it the *Inquisition*.

Dr. A. Clarke thinks it means The Latin Kingdom. Dr. A. Clarke is the person who considers Eve to have been tempted by an ourang-outang; but we thought it was the custom of Cercopitheci not to tempt females, but to carry them off.

Mr. Faber and Archdeacon Wrangham think it means 'apostates,' that is 'blasphemy.'

These are the chief leading opinions, we believe; but besides these, the number 666, if reckoned by alphabetic characters, may signify equally,

Italian Church.
The Latin Kingdom.
I am God upon Earth.
Bad guide of the Way.
Ulpius Trojanus.
Genseni.
Mahomet.
Benedict.
Nego.
Resplendens.
Victor.
Jam olim invidus.
Vere nocens.
Agnus nocens.

But as many of these are not the names of men, and as the others, when written in *Greek* letters do not agree with the number, they are dismissed; and the present contest in fact is settled, by the armies on either side withdrawing, and Mr. Faber and Mr. Rabett each advancing under their respective banners, inscribed 'Latinus,' 'Apostates.' We candidly own that we have never seen Mr. Faber's book, and know no more of his arguments than Mr. Rabett has stated: the gist of the dispute lies in the following compass:

Mr. Faber objects to Mr. Rabett's 'Latinus,' because it must be spelt with an ει (Λατειωος), to make the numbers tally. This Mr. Faber asserts to be ungrammatical, against the usage of the ancient writers; in other words, it is barbarous, incorrect, and therefore to be dismissed.

Mr. Rabett objects to Mr. Faber's 'Apostates,' because, to make the letters of that word correspond to the number 666, Mr. Faber considers the letter that stands in an abridged form for στ (viz. ς), and the numeral, or episema ϛ. as one and the same; for, if they are not, Mr. Faber overshoots the mark by some hundreds

of years. This is the point of controversial scholarship between them. We really think Mr. Rabett has defended his own reading with considerable skill and success, although we consider him abominably tedious in repeating his assertions, and think his book might have been improved by close pruning. His arguments *against Mr. Faber's reading*, require an investigation we have no time to give: and, as we said, we should like to see what Mr. Faber himself has said on that point. At any rate, Mr. Rabett has supported, with some fresh arguments and additional authorities, an interpretation made by Irenæus in the earliest days of the Church, and admitted as true by Bishop Newton, the most popular interpreter of the Prophecies. The subject is certainly highly curious and interesting; and Truth is worth the pursuit, though not overtaken at last. We consider the Chapter Six, on the three episemas, to be open to doubt as to some points advanced; but we are certainly favourable to 'Lateinus.' It must be observed, in support of Mr. Rabett's interpretation, that the Hebrew word *Romiith* is the name for the *Roman beast* or *Roman kingdom*, and that it also contains the exact number of 666; and Mr. Pyle, the commentator on the New Testament, observes, and Bishop Newton says, rightly, "That no other word in any language whatever can be be found to express the same *number* and the same *thing*." We may also observe that when Irenæus selected the word *Lateinus* as the elucidation of the Prophecy, he considered it appropriate, as designating the temporal persecution of the Church by the Roman Emperors; subsequently it alluded to the spiritual dominion and anti-Christian principles of the Papists; yet, changing its signification, it has for 1600 years preserved its precise and emphatic propriety.

Memoirs of Mirabeau, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

THE first impression which the perusal of these Memoirs will leave, will be, that for three generations, at least, the Mirabeau family had a spice of insanity in them. The grandfather, with the silver collar round his neck, would have made a fine feudal Baron, whose sword was law; and even in the age of Louis the Fourteenth, he managed to insult the Monarch, to frighten away all his neighbours, and to throw the King's tax-gatherers into the river. The father was the political economist, who seemed equally mad in his way; and no one, in charity, would doubt of the insanity of the son. Yet they were no common madmen; and the talents and genius of the family, which came to full flower in the younger Mirabeau, was shooting forth and ripening itself in the preceding generations. The present volumes really afford a most extraordinary exhibition of paternal feeling and filial prudence: the father looks on his own child as a kind of incubus, a sort of Devil's imp; and writes to him and about him, with a grinning, sneering, cool, malevolent derision, that is most astounding; while seducing single women, running off with married, getting head over ears in debt, and being confined in prisons and fortresses of every description, forms the history of the first thirty years of the son's life. The present volumes are formed from the original family papers and correspondence: they are only part of the projected work. They are not well arranged, nor well selected; but we think they may as well go on, and complete the history: they will at least give us some notion of that most singularly-gifted being, and whose life too was as singular, who is, after a short interval, to re-appear to us with such splendour in the interesting pages of Dumont, and on whose single arm, at one time, it may be said, was almost suspended the monarchy of France.

A popular and practical Introduction to Law Studies. By Samuel Warren, *Esq. F.R.S. Lond. 8vo. pp.* 552.

"STUDIES," remarked that model of wisdom Lord Bacon, "teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation." The object of the present volume is to facilitate the acquirement of that 'wisdom' by the students of the law. It contains the observations of a gentleman of some eminence in literature, upon the best course of legal training and education;

it teaches in what manner the mind may be braced and prepared for the vigorous and manly exercises of our Courts; it warns the presumptuous, animates the fearful, and points out to the desponding student discouraged by the overpowering magnitude of legal studies, that there is a path which will conduct him through the mountains, a ford at which he may safely cross the broad and rapid stream. It fans his expiring enthusiasm, repairs his drooping strength, and kindly and encouragingly whispers to him 'Persevere!'

Such books are useful beyond calculation. Many a student, besides Spelman, has been driven from the study of the law by 'the strange language, the barbarous dialect, the ungraceful confusion' which it presents to an unthinking observer. The fear of embarking upon such a boundless and trackless ocean has occasioned many men to turn from it with apprehension and disgust. Many a noble spirit which might have done honour to this most honourable profession, has been thus kept back,

"And made to lose the good he might have won,
By fearing to attempt."

The first part of Mr. Warren's book is addressed to those who stand upon the margin of the profession. It points out to them what are the qualifications necessary to ensure success, the pre-requisites, physical, intellectual, and moral, without which it is worse than madness to think of 'entering into the brilliant struggles of the bar.'

To the student 'throbbing with the honourable desire of distinction, and determined at whatever cost to tread the long, the rough, the weary road which leads to the high places of the profession,' the second part is addressed. It contains suggestions upon the formation of a legal character, comprehending advice as to the general conduct, the general knowledge, the mental discipline, and the acquaintance with English History, which are the indispensible requisites of every one who aspires to the dignity of being considered 'a lawyer.'

The author then takes a rapid view of the several branches of the profession, and afterwards, supposing the student to have made choice of the practice of the Common Law, advises him as to the best mode of prosecuting his studies, explains the nature of 'Special Pleading,' and lays before him a course of reading. The work concludes with a variety of practical suggestions for facilitating legal studies.

In our perusal of this work we have met with several redundancies and repetitions, which we doubt not will disappear in future editions; but all these are mere trifles, dust in the balance, compared with the important, weighty, and useful matter with which it abounds. It is written in a pleasant, unaffected style; and, although some of the suggestions will probably meet with a little opposition, the opinions of the author are offered unassumingly, and are backed by experience—in all these matters a very weighty consideration.

The work contains some little of the chit-chat of the profession, of which, as constituting the extracts best calculated for general readers, we will give one or two specimens.

The person referred to in the following extracts cannot be mistaken:

"One of the profoundest and most versatile scholars in England, and perhaps in Europe—in many respects one of the most eccentric—has a prodigious memory, which the author once told him was a magazine stored with wealth from every department of knowledge. 'I am not surprised at it,' he added, 'nor would you be, or any one that knew the pains I have taken in selecting and depositing what you call my wealth. I take care always to ascertain the value of what I look at—and if satisfied on that score, I most carefully stow it away. I pay, besides, frequent visits to my magazine, and keep an inventory of at least every thing important, which I frequently compare with my stores. It is, however, the systematic disposition and arrangement I adopt, which lightens the labours of memory. I was by no means remarkable for memory when young; on the contrary, I was considered rather defective on that score."—p. 389.

The following is no less a proof of the readiness of the profound lawyer to whom it refers, than it is of the utility of impressing upon the memory the substance and the names of leading cases;—cases, that is, in which im-

portant principles have been established.

"The author was standing beside the seat of the King's Counsel, in the Court of King's Bench, on the day after he had entered an Inn of Court—when a young barrister came and asked the opinion of Mr. (now Sir John) Campbell on a somewhat knotty 'case' he had to answer that day. Mr. Campbell rose to re-examine a witness as his young friend concluded his statement; and, in rising hastily, whispered, 'your case is that of —— *v.* ——, 4 Term Reports.' The latter called for a copy of the volume referred to—glanced over the marginal abstract of the case quoted—made a minute of it, and left the court;—his puzzled countenance cleared up, doubtless to earn his 'two guineas in a trice'."—p. 434.

As an illustration of the advantage to a lawyer of having a little knowledge of something more than mere law, an anecdote is extracted from Mr. Chitty's recent work upon the General Practice of the Law.

"'It is well known,' he says, 'that a Judge was so entirely ignorant of insurance causes, that after having been occupied six hours in trying an action on a policy of insurance upon goods (Russia duck, from Russia), he, in his address to the jury, complained that no evidence had been given to show how Russia *ducks* (mistaking the cloth of that name for the bird) could be damaged by sea-water, and to what extent."—p. 143.

In the following extract we distinctly trace the style of the 'Passages from the Diary of a late Physician.' It contains advice which every student, whatever be the object of his study, will do well to keep in mind, and is moreover a fair specimen of the spirit which pervades this interesting volume.

"In the tedious interval which must elapse between preparation and employment, will be required all the young lawyer's fortitude and philosophy. He must be content to 'bide his time'—to 'cast his bread upon the waters, to be found' only 'after many days.' He must never give up, he must not think of slackening his exertions, thankless and unprofitable though they seem to be. Does he imagine that his is the only unwatered fleece? Let him consider the multitude of his competitors, and the peculiar obstacles which, in the legal profession, serve to keep the young man's 'candle,' be it never so bright, so long 'under a bushel.' How many with pretensions superior to his own, are still pining in undeserved obscurity, after years of patient and profound preparation.*

"It is impossible to disguise this sad fact; it would be cruel and foolish to attempt it. The student of great but undiscovered merit, will sometimes be called upon, his heart aching, but not with ignoble envy, to give his laborious and friendly assistance to those who, immeasurably his inferiors in point of ability and learning, are rising rapidly into business and reputation, through accident and connexion.

"This, also, our student must learn to bear. He must repress the sigh, force back the tear, and check the indignant throbbings of his heart, when, in the sad seclusion of unfrequented chambers, or the sadder seclusion of crowded courts, he watches—year, perhaps, after year passing over him, 'each leaving—as it found him.'

"It is a melancholy but a noble struggle to preserve, amid such trials as these, his equanimity—'in patience to possess his soul.' To be

'True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shone upon.'

"Let him neither desert, however, not slumber for a moment at his post. 'In this lottery,' happily observes the author of Eunomus, 'the number of great prizes will ever bear a small proportion to the number of competitors. You, or any of your contemporaries may, or may not in the end, have the very prize on which you fixed your eye at the onset; but can he ever have it, who takes his ticket out of the wheel before the prize is likely to be drawn? For our comfort, however, in this lottery of the profession, there are comparatively but few blanks, if indeed, there are strictly any. The time and labour we employ, which may be considered as the price of our tickets, must always produce useful knowledge, though the knowledge that is acquired may not be attended with the profit or eminence that we expected.†

"'There never yet (said a great judge) 'was a man who did justice to the law, to

* "Lord Thurlow attended the bar several years, unnoticed and unknown. The practice of Lord Chancellor Camden was at one time so inconsiderable, as almost to determine him on abandoning the profession. Lord Grantley is said to have toiled through the routine of circuit, and a daily habit of attendance in Westminster Hall, for many years without a brief."—Will. Stu. Law, p. 134.

† Wynne's Eun. Dial. II. p. 295-6.

whom it did not, at one time or another, amply do justice. His success is often as sudden, as splendid and permanent. 'In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, the desolate darkness is dissipated; the portals of wealth, popularity, and power, are thrown open; and he does not walk, but is in a manner thrust onward into their radiant regions. *Non it, sed fertur.* For all this he is fully prepared; the *viginti annorum lucubrationes* bear him up under the most unexpected accumulation of business, and enable him calmly to take advantage of this 'occasion sudden'—doing honour to himself, as well as to those who are honouring him."—p. 56.

We heartily recommend Mr. Warren's volume to all legal students.

Essays on the Antediluvian Age. By the Rev. W. B. Winning, *M.A.*

THESE twelve Essays, clear in their style, and elegant in their diction, afford a succinct and interesting parallel between the Church of God and the divine government of man before the Flood, and the Jewish dispensation in posterior times. Many of these lineaments of antediluvian economy are drawn purely from analogy, others from easy inference and happy induction, but most originate from the biblical writings themselves. In the primitive world, we can trace the observance of the Sabbath, the performance of sacrific rites, and the direct interference of the Deity; and equally obvious are the general anticipation of a Redeemer, and the existence of prophets amongst this peculiar people. Enoch foretold the judgments of God in the Deluge, and these are reiterated by Noah, in whose day the vicious and apostate communities, by which he was surrounded, perished in the waters of retributive vengeance. In the Jewish epoch, the law of rigour is commenced, the Sabbatical ordinances enlarged, the expiatory altar worship resuscitated, theocracy confirmed, supernatural assistance manifested, the Saviour prefigured, the people appropriated, the school of prophets denouncing the impieties of the age, and the whole economy elaborated and consummated by the advent of Christ himself.

The antediluvian creed is simple and natural.,

1. The acknowledgment of God as the Creator and moral Governor of the world.

2. The Life and Judgment to come.

3. Forgiveness of sins upon repentance, by means of a Saviour.

4. The assurance of God's spirit to help our infirmities, and assist our sincere endeavours after holiness.

These desultory observations render it more than a crude probability that through all ages and conditions of man, the scheme of Providence, and the order of moral government, has ever been identical: but we opine that it is indeed driving analogy to extremities, when the name of Eve is made a type of our Saviour, he being then viewed by the eye of faith: it sounds more of assuming than investigating evidence —more of coining than seeking truth.

Besides the subject matter alluded to above, we are favoured with a few beautiful parallelisms from the works of Jebb and Louth; and on many points of verbal criticism Mr. Winning has proved himself an able philologist. Several of these Essays, however, have already appeared in the British Magazine.

We cannot close our notice of this work without expressing our admiration at the liberal and refined sentiments of its author on the study of the physical sciences, and more especially Geology, which we earnestly recommend him to pursue more deeply than his present assertions on the strata would indicate: we can assure him that its waters are more delightful and refreshing than even those of Castalia or Hippocrene. Mr. Winning believes it impossible to explain the phœnomena exhibited by the strata of the earth without the admission of an *universal* deluge; "and the time and purpose of such a catastrophe is recorded in the Sacred History." That this globe has been *universally* inundated is indisputable, but there is no proof that it was *contemporaneously* deluged, though there is irrefragable evidence of its partial and repeated depression below the level of the ocean. If by the *time* and purpose of such catastrophe is meant the Noachian [illegible] taclysm, which lasted ab[illegible] nothing can be more p[illegible] suppose that the second [illegible] formations were deposit[illegible] a period. Indeed, the [illegible]

sil remains of either strata not only prove that an enormous period was requisite for the production of such a mass and the changes of organic life, but that dry land teeming with life and vegetation, must have existed in the intermediate periods for lengthened ages. Neither are we of opinion that any variation of temperature to which our sphere has been subject, could have any influence on the formation of rain or the deluge: a more rational and satisfactory account of this catastrophe and its effects is drawn by Professor Lyell: "For our own part, we have always considered the flood, if we are required to admit its universality in the strictest sense of the term, as a preternatural event far beyond the reach of philosophical enquiry, whether as to the secondary causes employed to produce it, or the effects most likely to result from it."

The olive branch alone must prove that the effects of the flood were not so marked and violent as many would suppose. Mr. Winning has taken great pains to show that the demiurgic days, like the "evening mornings" of Daniel viii. 14, *νυχθημεραι*, may be expanded to any length from 70 to 365 days each—in short, that the geologist may be accommodated with any term of years: but we fear more will be demanded of him, for we should require more than one fiat for the production of fossil fish, even omitting the existing species altogether. Our reader will fully estimate the geological lore developed in the notes to the last essay, when it is stated, that in order to protect his favourite Eden (Gen. ii. 11—14) from marine submersion, he is compelled to attack even Fairholme and Penn, the great advocates of scriptural geology: his weapons for the assault are suitable, and the aim good. If the antediluvian continents are at present submersed, then the description of Eden must fall: the Euphrates of Moses is no more, and the whole land of Ethiopia a fiction. Surely this must have escaped the meditations of Fairholme, as it is absent from [illegible] readers. [illegible] in the [illegible]

THE LOSELEY MANUSCRIPTS. *Manuscripts, and other rare Documents, illustrative of some of the more minute particulars of English History, Biography, and Manners, from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of James I. preserved in the muniment room of James More Molyneux, Esq. at Loseley House, in Surrey. Edited by* Alfred John Kempe, *Esq. F.S.A.* 8vo. pp. xxiv, 508.

THIS is one of the most miscellaneous, and thus one of the most curious and entertaining collections of papers that have ever been formed into a printed volume. In other works of this kind, the general theme for praise is the historical importance of the documents produced, and the light they throw on affairs of state and statesmen. That the present is not destitute of such importance, we shall endeavour to show before we conclude; but its peculiar merit is, that it illustrates, in a familiar and interesting manner, numerous points of our domestic antiquities.

The Loseley Papers are the accumulation of a family of the first rank of gentry in the county of Surrey, who duly filled, during several generations, the leading functions of the magistracy; and besides the share which they thus took in the internal government of the country, had also occasional connection with the Court, and with national employments. To the documents resulting from such a series of men, worshipful and useful in their generations, are prefixed those derived by an executorship, from one who, though also a Surrey squire, occasionally moved in the different sphere of Master of the Court Revels. Lastly, is added a diary of the travels of an Ambassador on the Continent in the reign of James the First, which seems to have accidentally found its way into the same muniment room. On the whole, we think a better idea could not be given of the collection, than that which is contained in the very pertinent motto which Mr. Kempe has adopted from Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy:'

"Now come tidings of weddings, maskings, mummeries, entertainments, jubilees, embassies, tilts, and tournaments, trophies, triumphs, revels, sports, plays: then again, as in a new-shifted scene,

treasons, cheating tricks, robberies, enormous villanies in all kinds, funerals, burials, deaths of princes, now comical, then tragical matters."

Having taken this general view of the Loseley Manuscripts, we proceed to notice some of them more particularly.

The curtain rises with a summons from Henry VIII. to Christopher More, Esq. to come to London to welcome Anna of Cleves, with six servants in his company; to ride among other gentlemen "in cotes of black velvet, with cheines of gold about their neckes," and with "gownes of velvet, or some other good silk, for their chainge." A receipt signed by the same ill-fated lady in the year 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, furnishes the only known specimen of her autograph in these terms, "Anna the dowghter of Cleves." And a third document exhibits some of her household expenses.

The papers relating to the office of the Revels, under the Mastership of Sir Thomas Cawarden in the reign of Edward the Sixth, afford some interesting matters in connection with the early history of the drama. Mr. Kempe has made extracts from a large quantity of the office accounts, which are full of curious items relative to the costume, pageantries, and theatrical properties. He has also printed several letters addressed to Sir Thomas Cawarden, with whom the labours of the office must have been no jesting concern; nor is there less gravity in the charges given him by Lords and Privy Councillors, intent on the serious business of providing satisfactory entertainment for their royal master. Some of the documents relate to an occasion when this eager provision for mirth and frolic is alloyed in the page of history with a tinge of melancholy and disgust: it is the Christmas of 1551-2, when extraordinary revels were devised by the Duke of Northumberland "to recreate and refresh the troubled spirits of the young King, who seemed to take the trouble of his uncle somewhat heavilie." There was therefore, by order of the Council," selected for the office of Lord of Misrule, a person "of better credit and estimation than commonlie his predecessors had been before." This was "a wise gentleman, and learned, named George Ferrers," one whose abilities are praised by Leland, and who was the chief author of "The Mirrour for Magistrates." Perhaps the most interesting of all these revelry papers is a letter of Ferrers, in which he informs Sir Thomas Cawarden of some of his projected devices.

"First, as towching my Introduction. Whereas the last yeare my devise was to cum of oute of the mone (moon), this yeare I imagine to cum oute of a place called *vastum vacuum*, the great waste, asmoche to saie as a place voide or emptie w^th^out the worlde, where is neither fier, ayre, nor earth; and that I have bene remayning there sins the last yeare. And, because of certaine devises which I have towching this matter, I wold, yf it were possyble, have all myne apparell blewe, the first daie that I p'sent my self to the King's Matie; and even as I shewe my self that daie, so my mynd is in like order and in like suets (suits) to shew myself at my com'ying into London after the halowed daies.

"Againe, how I shall cum into the Courte, whether under a canopie, as the last yeare, or in a chare triumphall, or uppon some straunge beast—that I reserve to you; but the serpente with sevin heddes, cauled hidra, is the chief beast of myne armes, and the wholme* (holm) bushe is the devise of my crest, my worde† is *semper ferians*, I alwaies feasting or keping holie daies. Uppon Christmas daie I send a solempne ambassad^e^ to the King's Ma^ie^ by an herrald, a trumpet, an orator speaking in a straunge language, an interpreter or a truchman with hym, to which p'sons ther were requiset to have convenient farnyture, which I referre to you.

"I have provided one to plaie uppon a kettell drom with his boye, and a nother drome wth a fyffe, whiche must be apparelled like turkes garments, according to the paternes I send you herewith. On St Stephen's daie, I wold, if it were possible, be with the King's Matie before dynner. Mr. Windham, being my Admyrall, is appointed to receive me beneth the bridge with the King's Brigandyne, and other vessells appointed for the same purpose; his desire is to have the poope of his vessell covered wth white and blew, like as I signefie to you by a nother l're.

"Sr George Howard, being my M^r^ of

* The evergreen holly is meant, a bearing peculiarly appropriate to the Lord of Christmas Sports.

† His motto or impress.

the Horsis, receiveth me at my landing at Grenwiche with a spare horse and my pages of hono^{r}, one carieng my hed pece, a nother my shelde, the thirde my sworde, the fourth my axe. As for their furniture I know nothing as yet provided, either for my pages or otherwise, save a hed peece that I caused to be made. My counsailo^{rs}, with suche other necessarie psons y^{t} attend uppon me that daie, also must be consydered. There maie be no fewer than sixe counsailo^{rs} at the least; I must also have a divine, a philosopher, an astronomer, a poet, a phisician, a potecarie, a m^{r} of requests, a sivilian, a disard,* John Smyth, two gentlemen ushers, besides juglers, tomblers, fooles, friers, and suche other.

"The residue of the wholie daies I will spend in other devises: as one daie in feats of armes, and then wolde I have a challeng pformed with hobbie horsis, where I purpose to be in p'son; another daie in hunting and hawking; the residue of the tyme shalbe spent in other devisis, which I will declare to you by mouth to have yor ayde and advice therin.

"Sr, I know not howe ye be provided to furnish me, but suer methinks I shold have no lesse than five suets of apparell, the first for the daie I come in, which shall also serve me in London, and two other suets for the two halowed daies folowing, the fourth for newe yeares daie, and the fifte for xiith daie."

Sir George Howard, the Lord of Lord of Misrule's "Master of the Horse," devised in the year 1553 a Triumph of Cupid; the characters in which are described by his own pen, in a letter which the Editor has noted as remarkable for its inexpert orthography; but he has omitted to notice that this Sir George Howard was brother to Queen Catharine, the fifth wife of Henry the Eighth.

Some other papers of Sir Thomas Cawarden relate to the more serious affairs of military equipments; for the care of the King's "hales, tents, and pavilions" was added to his official duties; and Mr. Kempe has afterwards introduced an account, with extracts, of a very early edition of the Articles of War, which was found in one of the chests at Loseley. It bears the date of 1513; which is thirty-one years before the oldest edition in the British Museum.

Two state papers of Queen Jane, addressed to the magistrates of Surrey, are followed by others relating to Wyatt's rebellion, and an inventory of Sir Thomas Cawarden's armoury, which upon suspicion was seized to Queen Mary's use.

Several curious documents then succeed, relative to the Royal Palace of Nonesuch, of which Sir Thomas Cawarden was Keeper. From an inventory of furniture there, we quote the following description of a bed:

"One ceeler of darke crymsen vellet, th' one haulf double vallanced and th' other single, in length 4¾ y'ds, in breadth 4 y'ds; Embrouderyd with flowers of gold and a woman in the middes w^{t} a crowne on her hedde and a paire of winges. One teester to the same of like vellett, with two pictures embroudrid, standing betweene three trees, th'one presenting a ring, and th' other a harte, in depth 3¾ y'ds, in bredth 4½ y'ds."

The Editor remarks that 'These state beds, of the time probably of Henry VIII. make the great bed of Ware no longer such a wonder.' Whilst on this subject, we may mention that the very interesting plates of old furniture now publishing by Mr. Shaw, are expected to be illustrated by an historical essay from the pen of Sir S. R. Meyrick.

Some parochial accounts, of the year 1552, are highly curious, as affording "evidence of the unsettled state of religion in the middle of the sixteenth century, when the new-born reformed Church and the old papal hierarchy were striving as it were for the mastery. There are charges for setting up and pulling down the rood-loft, for watching the Holy Sepulchre at Easter, for painting a post or pillar in the church called the Paschal post with the blood of the Paschal-Lamb, for defacing the altars, and for a table with forms for the celebration of the Eucharist." An inventory of Bermondsey parish church exhibits a vast assemblage of vestments, &c. some of which probably had previously belonged to the abbey.

On the accession of Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Cawarden, who was a zealous Protestant, was one of the knights commissioned to attend on the Earl of Bedford when taking possession of the Tower of London; and we finally take leave of him, with extracts from his will, and the expenses of his funeral.

* An old word for a clown.

[illegible]

[illegible] family circle had been [illegible] the young man was niece [illegible] in his lordship [illegible] There is still another [illegible] the same business, [illegible] Lady Jane's [illegible] the assurance to make the [illegible] giving away the hand of the [illegible] and was suffering in consequence [illegible] in the Marshalsea. [illegible] and the [illegible] of the [illegible] and of the [illegible] are [illegible] in parts to [illegible] and affecting pathos. The following is the commencement of [illegible] which is [illegible] had been [illegible] to Sir Thomas Egerton —

"[illegible] offence wch was to God in this [illegible] has never [illegible] assured my conscience [illegible] The [illegible] who [illegible] sister and [illegible] also [illegible] Sr George More, of whose [illegible] and wisdom I have good knowledge and therefore great hope of his [illegible] [illegible] before his last voyage, [illegible] far from being any cause or [illegible] of my [illegible] or disgrace, that [illegible] he would be a [illegible] for my recovery. All these [illegible] are [illegible] of: yett I perish [illegible] as ever, whilst I languish under yor Lips anger. How soone my [illegible] I was carefully [illegible] enjoyd an indifferent [illegible] and I had understandinge [illegible] the sweetnes and security of a freedome and independency; without making yett to my hopes any place of [illegible] I had a desire to be yor Lips servant, by the favor wch yr good [illegible] to me obtein'd. I was four years yor Lips secretary, not dishonest nor greedy. The sickness of wch I dyed vs, that I begonne in yor Lips house *this loye*."

The following passage in a letter, written several years after to his brother-in-law Sir Robert More, is interesting, from the allusion made to the troubles attendant on his marriage :—

"We are condemned to thys desart of London for all thys sommer, for yt ys company not houses which distinguishes between cityes and desarts. When I began to apprehend, that even to myselfe, who can releive myselfe upon books, solitairnes was a litle burdenous, I beleeved yt would

* The bills of the swans were engraved: *Lorde* Wyll'm Howard, two notches, and W. Ho.: *Lorde* of Buckurste, two keys, alluding to his office of Lord Treasurer; Lady Lincolne, the two mullets from the Clinton arms; the Vynteners, a rude V, with two notches and two circles. A whole roll of 97 swan-marks, in use on the river Witham in Lincolnshire, in the reign of Elizabeth, is engraved in the Archæologia, vol. xvi. accompanied by a copy of the ordinances then in force, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the late Sir Joseph Banks.

be much more so to my wyfe, if she were left alone. So much company, therfore, as I ame, she shall not want; and we had not one another at so cheape a rate, as y^t we should ever be wearye of one another."

Mr. Kempe points out the fact that Donne always spells the participle *done* like his own name; and also that in a copy of the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court it is throughout written *Dunn;* thus showing that its pronunciation was not according to the ordinary practice of the present day; and that it was by no means a forced play upon sounds, when he attached to a letter, shortly after his marriage, the quaint subscription "John Donne, Anne Donne, undonne."

"Donne's letters in the Loseley MSS. are sealed with the crest of his family, a sheaf of snakes. On taking orders he is said to have exchanged this device for one of his own imagining, Christ fixed to an anchor instead of a cross: with this he caused several seals to be engraved, which he circulated as presents among his friends.

In allusion to this circumstance, he wrote a copy of Latin verses, headed, 'To Mr. George Herbert, sent him with one of my seals of the anchor and Christ. A sheaf of snakes used heretofore to be my seal, which is the crest of my poor family.' The Latin verses begin,

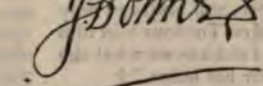
Qui priùs assuetus serpentum fasce tabellas
Signere (hæc nostræ symbola parva domus),

and the English paraphrase of them,

Adopted in God's family, and so
Our old coat lost, unto new arms I go,
The cross (my seal at baptism) spread below,
Does by that form into an anchor grow."

Walton says that the seals were made "not long before his death;" but Mr. Kempe's statement, that it was on his taking holy orders, seems to be supported by the lines he has quoted. One of these seals, traditionally the very one presented to George Herbert, was existing in 1807, when a representation of it was engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, from which the above little woodcut is copied.

"In a letter to his friend, Sir Henry Wotton, Provost of Eton, also extant among the Loseley MSS. without date, but written after the death of his wife, and his elevation to the Deanery of St. Paul's, he alters his former mode of subscription to that of



The next letters are some of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who, having been in wardship to Sir George More, addressed him as "his most honoured father," and subscribed himself as "Your adopted sonne in name, but naturall all other wayes."

Several letters on miscellaneous subjects we must now pass over; and content ourselves with merely mentioning that there is a letter describing the trial of Raleigh, &c. in 1603, and two original warrants relating to same illustrious man, addressed to George More when Lieutenant of the Tower.

We then arrive at some letters which are perhaps the most historically important in the Loseley collection. Sir George More was the Lieutenant of the Tower, who had the custody of the Earl of Somerset, a prisoner who had for some tim[illegible] held the su-
pr[illegible]

Confident in some mysterious secrets, he declared that the King dared not to bring him to his trial.

These circumstances have been transmitted by the memoirs of Anthony Weldon, who states indeed that his information was derived from Sir George More himself; and the King's letters (already published, it may be recollected, in the Archæologia, by the late Mr. Bray, though without note or comment), prove the outline of the story as we have stated it. Mr. Kempe has here, as elsewhere, performed his editorial part in an interesting manner, by giving a summary narrative of the Overbury tragedy and its consequences, though we think he has followed too implicitly the authority of the slanderous Weldon.* He concludes with the inquiry, "What impartial mind can altogether acquit James under these suspicious circumstances? He might, without a direct participation, have heard hints from Somerset, that Overbury was not likely to be in a condition again to disobey," &c. Now we must own we fully acquit James of any collusion with the poisoning; and even think that proof is deficient against the Earl; who, as is mentioned in the memorandum preserved with these very letters, "ever stoode on his innocency, and wold never be brought to confes that he had any hand with his wyfe in the poysoninge of Overberye, knewe not of it, nor consented unto itt. And I have often taulked with Mr. James, his chyfe servant, about it, who ever was of opinione yt my Lord was cleere, and his ladye only guiltie; for one Mrs. Turnour told him that litell did my Lord knowe what she had adventured for his ladye."†

Weldon himself says, speaking of Somerset, "Many believe him guilty of Overburie's death; but the most thought him guilty only of the breach of friendship (and that in a high point) by suffering his imprisonment, which was the high way to his murther; and this I take to be the soundest opinion."

There are unfortunately a host of other accomplices. The Countess was undoubtedly guilty. Her uncle Northampton's own letters also convict him of a guilty knowledge. Sir Gervase Elwas, the Lieutenant of the Tower, confessed to a passive guilt; and the Countess and Mrs. Turner had other willing instruments.

That the King had something to fear from any desperate declaration that Somerset might make, is undeniable; and it is true that James speaks of the poisoning. But that, we imagine, was a blind. His most remarkable letter is this:

"Goode Sir George,

I am extreamlie sorie that your unfortunate prisoner turnis all the great caire I have of him, not onlie against himselfe, but against me also, as farre as he can. I cannot blame you, that ye cannot coniecture quhat this maye be, for God knowis it is only a trikke of his ydle braine, hoaping thairby to shifte his tryall; but is easie to be seene that he wolde threattin me with laying an aspersion upon me of being in some sorte accessorie to his cryme, I can doe no more (since God so abstractes his grace from him,) then repete the substance of that letre quhiche the Lord Haye sent you yesternight, quhiche is this: *if he wolde writte or send me any message concerning this poysoning it needis not be private;* if it be of any other bussienesse, that quhiche I can not now with honoure ressave privatlie, I maye do it after his tryall, and serve the turne as well; for excepte ather his tryall or confession præcede, I cannot heare a private message from him, without laying an aspersion upon myselfe of being an accessorie to his cryme; and I pray you to urge him by reason, that I refuse him no favoure quhiche I can graunte him, without taking upon me the suspicion of being guiltie of that cryme quhairof he is accusid; and so fairwell. JAMES R.

We here find that James feared no publicity in the matter of the poisoning; at the same time that he endeavours to confine the mind of his correspondent to the supposition that the threats of Somerset were directed to that only. In conveying this impression he probably succeeded; and such impression Sir George More would retain when, some years after, he related the story to Weldon. The latter, whose intimacy with all the scandal

* The fullest account of the trial, with many letters and other documents incorporated, is in the pamphlet called, "Truth brought to light by Time," which is reprinted in the Somers collection of Tracts; and other particulars will be found in Nichols's Progresses, &c. of King James.

† P. 406. The writer was one who styles Sir George More "father-in-lawe:" qu. Who?

of the back stairs would immediately suggest to him that the King might entertain motives of a different character,* was yet too malignant to lose the opportunity of blackening with another dye the character of his late master. He had, and improved, other opportunities for aggravating the suspicions attached to James's moral reputation; this afforded an occasion for vilifying him in a different direction.

The interpretation we are ourselves inclined to put on James's fears will now be perceived; to undertake to adduce the grounds for such an opinion were an ungracious and repulsive task. Suffice it to say, that the Court history of the reign affords many occasional intimations that the familiar amusements of that most extraordinary compound, King James the First, were low, unseemly, and degrading, if not absolutely vicious; whilst Lord Hailes has stated, that there are such matters in James's own letters, now preserved at Edinburgh, as will not bear the light. At the same time, we fully believe that, in his public character, James endeavoured, however self-sufficient and frequently mistaken, to act his part on those principles which justly redound to the honour of a sovereign; that he was a sincere lover of peace, and was neither sanguinary nor vindictive, and that he believed himself, and endeavoured to be, as perfect an arbiter of justice, as an oracle of learning, and an example of "kingcraft." When, on the first disclosure of the Overbury tragedy, he declared that justice should have its course, let whoever be the sufferer, we give him credit for sincerity. Somerset, as the writer before quoted remarks, was "a courtiour, and beaten to these courses;" the royal lessons in policy and court tactics bestowed upon the favourite had not been thrown away; and the pupil was a match for the master. The boldness and dexterity of Somerset, armed with "bigg wordes touchinge on the Kinges reputation and honour," stayed the course of justice, and enabled him to make a bargain for his escape from that extreme punishment by which a man of less spirit, even if less guilty, would have been overwhelmed.

We will not conclude without again acknowledging the pleasing manner in which the editor has arranged his materials, and thanking him for the interesting observations with which he has introduced the several subjects, and to which we may justly apply the line,

Indocti discent, et ament meminisse periti.

Hydraulia. By William Mathews. 8*vo.*

BEFORE the New River was brought from its distant bed by the exertions of Sir Hugh Middleton, to supply the increasing wants of the metropolis, the inhabitants depended either on the Thames, or on the numerous springs which arose in the high grounds north and west of the city. Among these, Holy*well*, Clerken*well*, and St. Clement's well, may be esteemed the principal. The river *Wells*, or Wallbrook, flowed through the city. There was also, according to Stowe, another water called Old-borne (bourn means brook). Besides these *principal* fountains, there were several other wells. Skinner's well, Fag's well, Tode well, Ladies' well, and Radwell, and others. These wells and springs, in process of time, by building and heightening of ground, became utterly decayed; and as the inhabitants increased, it was necessary to seek for other supplies. In the reign of Henry the Third, cisterns and conduits with pipes were first made. In 1433 a large conduit was formed a[illegible] Sir William [illegible]plies

* The belief that Prince Henry had died from poison was very prevalent: and many historical writers, combining that circumstance with the matter before us, have not hesitated to inculpate the King in his murder. It was also supposed that some hints regarding Prince Henry's fa[illegible] thrown out at the Earl of Somerset's tr[illegible] by Chief Justice Coke, led to the disgra[illegible] of that great lawyer, which took p[illegible] just after. But there is no ground [illegible] believing that Prince Henry did s[illegible] from poison, as the narratives of his illn[illegible] show.

Conduit-street was named from a conduit head formed there. The old cisterns which conveyed the rivulet of Tybourn (now Mary-le-bone) are still existing under the coffee-house at the corner of Stratford-place, Oxford-street. White Conduit-house also covered a spring; but the great fire of London proved very destructive to several of these reservoirs. About 1582 an attempt was made to force water from the Thames, which laid the foundation of the London-bridge Waterworks. This was projected by Peter Morice, a Dutchman. The constant augmentation, however, of the metropolis, rendered all these supplies insufficient; and the Corporation of London obtained an act of Parliament to empower them to cut a river for conveying water from any part of Middlesex or Hertfordshire. This, however, was never executed; and at length, after much delay, an act of the Common Council, dated 28th March, 1609, authorized the conveyance to Sir Hugh Middleton of all the power necessary for constructing the *New River*, and bringing its copious supply into the heart of the metropolis. On the 29th Sept. 1613, the long-expected water entered the reservoir, now denominated the New-River Head, in the parish of Clerkenwell. The exact extent of the New River is 38 miles three quarters and sixteen poles. The number of bridges erected on it amount to more than 160. The fall averages about three inches a mile, and the depth is generally about eighteen feet, the width five. The springs have their rise in the villages of Amwell and Chadwell. The reservoirs at Clerkenwell are at an elevation of 84 feet and a half above the level of the Thames; but by means of steam-engines the water is conveyed 60 feet higher. The district of the New River Company extends to the west of Northumberland House, Cockspur-street, the Haymarket, Windmill-street, Poland-street, the south side of Oxford-street to Tottenham Court-road, and Hampstead-road to Camden Town; thence to St. Pancras Workhouse and east of Kentish Town to Highgate. Its eastern boundary is the east side of St. Catharine's Docks, Rosemary-lane, to Whitechapel, Bishopgate-street to Shoreditch, Hackney-brook, to Stoke Newington and Edmonton Church. This district contains about 73,000 houses. The aggregate supply afforded by this establishment is about 80,000,000 hogsheads per annum. Besides this, the company has a reservoir on the Thames, at Broken Wharf, which may be used in cases of an urgent nature, such as severe frosts, or droughts, which may occasion a deficiency or interruption in the supply of the New River. The original construction, with the successive improvements of the New River works have altogether amounted to about 1,250,000*l.* Subsequent to this, as is well known, many other companies have been formed for the supply of other parts of the metropolis. We shall just give an outline of their comparative extent.

	Houses.	Gallons per day.	Charge. £.	s.	d.
New River	73,212	241	1	6	6
Chelsea	13,891	168	1	13	3
West Middlesex	16,000	185	2	16	10
Grand Junction	11,140	350	2	8	6
East London	46,421	120	1	2	9
South London	12,046	100	0	15	0
Lambeth	16,682	124	0	17	0
Southwark	7,100	156	1	1	3

The Southwark works are private property. For a more copious detail of these subjects, together with the various proposals to supply London with water from other sources, as well as some interesting details on the quality of Thames water at different stations up the river, we beg to refer to Mr. Mathews's excellent and well-written work.

I. *The Rich and the Poor, and the new Poor Laws; a Sermon on their separate station, mutual dependence, and peculiar duties; with suggestions to meet the new difficulties to be expected, and advice to the poor and their employers. Preached at Dunstable, Dec.* 21, 1834, *by the Rev.* S. Piggott, *A.M. Rector.* 12mo. pp. 33.

II. *Observations on the prevailing Practice of supplying Medical Assistance to the Poor, commonly called the Farming of Parishes; with suggestions for the establishment of Parochial Medicine Chests or Infirmaries in Agricultural Districts.*

III. *An Abstract of Mr. Smith's Plan for self-supporting Charitable and Parochial Dispensaries. With a list of the Committee established in Lon-*

don for the promotion of these Institutions. 8vo. pp. 23.

THE design of the Rev. Mr. Piggott's address, and of the other pamphlets before us, is evidently the improvement of the moral health of society, by promoting an adjustment of the opposite, and but too frequently conflicting, interests of the rich and poor, or by the application of lenitives calculated to abate the evils consequent upon a collision of interest when unavoidable. With this view, after reminding his auditory, both rich and poor, of their common origin and mutual obligation, the former to aid, befriend, and protect, and the latter cheerfully to toil and faithfully to serve, he suggests to the poorer part of the persons present the expediency of establishing *friendly associations*, as one means whereby they may ensure to themselves *a few* of the advantages of fortune which are otherwise unattainable. The preacher addresses himself to the several classes of society in support of his recommendation, with great force and propriety; urging upon them respectively a conduct suited to their stations. It would be an act of great kindness to the poor, as well as of justice to the author of this tract, to circulate it extensively.

The other pamphlets before us are equally worthy of attention. They relate to an important branch of the subject of Mr. Piggott's address—the medical œconomy of parishes. The observations in No. II. are stated to have prepared the way for the last parliamentary inquiry on the subject. The Report of the Warwick Committee, No. III. followed, and led to the plan of a district dispensary proposed by Mr. Henry Lilly Smith, surgeon, of Southam, whose unwearied attention to this subject merits high commendation.

A society for promoting the establishment of self-supporting Medical Dispensaries was formed in Warwickshire in 1830; and sixteen others have since been established in that and neighbouring counties; viz. at Southam, Coventry, Birmingham, Walsall, Burton-on-Trent, Derby, Rugby, Lymington, Wellesbourne, &c. &c. on a plan which is both simple and efficient. That at Coventry has been peculiarly successful. According to the report of 1834, a fund subscribed by its members in one year (amounting to not more than 400*l.* 12*s.*) procured them medical aid in 1668 cases of sickness, of which 515 were visited at their own rooms, and 52 were midwifery cases. Exclusive of some small contributions by wealthy individuals, these Dispensaries derive their means of support from the poor families for whose use they are established. Each subscriber can entitle him or herself to the benefits of medical advice and assistance when needed, by a penny subscription paid weekly, or fourpence per month. The patronage of influential persons in a neighbourhood is, of course, desirable; that of the parochial authorities, to a certain extent only, admissible; and, were there not other equally weighty considerations, the smallness of the fund must necessarily exclude the habitually vicious and intemperate from a participation of the benefits of these institutions; but to the moral and virtuous poor the advantages which they hold out are incalculable. Many of these have been preserved in life by their timely aid; and not a few of those who have received assistance from them, have been thus protected from the necessity of going into the workhouse under the pressure of temporary sickness, at the certain cost of subjecting themselves during the remainder of their lives to the badge of pauperism; which, we rejoice to say, is still regarded, and long may it continue to be so, with detestation by many poor families.

Several other pamphlets on this subject have made their appearance in the Midland and Western Counties; from which we learn that the Dispensaries may be made as useful in *thinly peopled* as they are in *populous* districts; and that, with their assistance, the cl has been successfully encount some of those districts.

A Register of Ships employed in the service of the Hon. the United East India Company, from the year 1760 *to the conclusion of the Commercial Charter: with an Appendix. By the late* Charl *revised with considerable add his son* Horatio Charles Hardy. *tion*, 12*mo.*—This little volume,

1000 pages, is an historical record of some importance, with which persons engaged in Indian commerce ought by all means to be acquainted. In the Appendix and Supplement, will be found several original historical documents, and particularly a brief chronological statement of the distinguished naval services and exploits performed by the East India Company's commercial marine.

This paper commences by stating that, in the year "1601, the first fleet under Lancaster took possession of St. Helena; entered into a treaty with the King of Acheen; settled a factory at Bantam, and captured a valuable carrack of 900 tons burthen." Proceeding in this compendious manner, it narrates briefly the several naval triumphs achieved, and public services rendered by the East India Company's Marine, during the 17th and 18th centuries, and down to the year 1822. Although the legislative enactment which threw open the India trade, has necessarily brought this account to a close, no time will obliterate the many brilliant exploits it records: which either have been, or will be, embodied in the naval and colonial history of Great Britain.

Ernesto. By William Smith, *Esq. (Library of Romance*, vol. xv*)*—The events in this philosophical romance, are in the highest degree improbable; nor can we praise either the agreeableness of the narrative, the skilfulness with which the characters are drawn, or the tendency of the story. The moral wanted neither contrasts so violent, nor colours so exaggerated.

The Enthusiast; altered from the German of C. Splindler. (Library of Romance, vol. xix.*)*—A wild German tale of things improbable, incredible, impossible. What such romances as these are to effect, whether to enrich the imagination, to improve the taste, to purify the morals, or to delight the fancy, we cannot tell. Alas! our English mind is much perverted, if it leaves its old plain substantial food, to feed on capsicums, cayenne-pepper, and devil'd biscuits, prepared by Messrs. Splindler and Company.

The Land of Vision, or Glimpses of the Past, Present, and Future.—We like neither the design nor the execution of this work. We do not think it conducive to the promotion either of learning or piety.

Cortes; or the Fall of Mexico. By Dr. Bird. 3 vols.—The historical part of this Novel is the most interesting, being taken from the spirited narrative of Bernal Diaz. We cannot say much in praise of the fictitious characters which are introduced to embellish it. The sacrificial fight of Gusman is better given in Southey's Madoc. Dr. Bird has made a prodigious mistake in affirming, that the Arbol de las Manitas* is only found in the royal garden of Mexico; it *abounds* in other parts of South America. He also observes, that according to the Vulgate, 'the good tidings of great joy' offered peace only to men of good-will, *pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis*, which destroys the sublimity of the conception, by narrowing down the benevolence of the Deity, and deprives of the blessing of peace that majority of men, who, not being men of good-will, have the greatest need of it. The Doctor, however, might have saved himself all his scholarship, had he considered that it ought to be translated, 'The peace of good-will to all men.'

The Lindwoods. By Miss Sedgwick. 3 vols.—Miss Sedgwick is an American: and the scene of the novel is laid in her own country. It is written with cleverness, though the historical part, in which Generals Washington and Clinton are mingled with the imaginative characters, is rather *queer* and injudicious. That the young lady is not wanting in a proper spirit of patriotism and independence, may be judged by the following quotation: we do not believe a novelist this *side the water* would have made a lover *pop the question* in the following words: "I thought, if I were a Pagan, I should embody my divinity in just such a form, and fall down and worship it. That might have been what the world calls *falling in love;* but it was far from the all-controlling sentiment I now profess to you. Our acquaintance has been short (I date further back than a week); but in this short period, I have seen your mind casting off the shackles of early prejudice, resisting the authority of opinion, self-rectified, and forming its independent judgments on those great interests in which the honour and prosperity of your country are involved. *(Why does not the man come to the point?)* I have gloried in seeing you willing to sacrifice the pride, the exclusive vanity, and all the little idol vanities of accidental distinctions, to the popular and generous side. *(Here the young lady grows very fidgety.)* Nay, hear me out, Isabella, I will not leave

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* The Doctor says, the 'Dahlia' is called the 'flower of [illegible] ghosts come to snuff [illegible] posed propriety or [illegible]

you, till you admit that I have *deliberately elected* the sovereign of my affections," &c. He then goes on about shackles, freedom, constitution, independence of control, and most progressive Nature. We should have taken it for his *maiden speech*, instead of his speech to a *maiden*. We have often heard of Love going in disguise, but never before in the shape of Benjamin Franklin, or Doctor Channing, or Timothy Dwight.

Plantagenet. 3 vols.—There is a good deal of talent in the world running waste; and there are a number of clever men whose abilities do no good either to themselves or others. We must rank the author of Plantaganet among these; and we cannot recommend a novel which is founded on the deep and wicked deception of one brother, on their mutual unrelenting hatred, and which ends by their both falling by each other's hands. Proh pudor!

Letters from Brussels. By Mrs. A. Thorold.—This is not quite fair: not less than one hundred pages of this volume are taken up describing 'The language of flowers;' which has as much to do with Brussels as with Bagdad, or not so much. The remainder is an indifferent guide-book.

The Earth. By Robert Mudie.—We have no terms of praise too forcible to use in delivering our sentiments on this little unpresuming work. It is the work at once of a man of science and of literature. Philosophical in the arrangement and the distribution of its subject, accurate and elegant in the details, it may justly rank with the best productions which have been given to the world on similar subjects in our days. Mr. Mudie has the art of compressing a vast deal of information in a small compass, without any loss of perspicuity; and of detailing abstruse calculations with ease and grace of language; in fact, he is a very superior writer, and his book is one that will be permanent. κτῆμα ἐς ἀεί.

Ecclesiastes Anglicanus; a treatise on Preaching. By the Rev. W. Gresley.—Mr. Gresley has taken infinite pains, and with success, to discuss every topic which is connected with the subject of preaching; to lay down the soundest rules, and to afford the best assistance to the young divine entering on the awful and important task of his ministry. The work is very judicious, ample, and instructive. We think Mr. Gresley's taste good, his opinions correct, his knowledge well-applied, and his piety and zeal bearing witness of themselves. We have no doubt of his work meeting with due success.

The Lords and the People. By W. H. C. Grey.—This is one of the sound constitutional works which have been called out by the dangerous doctrines, the factious principles, and the republican system of legislation now, unfortunately, superseding that cautious wisdom which acted in union with the principles of our Constitution, and which reverenced the laws, and loved and protected the established religion of the Land. The author has maintained his positions alike with force of argument and weight of authority: he reasons logically and correctly. *We believe* that his opinions are in complete unison with the spirit of our Constitution, and that he has taken a correct view of the dangers which threaten it, and the anomalies introduced into it. It is one of the most carefully-written and valuable volumes we have perused on the subject.

The Constitution of Society, as designed by God. 8vo.—One of those foolish, mischievous works which are planned at Mr. Effingham Wilson's pea-soup and porter dinners, and executed by that unrivalled brotherhood and sisterhood of Grub-street garreteers, whom he is pleased to keep in his pay. With an unblushing and disgusting impudence, it is dedicated to the King; and at p. 536, the following passage occurs (the only part of the dull and impudent contents we shall quote), and put in juxtaposition with the dedication:

"If it were possible for the writer of these pages to know, that as soon as he had finished his paragraph he would have to pass into eternity, and that his everlasting doom would instantly be determined; he solemnly affirms, and calls men and angels to witness this declaration, that of the following classes of persons, he is unable to comprehend how there can be, amongst them, a *single truly wise and virtuous man;* namely, the members of the—

1. Guelph family,
2. House of Lords,
3. House of Commons, and
4. The Judges.

It is surely difficult to speak in terms sufficiently condemnatory of the conduct of *every one of them.* * * * We have never yet been able to trace why the King, Lords, and Commons, should rule this country, nor why they should rule the Chinese." We consider this insane fool more fit for the whip and the pillory, than for the pen.

First Impressions. By the Rev. J. Davies, *B.D. Rector of St. Pancras, Chichester.*—Mr. Davies's observations on the state of religious feeling in France, are worthy of attention. It is, we think, a very painful picture, and is deeply connected with the views that may be opened of its political prospects, nor less does it throw light on the unsettled, convulsed, and revolutionary struggle that it is carrying on at the present time. May it please a merciful and gracious Providence, to shed such light into our hearts, that we may read in their history a lesson salutary to ourselves; lest falling like them in spiritual darkness, we gather the bitter fruits of our carnal pride, our ungovernable desires, our restless vanities, and our ungodly presumption. The constitution of that country rests on no basis that can support it; all is rottenness, and weakness, and crime.—What is to be its fate? who will recall its forgotten duties? who will reanimate its torpid virtues? who will purify its loathsome habitations? who will restore its desecrated altars? who will be appointed the earthly avenger of the insulted Deity?

Godwin's *Lives of the Necromancers.* 1834.—As a history of Necromancy, in its various branches, and under its different shapes, we consider this work defective. Mr. Godwin has endeavoured to condense too much in a small compass, and has rendered his accounts superficial and jejune. This particularly applies to his narrative in late times of witchcraft and sorcery, which, stripped of their curious details, lose the main part of their interest. Secondly, he has drawn no distinct line between vulgar fables and absurd traditions, and the real power which superior skill and knowledge exercised over credulous and ignorant minds. And, thirdly, he has not attempted to trace, with a philosophical analysis, the boundaries between real and pretended knowledge; to mark how far *pretension* was based on real science; at what point it left it; how far the anticipated glories of truth were seen amid the mists of error; what was effected by external agency, and what by the mind itself—by nervous influence—by idiopathic constitution—by excited sensibility—by diseased action. This would be unfolding a curious and important page in the history of the human mind, and the discovery of truth would be conducted by the detection of error. To separate the *partial* and *incomplete* truth, from the imposture and ignorance around it, is the main point of interest and importance.

Thaumaturgia; or Elucidations of the Marvellous. By an Oxonian. 1835.—This is a tolerably good compendium of the different arts which, at various periods, have been exercised on the weak and credulous by the cunning and the ambitious impostor, from the ancient oracles to the delusions of Joanna Southcote and Animal Magnetism. Perhaps the account of *Mesmer* is the most interesting.

Stories of Strange Lands. By Mrs. R. Lee. 1835.—The tales are written with very good taste, liveliness, and ease. They have been printed before in different periodical publications, and have been favourably received by the public. The notes are many of them of great interest, and record several curious circumstances connected with the national history of the countries to which they refer.

Testimonies of Dissenters and Wesleyans in favour of the Church of England; with some remarks. By the Rev. Robert Mechi, *Rector of Brixton Deverill, Wilts.* 12mo, *pp.* 31.—It is rather surprising that such a *spicilegium* as this has never been attempted before. Few persons, however, could have been better qualified than the author, who was formerly a dissenting Minister, and of course is likely to be well acquainted with their writings. In making this compilation, he has advanced an argument of the greatest cogency. We might extract many striking passages, but our wish is rather to procure extensive circulation for the pamphlet itself. In fact, it ought to sell by thousands. If it could be compressed into a still cheaper form, for popular distribution, this would be most desirable. It should in that form be left at every cottage. Candid Dissenters, we hope, will weigh its contents well. How few, probably, are aware, that the celebrated Baxter has said, "I do hold that the book of Common Prayer, and (Ordination) of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, containeth in it nothing so disagreeable to the Word of God as maketh it unlawful to live in the peaceable communion of the Church that useth it." It ought to be well known, that the late Rev. George Burder says, that he "found abundantly more of the power of God with the Evangelical clergy, than with the Dissenters." It should go forth (as Dr. Pye Smith has with the most praiseworthy generosity admitted), that "the increase of vital piety in the established Church, within the last thirty or forty years," has been greater in proportion than among the Dissenters. And the fact should be brought home to the breast of every Dissenter, that "most of the considerable ejected ministers (in 1662) met and agreed to hold occasional communion with the re-established Church." In short, "

publication of this tract is likely to produce an ebb in the public mind, if it be widely distributed.

Byrne's *Practical Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry.*—The object of this pamphlet is to render the study of spherical Trigonometry easier to the general reader, and by ingenious diagrams to aid the memory in acquiring and retaining the dry mathematical formulæ with which the path of analytics is overwhelmed. Whether the mode here adopted as a memoria technica, be better adapted than others for the use of the nautical and unscientific students we will not presume to decide; but in our own case, the circular parts of Napier appear so simple, concise, and striking, that, should his formulæ be ever equalled, they can never be surpassed. The system before us is founded on the knowledge of Napier's rules, and embraces his system, without acknowledgment, but has the demerit of expressing, in a confused *Greek Tree*, what he has so exquisitely reduced to two lines and two simple rules. Of course, as the work is intended for the instruction of those who aim only at a practical knowledge of the subject, all the formulæ are taken for granted, all proof is necessarily excluded, and the *application* of the expressions deduced by exact science the sole intention of the author. We were somewhat startled at the Introduction, which states, "that by the word sphere is generally understood any circular body," a definition as applicable to a penny as a globe; but should imagine it to be the error of the printer, rather than the vague language of one who supposes "the great difficulties encountered by the student in this branch of mathematics to be effectually obviated."

Sharpe's *Diamond Dictionary of the English Language.* This is the prettiest little Dictionary ever printed, being comprised in a volume of the smallest size, yet the type not indistinctly small, being only one column in a page. To make it more attractive, it is embellished with forty-five decorations from the works of Shakspeare, consisting of initial letters and vignettes, beautifully engraved in wood by Mr. John Thompson, from very elegant designs by Mr. William Harvey. Mr. Sharpe has judiciously rejected obvious compound and derivative words: he has, however, given *cab* and *cabriolet*, but omitted *omnibus*. And in his notice of the letter I, he perpetuates the vulgar error that the abbreviation I. H. S. is for *Jesus hominum Salvator*. To this is sometimes added that I. H. C. is *Jesus hominum Conservator;* so we will now inform the writers of spelling-books *et id genus omne* (if they will but listen to us, instead of merely copying from one another), that IHS is a Greek and not a Latin abbreviation, and that it signifies only the name ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, *Jesus*, as XPS does the name ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, *Christus;* and that when IHC occurs, that C is still the Greek Σ in the form generally found on the coins of the Lower Empire.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Nov. 2. At a general assembly of the members of the Royal Academy, S. A. Hart, Esq. and D. M'Clise, Esq. were elected Associates, in the room of Clarkson Stanfield, Esq. R. A. and William Allan, Esq. R. A. of Edinburgh, who have been recently appointed to the Council. Mr. Cousins was also elected an Associate Engraver. The productions of students in Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, who intend to compete for the gold and silver medals, were received on the same day. In Painting, "The Contention of Apollo and Idas for Marpessa," as described in Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, has been selected by the Council for the compositions in oil, to the best of which the gold medal will be adjudged, accompanied with the discourses of Presidents Reynolds and West. Similar prizes will also be given, in Sculpture, the best composition in plaster, the subject of which is taken from the Æneid, "Mezentius tying the Dead to the Living;" and in Architecture for the best design for a "Royal Palace," the series to consist of a plan, elevation, section, and perspective view. The Sampson and Dalilah of Rubens has been chosen by the Council for the study of the students in the school of Painting, and for the best copy the silver medal and the discourses of Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, will be awarded. In Architecture there are but two competitors on the list; in Painting but two, and in Sculpture only one: a sign either of want of emulation, or of confidence in this institution.

THE LATE MR. MATHEWS'S GALLERY OF PICTURES.

The late Mr. Mathews's Theatrical Gallery now decorates and enlivens the walls of the Garrick Club Rooms, and may now be called the *Garrick Gallery.*

We first saw these pictures two years ago, when exhibiting at the Queen's Bazaar in Oxford-street, and fancied ourselves in the primest and most exhilarating company of both quick and dead that had ever been assembled in one and the same room. Whatever our feelings then were, they have now been greatly enhanced by Mr. Stanfield's new and very judicious arrangement of the same upon the Garrick walls, giving each by-gone actor scope to please his ghostship, and play on our imaginations.

"Look here, upon this picture, and on this."

As proof of the intrinsic value of the paintings themselves, we have but to mention the names of Hogarth, Zoffany, Gainsborough, Cipriani, Harlowe, Jackson, Shee, Westall, Clint, and others; the latter named gentleman's pictures, by the exquisite likenesses they convey, and conceit of character which they so well maintain, present a gallery in themselves:

First, we will notice the well-known scene from "Charles the Second;" C. Kemble as "the Merry Monarch," and Fawcett as Captain Copp.

Copp. "How came you by this watch?"

If we never see that master-piece of acting on the stage again (and "Fate cries out" against it) in this picture stands a rival to the stage itself, for we know the actors' voices, and can fix them to their very shadows with the most minute effect.

Secondly, comes "*Lock and Key*," in which *Munden*, that rosy faced old sugar-plumb as Brummagem, in the zenith of ecstatic delight, sits chuckling out "Well, well," to the good story of the famous *Edward Knight* as Ralph.

Third, is a scene from Kenney's farce of "Love, Law, and Physic," with the square face of Liston as the "timber merchant," and the equally like portraits of our three departed favourites, Mathews, Blanchard, and Emery, in the characters of *Flexible*, *Dr. Camphor*, and *Andrew*. These pictures do honour to the name of Clint.

We could in like manner catalogue the whole gallery, if time and space allowed, and the subject were equally interesting to all our readers. Who cannot but admire Hogarth's Mrs. Clive and Hogarth's Garrick, Harlowe's Mrs. Siddons, Jackson's Macready, and a host of other wonder-workings of the art! Again, who would ever lose the physiognomy of Munden? who would forget the versatility in character of dear Charles Mathews himself? Not one, we imagine; go then, sweet friends, and make a close acquaintance with the gesture, manner, and almost *speech* of England's histrionic favourites, from David Garrick down to William C. Macready, who now adorns our stage.

CROSBY HALL.

We observe with much pleasure that the works at Crosby Hall have been resumed. Three of the windows, on the western side of the Banqueting Room, have been lately enriched with the Armorial Bearings of the Committee, including those of the Lord Mayor, the Marquis of Northampton, the Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cust, the Hon. George Vernon, the Rev. Dr. Russell, Messrs. Capper, Cotton, Jones, Nichols, Saunders, Turner, and Wigram, and other gentlemen whose names appear among the subscribers to the restoration. The Oriel Window, the splendid gift of Mr. Willement, we have already described *; and he is now proceeding with the windows on the eastern side of the Hall, which will commemorate the chief proprietors and occupiers from its erection to the present time, namely, Sir John Crosby, Sir Bartholomew Reed, Sir John Rest, Sir Thomas More, and his daughter Margaret Roper, Lord Darcy, the Duc de Sully, Sir John Spencer, and his daughter Lady Compton, the Earl of Northampton, the Countess of Pembroke, Sir James Langham, and the present owner W. P. W. Freeman. A few blank spaces still remain unappropriated.

BARTLETT'S *Views of Switzerland*, Parts IX.—XVI. Among the mountains and vales, the glaciers and torrents, the lakes and rivers of the most picturesque country of Europe, the artist finds a constant variety of the most magnificent subjects of pictorial composition. The engravings continue to be executed with great skill and beauty.

The Napoleon Gallery, Parts II.—V. 12mo.—In this interesting collection the superior skill of the artists of France in historical composition, and particularly in battle pieces, is shown to decided advantage. The outline etchings are very clear and good. In Part V. is a folding plate of the Column in the Place Vendome with the bas-reliefs perfectly distinct, though less than twelve inches high. The imperfect attempts at translation in the English titles, are somewhat ridiculous: as, Allocution—for Allocution; and, Adieux d'un Brave—A Brave bidding a last Adieu!

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* See Gent. Mag. Dec. 1834, p. 628.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Dr. Dibdin's "Reminiscences of a Literary Life," may be shortly expected to appear. It will be embellished with portraits of F. Douce, Esq. Roger Wilbraham, Esq. and a new portrait of the Author, drawn by G. Richmond, Esq. together with numerous facsimiles.

A Biographical Memoir of our late national bard Charles Dibdin, Esq. is. drawn up from his original Manuscripts

The Literary Remains of S. Taylor Coleridge, Vol. 1, and 2, edited by H. Nelson Coleridge.

Mature Reflections and Devotions of the late Rev. Rowland Hill, in his old age, by the Rev. Edwin Sidney, author of the Lives of Rowland Hill and Walker of Truro.

The Prophetical Character and Inspiration of the Apocalypse considered. By G. Pearson, B.D.

Paley's Evidences of Christianity epitomized.

Mr. Theodore Hook's Novel, "Gilbert Gurney."

G. Hoffinger's Life of the late Emperor, Joseph II. of Austria, German History; and Menzes's History of Greece, translated from the German.

The History of the United States of North America. By Mr. Grahame.

History of the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland. By John P. Lawson, M.A., author of the Life of Archbishop Laud.

The Life and Times of the Rev. Alex. Henderson, giving a complete History of the Second Reformation of the Church of Scotland during the reign of Charles the First. By the Rev. John Aiton.

An Address to the People of Great Britain, explanatory of our Commercial Relations with the Empire of China. By a British Merchant resident in China.

An Epitome of Vols. I. and II. of Niebuhr's History of Rome. By Travers Twiss, B.C.L.

Heeren on the Influence of the Reformation on the Politics of Europe; the Rise and Progress of the British Continental Interests; and the Influence of Political Theories. Also, on the Influence of the Crusades.

Wachsmuth; a Translation of the Historical Antiquities of Greece.

The Narrative of Captain Back's Overland Expedition to the North Pole.

An Introduction to Writing Hebrew; containing a series of progressive Exercises for Translation into Hebrew, adapted to Stuart's and Lee's Hebrew Grammars.

Mr. Keightley's History of Rome.

A Chan paign with the Guerillas during the present War in Spain. By Mr. Henningsen, an English Officer who served under Zumalacaraguy.

Biblical Antiquities; translated from the German of John Jahn, D.D. Professor of the Oriental Languages, etc. at Vienna.

Despatches and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, in India, Spain, and Ireland, with the Letters of Pitt, Canning, Grattan, &c.

The Political Antiquities of Greece, from the German of Carl Frederick Hermann, of Heidelberg.

The Landscape Gardener. By the Rev. Prebendary Dennis.

The Florist Cultivator. By Thomas Willat, Esq.

The Fourth Part of Dr. Lindley's Genera and Species of Orchidious Plants.

Royal Society of Literature.

Nov. 12. The Royal Society of Literature this day resumed its sittings. Among the numerous presents laid upon the table, was an inscribed Babylonian tablet, and several engraved inscriptions, in the cuneiform character, the donation of the Hon. East India Company. With reference to the presentation of these inscriptions, Mr. Cullimore read a portion of a memoir, by himself, on the engraved Babylonian, Assyrian, and Medo-Persian cylindrical gems, in the British Museum and private collections. Mr. Cullimore stated his object to be, to direct the attention of the Hon. Company, (who, by their publications, not less than thirty years ago, laid the foundation of the study of the arrow-headed or cuneatic inscriptions of ancient Babylon,) of the members of the Society, and of scholars in general, to the fact, that this is no barren field of investigation, as heretofore too generally concluded, from the absence of the monumental remains of successive ages, analogous to those which have been the means of throwing so considerable a light upon the historical problems relative to ancient Egypt. On the contrary, it possesses its peculiar cycle of art, coeval in duration with that of the Nilotic regions, extending down to the age of the Ptolemies: which, if not developed in
proportions of the temple
Heliopolis, may yet
effective for evolving
trations of the progre
ation, superstition, a
the successive domin
Asia, and for testin

torians. This novel view of the subject the writer founded on an examination of more than a hundred of these remarkable gems, discovered among the ruins on the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris, and now first made available to the student by a series of cylindrical and duplicate flat casts, recently issued by Mr. Doubleday, of Little Russell street. Mr. Cullimore's remarks were followed by a description and general classification of the series of casts, sketches of which accompanied the Memoir. The classification was, first, into cylinders having inscriptions, and those in which this distinction is wanting; secondly, into those which are inscribed respectively with Babylonian, Assyrian, or Medo-Persian characters; thirdly, into those having similar or analogous designs, which are, in each case, with few exceptions, proved by the inscriptions to be of the same nation; so that those which are uninscribed may, from their analogy in style and design to the former, be equally referred to their proper origin.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 18. The society resumed its meetings. The first communication which was read, was by Dr. Pingel of Copenhagen, of the changes which have been noticed in the relative level of land and sea on the west coast of Greenland, between 60° and 65° N. lat. By these observations it appears that there are, at several points along this extensive range of coast, the remains of ancient buildings, which are now more or less covered by the tide. The earliest recorded observation was made by Arctander between 1777 and and 1779, on a small island in the Firth, called Igalliko. On this island, then almost entirely submerged at spring tides, were the walls of a house; and when Dr. Pingel visited the place half a century after, only the ruins rose above the water. —Professor Sedgwick afterwards read extracts from letters addressed by Mr. Darwin to Professor Henslow, containing an account of his discovery of the remains of the Megatherium over a district of 600 miles in extent to the southward of Buenos Ayres; and a highly-important description of the geological structure of the Pass of Uspallata, in the Andes, where he discovered alternations of vast tertiary and igneous formations, and the existence, in the former, of veins of true granite, and of gold and other metals.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY.

Nov. 6. The following query was proposed. "In what way can we most satisfactorily explain the mode in which spiders carry their threads from one object to another, at considerable distances, through the air?"

A Paper was read by Professor Rigaud on Halley's Astronomiæ Cometicæ Synopsis: giving an account of the progress of the author's discoveries relative to the verification of the orbits of comets, and especially that which bears his name.

Dr. Daubeny described two springs in Ireland, evolving gas similar to those at Clifton.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 16. This society commenced its monthly meetings for the season. The chairman Col. Sykes, read a paper, drawn up by himself, being an abstract of the proceedings of the Statistical Section of the British Association, at the meeting held in Dublin in August last. After this, a paper was read 'On the Division of Property,' drawn up by William Day, Esq.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.

Nov. 12. The first meeting for the season was held this evening at the House of the Royal Asiatic Society in Grafton Street.

Several works were announced as having been completed at the expense of the Oriental Fund. Among others was the first volume of Haji Khalfa's celebrated Bibliographical and Encyclopediacal Dictionary, translated into Latin by Professor Flügel, of Meissen, in Germany; accompanied by the original text, founded on a collection of the rare manuscript copies in the libraries of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. This work, when completed, will contain notices of upwards of 30,000 Persian, Arabic, and Turkish works. By careful collation, Professor Flügel has been enabled to rectify many errors into which D'Herbelot was led, by the incorrectness of the manuscripts he used in the compilation of his 'Bibliotheque Orientale.' A letter from Duncan Forbes, Esq. was read, stating that he hoped soon to have a fair portion of his translation of the History of Hyder Ali and his son Tippú ready for printing. Proof sheets of the second volume of Dr. Bialloblotzky's translation of the 'Chronicles of Rabbi Joseph,' were submitted. It is written in the biblical style, and gives a relation of the Ottoman power, and its wars with the French during the Middle Ages. The seventh part of Mr. Belfour's translation of the 'Travels of Macarius' was ordered to be put to press. Another part, we believe, will complete this interesting work. A letter from M. Julien, of Paris, the learned Professor of Chinese, announced that he had made

considerable progress in his translation of the 'Li-ki,' a highly esteemed canonical book of the Chinese, supposed to be the composition of Confucius. It was also announced that Dr. Stenzler was ready to put to press his translation of the 'Kumára-Sambhava,' a very ancient Sanscrit poem, attributed to Kálidása.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 3. This new Society held its first meeting for the present session, in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The President, Mr. Clarke, read a short introductory address, in which he noticed the discountenance of their seniors in the profession, with the honourable exception of Sir John Soane, who, at the request of the Society, has presented them with his portrait. A variety of casts, drawings, and prints were exhibited, which had been lately received as presents; among which were several models and fragments transferred from the United Service Museum.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The subject for the Norrisian Prize Essay for the present year, is "The style and composition of the writings of the New Testament no way inconsistent with the belief that the authors of them were divinely inspired."

CHELTENHAM INSTITUTION.

The following Lectures are announced for the present season of the Cheltenham Literary and Philosophical Institution: 1. Three on the History of French Poetry, by Mons. A. Mudry; 2. Four on the Elements of Chemistry, by Mr. E. Wells, assisted by Mr. Comfield, Curator of the Institution; 3. Four on Comparative Physiology, by Mr. Wright, Member of R. College of Surgeons; 4. Two on Physical Education, by Dr. Conolly, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institution; 5. A course on Trigonometry, and its application to Astronomy, by Mr. T. H. Moodie; 6. Four on the history and institutions of Chivalry, by Mr. H. Davies; and 7. A Course on the Vegetable Kingdom, by Mr. J. Adam.

MUSEE DUPUYTREN.

This Museum, named in memory of the late eminent anatomist, has just been opened, and is destined for the reception of objects of pathological anatomy. It is singularly anomalous that, although England, Holland, Italy, and several of the Universities of Germany, possess their respective museums of anatomy, Paris should hitherto have been without one. Her "Grande Ecole de Medicine" ranks high in the eyes of the scientific world; the study of pathological anatomy has long been successfully pursued under Bonnet, Morgagni, Laennec, and others; a school has even been established, bearing the name of "Anatomo-pathological," but no museum has ever been formed for the purposes of study. During the lifetime of M. Dupuytren he made the branch of pathological anatomy a constant study, and at his death he bequeathed a sum of money to found a professorship of the science. M. Orfila has made the present collection, and by his zeal the wishes of Dupuytren have been promptly carried into effect. The museum is situated in the Rue de l'Ecole de Medicine, opposite the Rue Hautefeuille, and consists of two spacious rooms, fitted up with glass cases for the specimens. One of these cases already contains a great number, and amongst the preparations are a collection of diseased bones, and others, which have been described in the "Memoires de l'Academie de Chirurgie."

AURORA BOREALIS.

On the 17th and 18th Nov. a most splendid appearance of this interesting phenomenon was witnessed in different parts of the kingdom. Each evening it commenced about eight o'clock. Streams of light were exhibited in every part of the heavens; they were mostly pointed and of different lengths, assuming the appearance of brilliant spires or pyramids —some again were truncated and reached but half way, while others extended to the zenith, where they formed a sort of canopy of luminous matter. Sometimes those fiery streams appeared like rolling waves of liquid fire tinged with red, and passing in rapid succession over the whole face of the heavens. These fiery waves were again intermingled with the streamers from all points of the horizon. In the metropolis, the effect was so illusive that nearly sixty of the men and twelve of the large engines belonging to the Fire Establishment, were kept in almost incessant motion from eleven till six in the morning, pursuing a number of false alarms of fire. At three o'clock in the morning an alarm reached the head station of a dreadful fire at Hampstead, and the chief superintendent himself went out with one of the engines on this occasion. The southern side of the dome of St. Paul's was brilliantly illuminated by a reflected light, and a strong red glare of light was seen rising from the horizon, to a height of about 30 degrees. Several subsequent alarms were received, and from the returns sent in to the head station, it appe that some of the engines went to Han

stead, and others to Kilburn, but all on idle errands. The night was throughout clear, and the stars shining.

THE COMET.

M. Arago, Professor of Astronomy at the Royal Observatory of Paris, has communicated to the Academy of Sciences new information relative to the physical constitution of the comet. In the part opposite to the tail, this astronomer perceived a luminous sector perfectly distinct. Next day the comet was examined, and the luminous segment seen on the previous day was not visible; a circumstance of importance, inasmuch as it decides a great question, viz. that of the rotation of comets upon themselves.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

A discovery of great historical importance has been made at Oporto. The nine books of "The History of Phœnicia," by Philos de Byblos, have been found in the Convent Santa Maria de Meranhao. This work, of which one book only had been preserved in the "Præparatio Evangelica" of Eusebius, is now complete.

The annual sale of books in Germany amounts to 21,500,000 francs. Forty years ago there were but 300 booksellers: but in 1833 the number had increased to 1,094.

An application has lately been made to the French Government to authorise a professorship of English literature to be established in Paris. Funds for the establishment are offered to be furnished by the public-spirited individual who has made the proposal.

France posseses 82 museums and 160 schools of fine arts. The total number of her artists who sent works to the last annual exhibition was 2231: of these, 1096 are painters, 150 sculptors and statuaries, 113 engravers, 263 architects, and 309 draughtsmen. Paris alone has 35 schools of fine arts, 20 museums, and 1385 artists; of which 773 are painters, 106 sculptors, 102 engravers, 195 architects, and 209 draughtsmen.

A letter from Berlin states that Count Schilling Von Kanstadt, Russian Counsellor of state, who was then in that capital, had brought from Thibet no fewer than 7,000 manuscripts, a thing which no former traveller has yet been able to effect. It was expected that some chests of these MSS. for the most part duplicates of those which he had left at St. Petersburgh, would be purchased for the Royal Library.

UNIVERSAL SEA LANGUAGE.

Sir John Ross has presented to the British Association a printed work, called the *Universal Sea Language*. It forms a complete system of communication between the crews of ships of different nations, without any knowledge of each other's language. The inventor is a Capt. Rhode, of the Danish Navy, who presented it to John Sir Ross in 1834. Sir John having submitted it in MS. to his Majesty, the King was pleased to express his approbation of it, and directed him to transmit it to the Admiralty. The Board having reported favourably of it, subscribed for the usual number of copies, and their example has been followed by the Hon. East India Company, the Committee of Lloyd's, Corporation of the Trinity-House, &c.

TEA PLANT.

It appears that some discoveries of the tea plant have been made on our eastern frontier among the Muneepoor hills, and that some specimens of the leaves have been sent down to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and are now in possession of Dr. Wallick. Major Grant has the merit of this new discovery. The plant was pointed out to him in the hills by Shans, who knew it well, having visited the tea garden cultivated by the Chinese. This circumstance may hereafter render us independent of China for a commodity become so necessary to the comfort of Europeans, and so very important as an object of trade.

NEW HYDROSTATIC ENGINE.

The Rev. J. T. Porter, of Salisbury, has lately invented an ingenious machine which he calls an Hydrostatic Engine. The construction of the apparatus is simple, consisting of four cylinders, two of which act as pumps, the other two as working cylinders, each of them having proper pistons. The double-acting power (of the model) is put in motion by only 25 ounces of water, assisted by the lever. Some idea may be formed of the force of the pressure, when we say that with the stroke of one of the cylinders of the piston an ash bough an inch and a half in diameter, was broken with the greatest ease. The Rev. Gentleman is very sanguine as to the ultimate success of his discovery, and affirms that a ship, laden with the usual freight, may take a trip to the East Indies and back, the engine requiring for its total supply not more than half a hogshead of spring water.

The Corporation of Liverpool has this year awarded its first prize of 50*l.* for the best painting produced at the annual exhibition, to Mr. Hart, for his picture of Richard Cœur de Lion and Saladin: and its second and third to Messrs. Sidney, Cooper, and Creswick, for a Group of Cattle, and a Landscape in Wales.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Travels in Ethiopia, above the Cataract of the Nile; exhibiting the State of that Country, and its various Inhabitants, under the dominion of Mohammed Ali; and illustrating the Antiquities, Arts, and History of the ancient Kingdom of Meroe. By G. A. Hoskins, Esq. With a Map, and Ninety Illustrations, 4to, pp. 367.

Although numerous travellers have favoured us with their descriptions of the monuments of Egypt, few Europeans have explored Ethiopia, above the Second Cataract on the Nile, including the kingdom of Meroe, which abounds with monuments rivalling those of Egypt in grandeur. And if, according to Heeren, Champollion, Rosellini, and our present Author, Ethiopia was the land whence the arts and learning of Egypt, and ultimately of Greece and Rome, derived their origin, the antiquities at Meroe possess on that account an interest superior to those of Egypt itself. Only two Englishmen have preceded Mr. Hoskins in his investigations, Mr. Waddington and Lord Prudhoe. The former favoured the public on his return with the result of his travels; and Sir John Barrow has lately communicated to the Royal Geographical Society a description of the peninsula of Sennaar from the memoranda of his Lordship.

Mr. Hoskins had resided above a year in Upper Egypt, delineating its edifices and studying the sculptures and hieroglyphics, and was about to return to Europe, when the arrival of an Italian artist, Mon. L. Bandoni, determined him to visit Ethiopia, and he spent four months in this tour, the results of which form the interesting subjects of this volume. His drawings of antiquities in the Lower Valley of the Nile, he seems to have declined publishing, as he was anticipated by Signor Rosellini's magnificent work, and Mr. Wilkinson's "Thebes and General View of Egypt," both already before the public. That of Champollion will shortly follow. Mr. Hoskins also notices the collections formed by Mr. Burton, who lived twelve years in the country, Mr. Hay, Mr. Lane, Dr. Hogg, and others; all of whom will probably soon publish the account of their labours. To Ethiopia, therefore, Mr. Hoskins has confined himself. Nor has he limited his researches to its antiquities alone, but has presented us with observations on the singular tribes by whom the country is inhabited, and who appear now in a new and peculiar aspect. Instead of a proud and independent race, they have recently been reduced to complete subjection under the severe sway of that extraordinary conqueror Mohammed Ali, Pacha of Egypt.

Our limits, however, compel us to confine our notice of his work to a few extracts relative to the principal objects visited by Mr. Hoskins.

Pyramids of Meroe. There are remains and traces of eighty of these Pyramids: consisting of three groups; which for picturesque effect and elegance of architecture Mr. Hoskins prefers to the stupendous Pyramids of Geezah. They vary in size from twenty feet to sixty-three feet square; some with, others without a portico. There are thirty-three in one group; another group of thirteen; three other groups of two each; and another of six; and at 5,600 feet to the west of the chief group, are the remains of twenty-five more, almost buried. The porticoes on the eastern side of the Pyramids, consist generally of one room, varying from twelve to six feet in length, and from eleven to six feet in width.

The façades of the porticoes are elegant. Their height is eleven feet four inches. Opposite the entrance is the representation of a monolithic temple, with sculpture, much defaced. One of the porticoes is interestingly curious, being arched in a regular masonic style, with a key-stone. It consists of four or five stones alternately. Mr. Hoskins thinks it beyond dispute, that the arch originated in Ethiopia. These Pyramids belong to the remotest age. The sculpture is peculiar in style, but not good: the figures display a rotundity of form not observed in Egyptian sculpture. The Ethiopian style is antecedent to the Egyptian; it is the earliest, not the best. This Necropolis, or City of the Dead, is all that remains of Meroe, the exact site of the town being doubtful.

Ruins of Wady, Owataib, or Mecaurat. In the interior of the desert are extensive remains of an edifice, containing temples, courts, corridors, &c. for religious, civil, domestic, or military purposes, in an inclosure or parallelogram, 760 by 660 feet, circumference 2,854 feet. It was built by wretched architects, when art had declined in Ethiopia. The capitals in the Ptolemaic style of Egypt. The sculpture in high relief, but the style bad. Mr. Hoskins thinks this was an hospital to which invalids suffering from malaria were sent during the rainy season. The age probably coeval with Ptolemy II. The Pyramids of Meroe differ as widely from the ruins of Wady el Owataib as the best sculpture at Thebes under Ra-

meses II. from the corrupted style under the Ptolemies and Cæsars.

Gibel el Birkel. The height of this mountain is 350 feet. Its circumference 5000 feet. It is not unlike the Acropolis of Athens. Some broken pottery on the eastern side, indicates the site of the town. On the western side are two groups of pyramids: one of nine, the other of eight. Besides two temples, destroyed by the falling of part of the mountain, there are the remains of eight other edifices, principally temples. The *Temple of Tirhaga* is 115 feet 6 inches long, 50 feet broad. The pylon destroyed, but it was 11 feet 3 inches deep. Total width 62 feet 6 inches. This pylon leads into a portico 59 feet long and 50 feet 2 inches wide. The portico consists of 2 rooms of 7 columns each, and 2 rows of the same number of square pillars. Four of the chambers of this temple are excavated out of the rock, but it is probably not antient. Tirhaka began to reign 700 years A. C. He was the Pharaoh who assisted Hezekiah in his war against Sennacherib. The sculpture is not in the Ethiopian style, but rather Egyptian. This is the best preserved, most picturesque and curious, of all the temples of Gibel el Birkel. The views and plans of it given in this work are very interesting.

The Great Temple is now an immense pile of ruins. One column alone remains entire, denoting its epoch, not only by its style, but by the name still legible on the slab of the capital; the prænomen of Amunneith. Sufficient, however, remains to show its extent and magnificenec; traces of columns, fragments of battle scenes, and sacred processions, display its architectural beauty. Total length 500 feet. There are remains and traces of seven other temples at Gibel el Birkel. The pyramids are on the western side of the mountain. They are 17 in number. The largest is 88 feet square, and they vary to 20 or 30 feet square. Their height varies from 35 to 60 feet, and they consist of from 30 to 60 steps each, receding about 6 inches. They may be ascended, but with difficulty. The style Ethiopian; one has an inscription in Ethiopian characters.

In the pyramids of Meroe Mr. Hoskins found an arch, with a segment of a circle; but here there are not only specimens of that, but also one of the *pointed* arch. It consists of six stones, slightly hollowed out to the shape of the arch; they are supported by lateral pressure. The stones are not joined with cement. The style of the painting is the Ethiopian, of a far more ancient date than the sculpture in the Temple of Tirhaka. Mr. Hoskins thus makes not only the circular, but the pointed arch to have its origin in Ethiopia; and that the Egyptians, when they invaded Ethiopia, there saw and became acquainted with that useful construction. The antiquity of these Pyramids is very great. They are the tombs of a dynasty of kings whose names are unknown.

Pyramids of Nouri. These were 35 in number, of which 15 only are in any kind of preservation. Their size varies from 10 feet to 20. Eight are above 80 feet square, and four more above 70 feet; their height is generally about the same as their diameter. These are the tombs of another dynasty, and of a city whose name may be among the many we meet with in the itineraries. From their appearance Mr. Hoskins thinks these are the most antient ruins in the valley of the Nile, probably of a city destroyed by the great Sesostris; and Gibel el Birkel may have dated from its ruin the increase of her magnificence.

Island of Argo. Two colossal statues of grey granite lie on the ground. The faces are Egyptian, but the sculpture is Ethiopian; the length, with the pedestal, which is 2 feet 10 inches, is 23 feet. One statue has lost part of its arms; the other is broken in two pieces, but the features are less injured. That they were never finished is probably the reason they have no hieroglyphics. One foot is advanced before the other. The broken statue has a small statue on its left foot. The ornaments round the neck are curious, and quite Ethiopian. The wreath around the head-dress of one of them is that of a conqueror. Forty paces behind these colossals is a beautiful fragment of a small seated statue without a head, and half buried in the ruins; the name of Sabaco is engraved on it in hieroglyphics; and 43 paces behind the latter is a group of 6 male monkeys, mutilated, and almost buried. The temple may have been from 250 to 300 feet long. The name of the town is unknown. In the quarries of Toumbus there is another statue 12 feet long, much injured, but in a good style of sculpture, head destroyed.

Ruin opposite Haffeer. This ruin has been for ages so much decayed as scarcely to present any other form than that of a mere mass of brickwork; but it is probably Ethiopian and very antient. It does not resemble (as Mons. Cailliaud observes that it does) in any respect the elegant fortress shewn as the walls of Thebes. It is near the valley of Korma.

Ruins of Solib. The first view of celebrated temple is very imposing, standing proudly at the extremity of the

sert, the only beacon of civilization in this sea of barrenness. It is of the purest Egyptian architecture. Its plan is beautiful, and the architecture of the chastest simplicity. On entering the temple from the second propylon, the view is most striking. Here the magnificence and exquisite architecture of this temple are well displayed. Five columns appear in the view of it given by Mr. Hoskins, detached from each other, proud monuments of the power and greatness of the Egyptian conqueror Amunoph III. who erected them, and whose name and titles are engraved in hieroglyphics on their shafts. They bear also the name of the great divinity Amun Ra, to whom the temple was dedicated. Many broken columns lie on the ground; the roof is gone, and only a piece of architrave remains, supported by one of the most beautiful and perfect of the columns. The architecture of the column is more light and elegant than almost any specimen of the same kind in Egypt, without losing that character of grandeur and severity so much in unison with its situation.

In the last chamber are 12 columns, of which only one is perfect. Its capital represents branches of the palm tree. It has also a representation of a king presenting offerings to Honsoo, with the globe and short horns for a head dress. Near the bases of these columns there are represented a number of prisoners, with their heads and busts resting on turreted ovals, containing the names of the countries whence they came; their hands are tied behind their backs, in the usual Egyptian manner. The whole length of the temple was 540 feet, and the number of columns more than 84. On a door, the king is represented with a staff in his hand, addressing Amun Ra, who has the usual sceptre of the gods. Above the latter is the king presenting offerings to a divinity, the hieroglyphical titles of which are not legible; but the wings of the goddess of Truth are visible. Divinities with the attributes of Horus, Thoth, Ænubis, Osiris, and Amun Ra, are also to be distinguished. After the Pyramids of Meroe this is decidedly the most magnificent ruin in Ethiopia; superior to the former in picturesque and architectural beauty, but less interesting to the antiquary, in Mr. Hoskins's opinion, as being Egyptian and not Ethiopian.

Temple [illegible] *temple* [illegible] derable portion, covered with sculpture, of each column is standing. They are of sandstone. There are on the columns representations of various divinities, particularly several of Kneph, to whom probably this temple was dedicated.

Temple at Semneh. It consists of a narrow room 28 feet by 10, with a plain façade. Its exterior is ornamented with square pillars, and one polygonal column. The pillars sustain architraves, which project one foot beyond the columns. The walls, inside and out, are covered with sculpture and hieroglyphics, but defaced. Over the entrance the king is on his knees making offerings to Kneph. The original sculpture has been removed to make room for a more modern work, and for a long tablet of hieroglyphics, the style of which is Roman. The name and titles of Thothmes III. Sun, Establisher of the World, is erected on the column and square pillars, and the same name in basso relievo is every where visible on the walls.

The king, Thothmes III. is offering to his ancestor Osirtesen, seated as a divinity in the boat of the Sun, with the crook and lash of Osiris in his hands. In the interior of the temple is a fragment of a statue of Osiris, wanting the head, the style Egypto-Roman. It is probable that this temple, originally dedicated to Kneph, was afterwards, in the more corrupt Roman age, appropriated to the peculiar worship of Osiris.

Temple at Semneh—east side of the river. The pillars and columns are ornamented with hieroglyphics, in which the name of Thothmes III. is distinguishable. The names of Amunoph III. and Thothmes II. also occur in this temple. The walls are decorated with sculpture in a good style, but defaced.

On the granite rocks, a short distance south-east of the temple, are some hieroglyphical inscriptions. They contain the names of Thothmes III. and Amunoph III.

Although in the preceding extracts we have confined ourselves strictly to the chief antiquities of Ethiopia described by Mr. Hoskins, his readers will be much pleased with his descriptions of the manners and customs of the people, who have not yet left off their peculiar habits, or adopted those of their stern conquerors.

The last chapters of Mr. Hoskins's work are devoted to dissertations on the general History of Meroe, and on its Commerce and Arts; which will wel repay an attentive perusal.

LA SAINTE CHAPELLE, PARIS.

This beautiful architectural work, built in 1248 by Louis IX. was singularly fortunate in escaping from destruction at the period of the great Revolution. Though entirely stripped of all the shrine-work and jewels which it contained, it was saved from material damage by being converted into one of the principal record offices; and even the painted glass, which is of high antiquity and curiosity, was preserved entire, or nearly so. The present government, who with the best taste and true patriotism are restoring at great expense all the MONUMENTS of France, have lately determined to restore this Chapel to its original splendour.

It stands in the midst of the ancient Royal Palace, which has been long since appropriated, first to the Parliaments of France, and after the Revolution to the different Courts of Justice, and which is also to partake of the intended renovation.

An architect named Lassaz has for eighteen months been constantly employed in taking the dimensions of every portion of the architecture and its enrichments; and in consequence obtained the gold medal of the Academy, and the appointment to be one of the Commissioners for the restoration. He proposes to publish a volume on the subject, which will contain about fifteen plates of the largest size.

MACEDONIAN COINS.

A valuable collection of Macedonian and other antique medals has been brought to France by Gen. Allard, who has been long resident with Runjeet Sing, the sovereign of Lahore. Most of them date as far back as the expedition of Alexander to India, and some are said to have been picked up on the assigned field of the battle which decided the fate of Porus. They have been purchased by the French government for 400,000 fr. and are deposited in the King's Library.

OLD SARUM CATHEDRAL.

After the paragraph in p. 540 was written, the examination of the foundations of this ancient building was continued. The outline of the transept has been traced, and its dimensions ascertained to be 176 feet in length, and about 70 in breadth. Another interment has also been discovered. The body lay near the east end, a little above the feet of that previously found, and in the usual position, with the feet to the east. As in the former case, there was no coffin. But a discovery, worthy of notice, is that of a vacant grave, hollowed in the foundation of what appears to have been the plinth, supporting the range of pillars which separated the choir from its southern aisle. It is about twelve feet from the eastern extremity of the building, and consequently must have been under the first arch, on the right side of the high altar. It is six feet seven inches and a half long, two feet two inches and a half wide at the head, one foot ten inches at the foot, and ten inches in depth. The bottom is formed by the foundation itself, and the sides and ends were lined with hewn stone, accurately set. The northern side and the two ends still remain. It is two feet and a half under the surface of the ground. From its situation and form we need not hesitate to ascribe this receptacle to the original founder of our church, the venerable Bishop Osmund; whose monumental slab, preserved in the present Cathedral, exactly agrees with it, whilst those of Bishops Roger and Joceline (also removed in 1226 to the new fabric) do not. At the eastern termination of the building, and without the wall, near the bottom of the foundation, a massive key was discovered, about eight inches long, and weighing nearly a pound. It doubtless belonged to some door of the Church. It is a very extraordinary circumstance that old men, who have a clear recollection of the hill for seventy years, cannot remember that any traces of the foundations appeared before last year, nor was the situation of the Church known, except from antiquarian conjecture. We have reason to hope that Mr. Hatcher, author of the "Account of Salisbury," will draw up a short description of the building and establishment, as an Appendix to that work; a task which, from his attention to the excavations, and his intimate acquaintance with the historical evidence of Bishop Osmund's Register, he is well able to perform.

RELICS OF THE BATTLE OF OTFORD.

In forming a new line of road at Madam's court (Morant's court) Hill, near Seven Oaks, in Kent, which road passes at no great distance from the village of Otford, several human skeletons have been found, one of a man of large stature, the skull of whom exhibits marks of a perforation by a spear or arrow. The thigh bone of this skeleton measured nearly two feet. Another had a shore dagger sticking in the vertebræ of the back. Two battles were fought near Otford, one in the year 774, between King Offa and Aldric King of Kent; the other in 1016, between Edmund Ironside and Canute, (see Gent. Mag. June 1820, p. 489.) As the latter battle was fought in the valley, and these remains are on the heights, they are perhaps relics of the first.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

On the 16th of November the Queen Regent opened the Cortes in person. The Speech sets out by stating the pleasure her Majesty felt in meeting the Cortes of the Kingdom. It then states the firm hopes of her Majesty that the termination of the civil war is at hand, and expresses her utmost confidence in her Ministers, who, it observes, also enjoy the confidence of the nation. By their wisdom and talents, aided by the co-opetion of the Representatives of the Spanish Monarchy, she trusts not only to put an end to the civil war, but also to meet all the demands of the public creditors of the State, domestic as well as foreign, without a necessity for resorting to new loans or increase of taxation, and to establish public credit on a solid basis. After referring to the judicial reforms effected and in prospect, and the exertions in progress for regulating the ecclesiastical affairs of the Kingdom, her Majesty states that a law would be submitted to the Chambers for determining, on a satisfactory principle, the fate of the regular Clergy.

ITALY.

On the 7th of Oct. the waters of the Arno were led into the two newly opened channels of Monte Cotillo, in the presence of the Pope and of thousands of spectators. The Pope had come to Tivoli on the 6th to view the finished works. By the execution of this great work, the town of Tivoli has been rescued from inevitable destruction. Fotchi, the architect who planned and executed the work, has received ample presents from the Pope.

AUSTRIA.

The first coins of the Emperor Ferdinand have been issued. They have on one side the bust of the Emperor, with the laurel crown, and on the reverse the imperial eagle, with the coat of arms like the coins of the preceding sovereign, and the date 1835. Instead of the legend "Justitia Regnorum fundamentum," they have the motto of the new Emperor, "Recta tuere."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Czar Nicholas continues to heap the most severe insults and injuries on Poland. He has extinguished what remains of the Polish nobility, and escheated their estates to Russians. In passing through this unhappy country the other day, his agents had assembled some servile Poles to meet him with a deputation. He affected to refuse to hear their falsehoods, and thus proceeded: "Gentlemen, we require actions, and not mere words; repentance should come from the heart. I speak to you without anger, and you must perceive that I am perfectly calm; I have no rancour, and I will do you good even in spite of yourselves. You have, gentlemen, to choose between two alternatives; either to persist in your illusions, as to an independent kingdom of Poland, or to live tranquilly, as faithful subjects, under my Government; if you persist in your dreams of a distinct nationality, of the independence of Poland, and of all these chimeras, you will only draw down upon yourselves still greater misfortunes. I have raised this citadel; and I declare that, on the slightest insurrection, I will cause its cannon to thunder upon the city. Warsaw shall be destroyed, and certainly shall never be rebuilt in my time."

GREECE.

Letters from Athens mention that that city was rapidly rising to some importance; several new streets had been constructed on a handsome plan, and foreigners, particularly English, were arriving in great numbers. Mr. Black, an English gentleman, who married the celebrated Maid of Athens, had been placed at the head of the police, and great improvements in the comforts and cleanliness of the city had taken place since his accession to office. Mr. Olass, as the representative of a leading London banking house, had obtained from the Greek Government the exclusive right, for 30 years, to establish a bank at Athens, with a capital of 1,500,000*l.*, with power to issue notes to the amount of one-third of the capital, the remaining two-thirds to be in specie. The rate of interest upon which it was to advance money, v
not to exceed 8 per cent. upon l
12 per cent on houses. The
Piræus, about a mile fro
tween which a fine mac
had been constructed, w
forming into a town of son
The Greek Government,
doing every thing to encoun

mote civilization, and to repair the havoc which ages of desolation and tyranny had caused.

A Saxon geologist has discovered an enormous seam of coal in Eubœa, and estimates its possible extent to amount to 35 millions of cwt. The importance of this sable treasure is so much the greater to Greece, as the Mediterranean has hitherto been supplied with coals exclusively from Britain.

EGYPT.

Ali Pacha is extending his improvements in every direction, according to the most approved modes of European civilization. He has attached regular bands of military music to each of his regiments, with European instructors, who teach the Arab musicians, according to European notes of music, to play on European instruments the popular marches and airs of England, France, and Germany. A short distance from Cairo, he has established a permanent military hospital, and placed it under European surgeons, and the same rules are adopted in it as prevail in the best regulated hospitals in Europe; he has also formed, in connection with it, a school of medicine and anatomy, in which not only botany, mineralogy, and chemistry are taught, but human bodies are publicly dissected by those who profess the Mahommedan religion, and who are publicly rewarded in the heart of a great Mahommedan city, for the skill and knowledge they display in dissections. Carriage roads are being constructed between Alexandria and Cairo, and also between Alexandria and Rosetta and Damietta, and stage-coaches to be used on these roads are being built according to a model of one sent to Egypt by a coachmaker of this country. There are at present steam-boats which are constantly navigating the Nile. The Pacha has also patronised the employment by Mr. Briggs of two engineers sent out from this country, for the purpose of boring for water in different parts of the Desert between Cairo and Suez. They have already by their skill succeeded in discovering water in several parts of the Desert on this line. He has also patronised the publication of a weekly newspaper at Cairo, in the Arabic and Turkish languages, for the instruction of his people. Mehemet Ali has besides imbibed the taste of an antiquary. He has most strictly prohibited the exportation of Egyptian antiquities. It is said that a museum is to be formed at Cairo, and placed under the care of one of the young Arabs who are now prosecuting their studies at Paris; the government, therefore, not only prohibits the exportation of antiquities, but purposes to purchase all that are in the possession of private persons.

CHINA.

Recent intelligence from Canton states that the first season of the free trade business had been much more extensive than any conducted under the East India Company's charter. Not less than 158 vessels, registering 82,472 tons, and freighted with 43,641,200 lbs. of teas, had left Canton in the course of the year. Hitherto the new arrangements had worked well, and there appeared to be every prospect of their continuing to do so.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

New Churches.

The fifteenth Annual Report of his Majesty's Commission for building new churches has just been published, from which it appears that (since the publication of their last Report) four churches and chapels have been completed, at the following places:—at Bollington and at Norbury, co. Chester; at Cross Stones, co. York; and at Spatland, co. Lancaster. In these four churches and chapels accommodation has been provided for 4,506 persons, including 2,370 free seats to be appropriated to the use of the poor. Thus, in the whole, 212 churches and chapels have now been completed, and therein a total provision has been made for 283,555 persons, including 155,938 free seats. In addition to these, five churches and chapels are in the course of building, at Dovor, North Shields, Carmarthen, Tredegar, co. Monmouth, and Habergham Eaves, co. Lancaster. Four chapels are also to be built, at Sheerness, Loughborough, Newport, co. Monmouth, and in the parish of St. John, Westminster. His Majesty's Commissioners have proposed to make grants in aid of building churches and chapels at the nine following places, viz.:—At Dawley and Oldbury, Salop; in the parish of St. George-in-the-East, co. Middlesex; at Bridgwater, co. Somerset; at Staleybridge, co. Lancaster; at Duckinfield, co. Chester; at Tipton, co. Stafford; in the parish of St. James, Westminster; and Halifax, co. York. Since the last Report, the parish of Wrockwardine, co. Salop, has been divided into two distinct and separate parishes, under the provisions of the act. Ecclesiastical districts

have been formed under the same act, out of the respective parishes of St. Philip and Jacob, in Bristol; Wantage, Berks; Alfreton, co. Derby; and district chapelries have been assigned to St. Peter's Chapel, St. James's Chapel, St. Margaret's Chapel, St. Paul's Chapel, and Shaw Chapel, in the chapelry of Oldham, co. Lancaster; to St. Paul's, All Saints, and St. John's Chapels, Portsea, co. Southampton; to St. Mark's and Hanover Chapels, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, co. Middlesex; to St. James's, Holy Trinity, and St. Nicholas's Chapels, in the township of Whitehaven, and parish of St Bees, co. Cumberland; and to the chapel at Saint Day, in the parish of Gwennap, co. Cornwall.

Nov. 5. The first stone was laid of a new chapel at Styal, in the parish of *Wilmslow*, Cheshire, by the Rev. Edward Stanley, rector of Alderley, who delivered a very excellent address. The site is given by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and the cost of the building will be defrayed by subscription.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of a new church at *Dorking*, Surrey, lately took place. The Bishop of Winchester was present at the ceremony. The expense of the new edifice (which is to be much larger than the old one) has already been provided for solely by the voluntary subscription of the neighbouring gentry and townspeople.

The workmen have begun to prepare the foundation for a new church in *Vincent-square*, Vauxhall-bridge-road. It will be built at the *sole expense* of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, for the accommodation of their numerous tenants residing in that neighbourhood. The dilapidated almshouses, now standing in York street, are to be taken down, and rebuilt adjoining the new church.

The ancient church at *Old Dalby*, Leicestershire, is in the course of re-construction at the sole cost and charge of the rector, the Rev. Mr. Sawyer, who, on the death of Sir Herbert Sawyer, succeeded to the principal estate at that place.

The erection of a small new church in the village of *Rathmell*, near Settle, is nearly completed.

The Bishop of Durham has consecrated the new church at *Dinnington*, Northumberland. Dinnington is now a distinct parish, with a considerable district, consecrated by the name of the vicarage of St. Matthew. The Rev. J. Lightfoot, vicar of Ponteland, is the patron, who has presented the Rev. J. R. Furness to the vicarage.

On the 4th *Nov.* the Bishop of London consecrated the new church and burial ground of St. John's, *Potter's Bar*, near Barnet. It has been endowed by George Byng, esq. M.P. for Middlesex, and erected in the Norman style, from a design by Edward Blore, esq. F.S.A. The patronage is vested in the Bishop, who has presented the Rev. Henry G. Watkins, jun.

A lay association has been formed at Dublin, "for aiding the Irish Clergy in the protection of church property." It ranks among its contributors—the Duke of Northumberland, Marquis of Waterford, Marquis of Downshire, Marquis of Ely, Earl of Winchilsea, Earl of Roden, Earl of Bandon, and others of the nobility and gentry, who have largely subscribed. The object of this association is to bring the Protestant laity forward in defence of their rights, and of the endowments entailed upon them for the purpose of keeping up their religious worship. In various parts of Ireland there is now the most determined resistance to the payment of tithes, particularly in Connaught; and at recent Sunday meetings of the parishes of Aughagour and Burrishoole, co. Mayo, it was most distinctly declared "that there should be no tithes collected, and that they would resist them to the death."

Oct. 26. At *Loughborough*, Leicestershire, a society has been formed for the purpose of resisting the spread of Roman Catholic dogmas, entitled "the Loughborough and Ashby Protestant Tract Society." Numerous subscriptions have since been received for promoting the objects in view.

Owing to the very low price of agricultural produce, and the distress of the farmers consequent thereon, numerous meetings of the landed interest have taken place in different parts of the country. On the 3d of Nov. a general meeting of the East Suffolk Agricultural Association, and of the farmers resident in that division of the county, was held at the Castle of Framlingham, with the avowed object of taking the first step towards a general union of all the Agricultural Associations throughout England into one body, having permanent delegates constantly sitting in London. On the 6th a most important meeting of agriculturists, consisting of deputations from the Agricultural Societies of the cou of Bucks, Cambridge, Warwick, Suffolk, Lincoln, and Worcester, place at Aylesbury, at which the quis of Chandos presided, to pr some measure of general relief fo farmers throughout the country.

noble Chairman, Mr. Twiss, Sir William Young, Bart. M. P. and several others addressed the meeting, when it was resolved "That it is the opinion of this meeting that agriculture is depressed at this time beyond precedent, and demands the immediate attention of the Legislature." On the 14th Nov. the members of the Yorkshire Central Agricultural Association held their annual meeting. In the speeches delivered on the occasion, the several speakers stated the necessity of the farmers uniting to protect their interests, and merging all political considerations in the object they had in view. Petitions to the two houses of Parliament, setting forth the distressed state of agriculture, and praying for relief, were very numerously signed. Connected with agricultural distress is the existence of incendiarism in the rural districts, particularly Berks, Wilts, Herts, and Hants.

Notwithstanding the distresses of the agricultural interests, it appears that almost every branch of trade connected with the manufacturing districts is in a flourishing condition, and the iron trade in particular is rapidly increasing. In Scotland the business has increased 50 per cent. during the last ten years. In 1825 the entire quantity of iron made in that part of the Empire was certainly under 50,000; whereas it now exceeds 78,000 tons, and is rapidly extending, several new furnaces having been constructed in the course of the last and the present year.

There has lately been discovered on the property of Lord Dinorben, in the parish of Llanwenilwofo, Anglesea, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Parys and Mona mines, a very rich vein of copper. It is in many parts almost in a pure state, and much purer than even the copper coinage of 1799. The discovery is very seasonable, as the Parys and Mona mines, which have so long been a source of immense wealth to their proprietors, and of profitable employment to many hundreds of poor families, were become nearly exhausted, at least so far as they had been explored.

A very handsome building has lately been erected at *Oldham*, in Lancashire, at the cost of several thousand pounds, by the inhabitants of that town, called 'The Blue Coat School;" for clothing and educating 100 poor boys; and which has been endowed by a gentleman of the name of Henshaw, who died there a few years since, with a sum of money amounting to upwards of 70,000*l.*

The fourteenth Report of the Commissioners of Excise Inquiry, on the article Paper, just published, recommends the duties to be consolidated, and reduced to 1½*d.* per lb.; that the duties on stained paper be repealed, and that the survey of the Excise on that manufacture, as well as on the makers of tea-trays and other pasteboard articles, be discontinued.—The first class paper, made of rags, at present pays 3*d.* per lb.; the second class, made wholly of tarred rope or cordage, 1½*d.* per lb.; and the duty on stained paper and pasteboard manufactures, 1*s.* per lb. on the highest rate of duty.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Oct. 1. This Theatre opened for the season with Shakspeare's Macbeth, in which Mr. Macready personated the Scottish thane with more than wonted energy, and Miss Ellen Tree unwisely attempted the arduous character of Lady Macbeth, and failed. The Entertainment consisted of the first representation of a new farce ycleped *The Night Patrol*, from the pen of the late Mr. Pocock, which was justly condemned.

Oct. 13. The late Mr. Pocock's dramatic version of Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality," was produced, under the disguised name of *Cavaliers and Roundheads*, and met with moderate success. The music consists of some pretty Scotch ballads, and a sprinkling of the most popular airs from Bellini's "I Puritani."

Oct. 26. A new melo-drama, called *The Travelling Carriage*, was played, and well received. It is a translation from the French by Mr. Planché.

Oct 30. *The Siege of Rochelle*, an *original* opera by Mr. Balfe, was ushered forth, with richly merited success. The dramatic character of the piece is very mediocre, but the music is delicious, and will become every day more and more popular.

Oct. 31. A "Comedietta!" from the French, called *Forgive and Forget*, was thrust upon us. It is a poor affair, but well acted.

Nov. 16. An operatic drama, entitled *The Jewess*, was produced. The scene is laid in the city of Constance, in the early part of the fifteenth century, when the celebrated Cardinal de Brogny was president of the council, and when the Jewish nation was subject to violent persecution. The piece was received with great enthusiasm; and the scenery, by Messrs. Grieve, as well as the general machinery and dresses, reflected great credit on the establishment.

COVENT GARDEN.

Oct. 19. This theatre opened under

an entirely new management, and with greatly reduced prices of admission. Mr. Osbaldiston, formerly of the Surrey, has become the lessee. Mr. Charles Kemble graced these boards for the first few nights, and gave his deeply studied and well-known conceptions of the Hamlet, Macbeth, and Benedict, of nature's Bard.

Oct. 28. *Paul Clifford* was produced, a musical drama (taken from Mr. Bulwer's novel of that name) by Mr. Fitzball. It is unworthy Covent Garden theatre (as it used to be), but in its present state may serve to please some little time.

Jonathan Bradford, by the same author, with the *original* cast as first produced at the Surrey, has been presented here, the *lessee* himself taking the leading character.

Nov. 24. A dramatic version of the novel, *The Inheritance*, was produced. It had some good parts to recommend it; but on the whole it was rather coldly received.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Oct. 10. Eliz. Archer, of Ovington Lodge, Northumberland, spinster, to take the surname of Hind, in addition to that of Archer, in compliance with the request of her late maternal aunt Margaret Hind, spinster.

Oct. 23. Wm. Thos. Lear, of Teignmouth, Devon, esq. only son and heir of Wm. Cholwich Lear, esq. in compliance with the will of Mrs. Grace Cholwich, of Bath, to take the surname and bear the arms of Cholwich.

42d Foot, Major W. Middleton to be Lieut.-Col. and Capt. J. Macdougall, to be Major—62d Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Hillier to be Lieut.-Col.; and brevet Major G. Marshall to be Major.

Oct. 28. Sir Edw. Cromwell Disbrowe to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands.—The Hon. John Duncan Bligh to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sweden and Norway.—John Ralph Milbanke, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg.—The Hon. F. G. Molyneux to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Frankfort.

Nov. 4. Robert Blackmore, esq. one of his Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Nov. 6. 62d Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. Lewis Watson to be Major.—82d Foot, Major George Marshall to be Major.

Nov. 7. Knighted, Wm. Norris, esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

Nov. 13. 31st Foot, Lieut.-Col. Donald M'Donald, to be Lieut.-Col.—40th Foot, Capt. George Hibbert to be Major.—62d Foot, Capt. Arthur Mair to be Major.

Nov. 17. Eliz. Courtenay, spinster; Catherine, wife of Edw. Berens, clerk; Frances Charlotte, wife of Edw. Bouverie, clerk; and Thos. Peregrine Courtenay, esq. one of the Most Hon. Privy Council, the only surviving younger children of the late Henry Reginald Lord Bishop of Exeter, henceforth to have the same titles and precedence as if their late father had survived William Visc. Courtenay and Earl of Devon, and had succeeded to the said title and dignity of Earl of Devon.

Naval Promotions.—Capt. F. W. Beechey to the Sulphur steam vessel; Comm. W. H. H. Carew to the Harrier 18, Lieut. W. W. P. Johnson to be Commander.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. E. G. Bayly, St. Andrew's R. Hertford.
Rev. M. G. Booty, Warkworth P.C. co. Northumberland.
Rev. James Boys, (vicar of Cranbrook,) St. Mary's R. Romney Marsh.
Rev. E. Churton, Cricke R. co. York.
Rev. C. Drage, Westerfield R. Suffolk.
Rev. H. T. Ellicombe, Bitton V. co. Glouc.
Rev. J. R. Furnass, St. Matthew's V. Dinnington. co. Northumberland.
Rev. T. Greene, Fulmodeston R. Norfolk.
Rev. M. Hales, Ross-Inver R. co. Donegal.
Rev. H. B. Hall, Risley and Breaston P.C. co. Derby.
Rev. D. Harding, Barton V. co. Cambridge.
Rev. T. Harvey, jun. Cowden R. Kent.
Rev. A. Hill, Stad P.C. co. Gloucester.
Rev. W. Howarth, Whitton cum Thurlton R. Suffolk.
Rev. W. Jameson, Rainow P.C. Cheshire.
Rev. H. Leard, Boho R. co. Fermanagh.
Rev. W. Leach, Egremont R. Cumberland.
Rev. E. Morris Leigh, Goldhanger R. with Little Totham, Essex.
Rev. W. Leigh, Pulham R. Norfolk.
Rev. M. H. Lloyd, Nonington cum Womenswould P.C. Kent.
Rev. W. Macleod, Biscaythorpe R. co. Lincoln.
Rev. A. M'Creight, Anna or Belturbet R. and V. co. Cavan.
Rev. J. D. Money, Sternfield, R. Suffolk.
Rev. — Mullins, Killorglin R. co. Kerry.
Rev. — Neale, Adlingfleet V. co. York.
Rev. S. Payne, Biggin Blanchland P.C. co. Northumberland.
Rev. S. Payne, Hurstanworth P.C. co. Durh.
Rev. J. C. Pring, Headington R. Oxon.
Rev. S. Rees, Horsey V. Norfolk.
Rev. R. Skinner, Swefflling St. Mary R. Suffolk.
Rev — Thompson, Morresby R. Cumberland.
Rev. T. D. West, Rushmere V. with Playford P.C. Suffolk.
Rev. G. Whitefoord, Newton V. co. Cambridge.
Rev. R. Wilmot, Youlgrave V. co. Derby.
Rev. S. R. Cattley, Chap. to Lord Scarborough.
Rev. E. Penny, Chap. to Viscount Boyne.

Civil Preferment.

Rev. J. N. Walsh, Head Master of Kington Grammar School, co. Hereford.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 27. At Vienna, the Archduchess Sophia, consort of the Archduke Francis Charles, a dau.——14. At Wortley Hall, the Hon. Lady Georgiana Stuart Wortley, a dau.——19. The wife of G. Morgan, esq. of Biddlesden Park, a son.——24. At East Hendred, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Hussey, a dau.——26. The wife of Arthur Jones, esq. of the House of Commons, a——27. At Spencer House, London, the w the Hon. Captain Spencer, R.N. a son.—At Wimbledon, the wife of Edw. Holroyd Commissioner of the Bankruptcy Court, a

— 28. At Corston Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. J. Morgan, a dau.——29. At Durham, the wife of the Rev. M. H. G. Buckle, a son.

Lately. At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. A. W. Chatfeld, vicar of Stotfold, Beds. a son. ——At Bolney Lodge, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Anthony Chester, a dau.——At Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Rollo, a son.——At Paris, the wife of the Rev. Kenelm H. Digby, of Christ Church, Oxford, a dau.

Nov. 2. At Yeaminton, the wife of Major Northcote, a dau.——3. The wife of T. Fardoe Purton, esq. of Fountree, Salop, a son.——4. At Harewood House, Lady Caroline Lascelles, a dau.——The Countess of Winterton, a dau.——7. At Stockton rectory, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Raymond, a dau.——The wife of the Rev. J. A. Gower, of Woolley, Berks, a dau.——8. At Clapham-common, the wife of the Rev. F. Borradaile, a son.——13. In Curzon-street, the Lady Ernest Bruce, a dau.——14. At Wembley-park, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Gray, a dau.——15. In Baker-street, the Baroness Moncorve, a son.——18. At the High house, Campsey Ash, the wife of the Rev. R. Wilson, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 3. At Southampton, William Benham, esq. of Upper Gower street, and Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, F.S.A. and F.L.S. to Mary Ann, second dau. of the late Thomas Croft, esq. of Marwell lodge, Hants.

Oct. 15. At Bath Abbey, Thomas, eldest son of T. M. Cruttwell, of Perrymead, esq. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Wilson, of Islington, esq.——19. At Boulogne, W. Marsden Wetenhall, esq. Capt. 10th Inf. to Emily Georgiana, dau. of Capt. the Hon. John Rodney, R.N.——At Perth, Deputy Commissary-gen. W. Booth, to Eliza, only dau. of Sir J. Bisset.——20. At Crinock, the Rev. Gustavus L. Hamilton (of Great Berries, co. Roscommon, Ireland) Vicar of Carew, Pembrokeshire, to Emily, only child of John O'Donnell, esq. barrister-at-law.——21. At Manchester, Edw. Bellasis, esq. barrister-at-law, to Eliza Jane, only dau. of W. Garnett, esq. of Larkhill, Salford.——22. At Chelmsford, H. Methold, esq. to Sophia Jane, only dau. of the late Geo. Porter, esq. of Weald Side Lodge, Essex, and niece to the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.——At New Radnor, the Rev. N. C. Strickland, vicar of Brighton, son of the late Sir W. Strickland, Bart. to Charlotte Danvers, dau. of S. H. Tenish Hecker, esq.——At Charlewood, Surrey, the Rev. T. Burningham, to Mary Juliana, only dau. of the Rev. S. Porten.——At Maidstone, the Rev. W. Thorpe, vicar of Chettisham, to Harriet, dau. of the late W. Browne, esq. of Newark.——23. At Ferry Fryston, Yorksh. the Rev. H. Linton, vicar of Diddington, Hunts, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Richardson, Rector of Ferry Fryston.——24. At St. Marylebone Church, the Hon. Chas. Lennox Butler, youngest son of Lord Dunboyne, to Eliza, only child and sole heiress of Thos. Lindsey Holland, esq. of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park. ——At Battersea, J. Bevan, esq. Secretary to the Irish Poor Commission, Dublin, to Letitia, eldest dau. of J. C. Constable, esq. of Oakhouse.——27. At Stiffkey, the Rev. J. Curteis, Rector of Shelton and Hardwick, to Sarah Anne, dau. of the late J. G. Bloom, esq. of Wells, Norfolk.——29. The Rev. Sir H. Thompson, Bart. to Emily Frances Anne, dau. of the late R. Lecke, esq. of Langford Hall, Salop. ——At Ellogan, Cornwall, the Rev. W. Biscoe, Rector of Donnington, Herefordshire, to Caroline Trewecke, dau. of the late Capt. Woolridge, R.N.——At Patshall, co. Staff. George, third son of the late F. Holyoak, esq. of Tettenhall, to Laura Millicent, fourth dau. of Sir Geo. Pigott, Bart.——30. The Rev. T. Norfolk Jackson, to Sarah Kilvington, eldest dau. of J. Barstow, esq. of Temple Thorpe.

Lately. At Exeter, B. R. Reed, M.D. to Emma Maria Frederica, second dau. of the late Rev. S. Paul Paul, vicar of Tetbury.

Nov. 4. At Saffron Walden, Essex, the Rev. R. H. King, to Caroline, dau. of T. Smith, esq.——At Hamble, the Rev. George Rooke, vicar of Embleton, Northumberland, eldest son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke, to Clara Frances, dau. of W. Moffat, esq.——At Claydon, Bucks, the Rev. W. K. Fremantle, Rector of Filkhoot, third son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thos. Fremantle, to Emily Caroline, second dau. of the late Geo. Sir H. Calvert, Bart. G.C.B.——5. At Southampton, the Rev. S. F. Pemberton, to Anne, second dau. of T. Cassin, esq. of Bristol.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. O. St. John, grandson of the late Hon. and Very Rev. St. A. St. John, to Helen, relict of H. A. Nutt, esq.——At Preston, J. Smith Schonswar, esq. of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Sophia Jane, only dau. of G. Garrow, esq. Senior Judge at Trichinopoly, East Indies.——At Tickhill, Edm. L'Estrange, esq. son of the late Col. L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's County, to Miss Henrietta S. B. Lumley, dau. of T. Lumley Savile, esq.——At Halberton, Devon, the Rev. Edw. Hawkins, of Churcham, Gloucester, to Frances, dau. of Capt. Twisden, R.N., of the Rock, Halberton. ——7. At Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hants, J. W. Hale, esq. to Lucy, fifth dau. of the late Rev. W. Faston, Prebend of Swallowcliffe, Wilts. ——At Brussels, Col. William Lyster, to Sophia Jane Lateward Croft, widow of the late Sir T. E. Croft, Bart.——9. At Boyton, Wilts, Major-Gen. Sir R. Chapman, Governor of the Bermudas, to Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. G. Pyke, of Baythorne Park, Essex.——At St. James's, Westminster, Dr. Aldis, of Old Burlington-street, only son of Sir C. Aldis, to Emily Arabella Brome, of Upper Seymour-st. Portman-sq. dau. of the late Rev. John Brome. ——10. At Baden, Fred. Fitzallan Willmott, esq. to Julia Francois, dau. of Col. B. Trevors. ——At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, John, son of R. Selby, esq. of Bryanston-street, nephew of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, to Anna Maria, dau. of John Searle, esq. of Gloucester-place.——At St. Mary's, Islington, Cornelius, elder son of Cornelius Paine Pame, esq. of Highbury place, to Caroline, third dau. of Rob. Heintz, esq. of Canonbury-lane.——At Ham, Surrey, R. Moorsom, esq. of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to Henrietta Frances, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Campbell.——11. At Christchurch, H. Dease, esq. nephew of the Earl of Fingall, to Frances Maria, only child of the late T. Ferries, esq. of Madras.——12. Rev. B. Banning, incumbent of Croft, Lancaster, to Helen Maria, eldest dau. of H. C. Lacey, esq. of Kenyon-house.——At Woolwich, Donatus O'Brien, esq. Royal Staff Corps, to Eliz. only dau. of Col. M'Cleverty.——16. At Upper Hardes, near Canterbury, H. Benson, esq. of Aberystwith, to Mary, dau. of the late Edwin H. Sandys, esq. of Kingston, in Kent.——17. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. Schofield, esq. M.P. of Edgbaston-grove, near Birmingham, to Mary Ann, dau. of the late T. Rose Swaine, esq.——At Acklam, the Rev. T. Watkin Richards, fourth son of the late Right Hon. Sir R. Richards, Lord Chief Baron, to Evereld Catharine, only dau. of the late Wm. Hustler, esq. ——18. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. J. Sydney Doyle, second son of Major-Gen. Sir C. Doyle, to the Lady Susan North, dau. of the late Earl of Guildford.

OBITUARY.

The Countess of Antrim.

Oct. 26. At Holmwood, near Henley, aged 58, the Right Hon. Charlotte Macdonnel Kerr, Countess of Antrim, and Viscountess Dunluce, in the peerage of Ireland (1785).

Her Ladyship was born Aug. 12, 1779, the younger daughter of Randal-William Marquis and sixth Earl of Antrim, by the Hon. Letitia Morres, daughter of Hervey first Viscount Mountmorres, and widow of the Hon. Arthur Trevor (by whom she was mother of the present Viscount Dungannon).

She was married, July 18, 1799, to Lord Mark Robert Kerr, third son of William-John fifth Marquis of Lothian, and brother to the present Marquis. His Lordship, who is now a Rear-Admiral, survives her.

Her Ladyship had succeeded to the peerage only sixteen months, on the death of her elder sister, June 30, 1834 (see our vol. II. p. 426).

By Lord Mark Kerr her Ladyship had issue seven sons and five daughters: 1. Letitia-Elizabeth, who died in 1819, aged 19; 2. Sidney, who died young; 3. William, who died in 1819, aged 17; 4. Mark, who died young; 5. Lady Georgiana-Anne-Emily, married in 1825 to the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Bertie, brother to the Earl of Abingdon; 6. Lady Caroline-Mary, married in 1826 to the Rev. Horace Robert Pechell, Chancellor of Brecon, cousin-german to Sir S. J. Pechell, Bart. and brother-in-law to Dr. Jenkinson, Bishop of St. David's, and has issue; 7. the Rt. Hon. Schomberg Viscount Dunluce, who died in his 25th year July 28, 1834, four weeks after he had succeeded to that title; 8. Lady Charlotte-Elizabeth; 9. the Right Hon. Hugh-Seymour now Earl of Antrim, born in 1812, Lieut. in the 7th fusileers; 10. the Hon. Mark: 11. Lady Fanny; and 12. the Hon. Arthur Schomberg, born in 1820.

Earl Nelson.

Nov. 1. At Brickworth-house, near Salisbury, in his 50th year, the Right Hon. Thomas Nelson, second Earl Nelson, and Viscount Merton of Trafalgar, and of Merton, co. Surrey (1805), third Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Hilborough co. Norfolk (1801).

His Lordship was born July 7, 1786, the eldest son of the late Thomas Bolton, esq. sometime of Cranwich and afterward of Wells, co. Norfolk (who died in 1834, æt. 81), by Susannah the eldest child of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, Rector of Burnham Thorpe and Hillborough, Norfolk, and sister to the hero of the Nile and Trafalgar. He was educated at the High School of Norwich, under Dr. Foster; thence went to a private tutor, the Rev. Mr. Haggitt, of Byfleet; and afterwards to St. Peter's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1811; M.A. 1814. He was Sheriff of the county of Wilts last year; and succeeded to the peerage on the 28th of February last, on the death of his uncle the first Earl, pursuant to the special remainders extending the dignities to the male issue of the hero's two sisters. (See a memoir of the late reverend Earl in our May number, p. 541.) On succeeding to the title, his Lordship assumed for himself and his issue the name of Nelson, in pursuance of an act of Parliament passed in 1806. He was an amiable and domestic character, fond of a country life, and not ambitious to interfere in public affairs.

Earl Nelson married Frances-Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of John Maurice Eyre, of Landford, Wilts, esq. and the representative of a branch of that ancient family, whose direct ancestor Giles Eyre, esq. was Sheriff of Wilts in 1642, and whose house at Brickworth was plundered in the Civil War by the King's forces. By that lady, who survives him, he has left issue four sons and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Horatio, now Earl Nelson, born in 1823; 2. the Hon. John Horatio, born 1825; 3. the Hon. Frances-Catharine; 4. the Hon. Susannah; 5. the Hon. Maurice-Horatio, born 1832; and 6. the Hon. Edward-Foyle, born in 1833.

His Lordship's funeral took place on the 9th Nov. in the Chapel at Trafalgar, attended by his sons. The service was performed by the Rev. G. F. Everett.

The pension of 5,000*l.* has not expired (as stated in the newspapers) but is permanently annexed to the Earldom.

It is a remarkable circumstance, noticed by Mr. Matcham (the cousin of the late Earl) in his History of the Hundred of Downton just published, that the Countess Nelson is descended from [illegible] lands, the ancient possess[illegible] lynch, the estate purchas[illegible] by the nation, and now [illegible] and thus in the prese[illegible] the property has devol[illegible] blood of its former own[illegible]

EARL OF CHARLEVILLE.

Oct. 31. At his lodgings in Dover, aged 71, the Right Hon. Charles-William Bury, Earl of Charleville (1806), Viscount Charleville (1800), and Baron Tullamore, of Charleville Forest, King's County (1797); a Representative Peer of Ireland, M. R. I. A., F. R. S., and F.S.A.

He was born June 30, 1764, the only child of John Bury, esq. by Catharine, second daughter and co-heiress of Francis Sadlier, of Sopwell-Hall, co. Tipperary, esq. afterwards the wife of Henry Lord Dunalley, and by him the mother of the present Lord Dunalley and a numerous family.

Mr. Bury, father of the Earl of Charleville, was the eldest son of William Bury, of Shannon, esq. by the Hon. Jane Moore, only daughter of John first Lord Tullamore (1715), and sister and heiress to Charles Earl of Charleville (1758), who died without issue in 1764.

The title of Tullamore was revived in the person of the peer now deceased, by patent dated Nov. 7, 1797, and he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Charleville, by patent dated Dec. 29, 1800. He was elected one of the twenty-eight Representative Peers for Ireland, on the first vacancy that occurred after the Union, by the death of Lord Rossmore in August 1801; and was advanced to the Earldom of Charleville by patent dated Feb. 16, 1806.

During the Rebellion in Ireland in 1799, his Lordship took an active part in its suppression. He commanded the Tullamore troop of cavalry, and two companies of infantry.

His beautiful seat at Charleville Forest, King's county, was consumed by fire in 1808; and he afterwards erected a spacious mansion, in the castellated style, from the designs of Francis Johnston, esq. The surrounding plantations are remarkably fine, and an artificial lake has been formed with the waters of the river Clodah.

His Lordship was a classical scholar and an elegant writer, and wrote many learned papers on various subjects. He was held in high estimation among the literary and scientific men of Dublin, and for some years was President of the Royal Irish Academy. He was eminently distinguished for his high honour and unflinching integrity; and, following the example of his ancestors for many generations, was a staunch supporter of the Protestant cause. In social life he was sincerely beloved, and his relatives, friends, and servants individually mourn him as a parent.

His Lordship had been in a declining state for some time, and died suddenly when sitting on a sofa, as dinner was serving. His body was embarked in a steamer for Dublin on the 13th Nov. Its removal from the house at Dover was attended by the present Earl of Charleville, as chief mourner; the Duke of Wellington, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; Lord F. Somerset, the Earl of Guilford, the Lieutenant-Governor of Dover Castle, Lady Pulteney, Mr. Fector, M.P., the Mayor, Sir J. Bridges, Capt. Boxer, and many of the most respectable inhabitants of the town. On its arrival at Dublin it was conveyed to the family vault at Charleville, where his Lordship some years ago erected the church for the use of his tenantry and neighbours.

The Earl of Charleville married June 4, 1798, Catharine-Maria, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Townley Dawson, esq. and widow of James Tisdall, esq. and by her ladyship, who survives him, he had his only son and heir, Charles-William now Earl of Charleville, late one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, and M.P. for Carlow and for Penryn. His Lordship married in 1821 Beaujolais-Harriet-Charlotte, third daughter of the late Col. John and Lady Charlotte Campbell, and niece to the present Duke of Argyle, by whom he has two sons and one daughter.

LORD GREY OF GROBY.

Oct. 24. At Dunham Massey, Cheshire, aged 33, the Right Hon. George-Harry Grey, Lord Grey of Groby (1603), Colonel of the King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, F.L.S. and F.H.S.

He was born April 5, 1802, the elder son of George-Harry the sixth and present Earl of Stamford and Warrington, by Lady Henrietta-Charlotte-Elizabeth Charteris, eldest daughter of Francis late Lord Elcho (son of the fifth Earl of Wemyss and March).

We believe he never sat in the House of Commons; but in Dec. 1832 he was summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Grey at the same time with the Marquis of Tavistock and Earl of Uxbridge, and the present Earl of Derby.

He married Dec. 20, 1824, his cousin-german Lady Katharine Charteris, fourth daughter of Francis present Earl of Wemyss and March: and by her Ladyship, who survives him, had issue one son and one daughter: 1. the Hon. Margaret-Henrietta-Maria; and 2. the Right Hon. George-Harry now Lord Grey of Groby, born in 1827.

ADM. SIR C. TYLER, G.C.B.

Sept. 28. At Beaufort-buildings, near Gloucester (whither he had gone for medical advice), aged 75, Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B. Admiral of the White, of Cothel, co. Glamorgan.

This veteran officer (the third son of Capt. Peter Tyler, of the 52d foot, who died 1763, by Anne daughter of Henry eighth Lord Teynham, and his third wife Anne Baroness Dacre) was made Commander previous to the termination of the war with America, and appointed to the Queen, armed ship, of 20 guns. He afterwards commanded the Trimmer sloop, stationed at Milford for the suppression of smuggling. His post commission bore date Sept. 21, 1790.

Early in 1793, on the breaking out of the war with France, he obtained the command of the Meleager 32. He served in that ship at Toulon, and at the reduction of Corsica, where his services were so conspicuous, that, when La Minerve, a prize frigate of 40 guns, that had been sunk, was, chiefly by his exertions, weighed again, the command of her was assigned to him. She took the name of the St. Fiorenzo, from the town and fortress so called. This occurred about March 1794; and in the autumn of the same year, Capt. Tyler was removed into the Diadem 64, forming one of Vice-Adm. Hotham's fleet, and was engaged in the partial action of March 14, 1795. He was next intrusted with the command of a small squadron stationed in the Adriatic; and subsequently employed under the orders of Commodore Nelson, on the coast of Italy. In 1796 he was appointed to l'Aigle frigate, in which he cruised with considerable success, and captured several of the enemy's privateers; but in 1798, when conveying dispatches to Sir Horatio Nelson, he was wrecked near Tunis, and had to sustain many severe privations and serious hardships.

On returning to England, Capt. Tyler obtained the command of the Warrior 74, and served with the Channel fleet until the spring of 1801; when he accompanied Sir Hyde Parker on an expedition to the Baltic. He continued there until July; and during the remainder of that war was engaged in the blockade of Cadiz.

On the 20th Jan. 1802, a squadron, consisting of the Warrior, Bellona, Zealous, and Defence, under the orders of Capt. Tyler, sailed from Gibraltar for the West Indies, to watch the motions of an armament dispatched thither immediately after the suspension of hostilities. Capt. Tyler anchored at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 15th Feb. and returned thence to England in July following.

In 1803, on the renewal of the war, Capt. Tyler was appointed to the superintendence of a district of Sea Fencibles, in which service he remained until appointed, in 1805, to the Tonnant of 80 guns. This ship was warmly engaged in the battle of Trafalgar, having 26 men killed, and 50, including her commander, wounded. The Santa Anna, of 102 guns, the ship of the Spanish admiral, d'Aliva, struck to the Tonnant, and was taken possession of by a Lieutenant and 60 men from that ship; but during the hurricane which followed, the English were dishonourably overpowered by the crew, who carried them prisoners into Cadiz. Capt. Tyler was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, April 28, 1808, and soon after hoisted his flag as second in command at Portsmouth.

He subsequently served under Sir Charles Cotton, off the Tagus, and was present at the surrender of the Russian admiral Seniavin, Sept. 3, 1808, the first division of whose fleet he escorted from Lisbon to Spithead, where they arrived on the 6th of the following month.

In the autumn of 1812 Rear-Admiral Tyler was appointed Commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope, where he continued for three years. On the enlargement of the Order of the Bath he was nominated a Knight Commander, Jan. 2, 1815, and he was advanced to the dignity of a Grand Cross, Jan. 23, 1823. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1812, and to that of full Admiral in 1825.

Sir Charles Tyler was twice married, first to Anne only daughter of Charles Rice, R.N. who died 1794; and secondly to Margaret daughter of Abraham Leach, esq. of Pembroke. The latter died shortly before him (see p. 445). By the first lady he has left an only son Charles, born 15th April, 1784, a Commander R.N. By the second lady two sons, George, who in 1819 married Miss Sullivan; Roper; and four daughters.

Sir Charles had been in declining health for some years. His loss is sincerely regretted by his numerous friends and relations.

LT.-GEN. E. R. COPE.

Aug. 18. Lieut.-Gen. Edmund Reilly Cope.

He was the only son of William Cope, esq. of Dublin, who rendered important services to his country by communicating intelligence to Government respecting the Irish Rebellion of 1798.

He obtained his first commission, by purchase, as Ensign in the 66th foot, Jan. 19, 1784; and having joined that regiment in Ireland, proceeded with it to the West Indies, where he was stationed for some

years. He purchased a Lieutenancy in 1787, and subsequently a Company in the 4th, or King's Own. With that regiment he served in various parts of Nova-Scotia and Canada, and accompanied it on an expedition against St. Pierre and Miquelon.

On the 3d Dec. 1794 he was appointed to the Majority of the late Royal Dublin regiment, in the formation of which he took a very active part. He was afterwards Major of the Loyal Irish Fencibles; and on the 1st Jan. 1800 received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel. He served with the corps last named in Jersey, until 1803; when, as he was about to return home from a visit to the continent, he was detained in France as a prisoner of war.

During the eleven years that Col. Cope remained in captivity at Verdun and Valenciennes, he was one of the most active members of the Committee for distributing money and clothing to the prisoners; and he received a communication in approval of his benevolent exertions from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

On his return to England he was placed on the list of Major-Generals June 4, 1813; and he attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1825.

MAJOR-GEN. HEPBURN, C.B.

June 7. At Tunbridge Wells, Major-General Francis Hepburn, C.B.

He was the younger son of Col. David Hepburn, (the younger son of James Hepburn, of Brecarton and Keith Marshall, who spent the greater part of his fortune in the service of the Stuarts,) by Bertha Graham, of the family of Inchbrakie.

In 1794, at the age of fifteen, he was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 3d foot guards. In 1798 he served with his battalion in the Irish rebellion; and in 1799 he accompanied the expedition to the Helder. From 1802 to 1805 he was upon the Home Staff, with Gen. Acland, at Chelmsford; and in 1805 he went to Malta with Gen. Mackenzie Fraser and Gen. Ackland. He remained there with Gen. Fox; and thence removed to Sicily, where he served under Gen. Sir Edw. Paget. At the time of the battle of Maida, he was confined to bed with fever and opthalmia.

In 1809 he went to Cadiz, where he was stationed at the Isla de Leon. In 1811 he was present at the battle of Barrosa as Major of his battalion, and in the charge his leg was severely shattered by a musket ball: amputation was proposed, which he refused, but his sufferings from the wound were so severe, that he was obliged to return home, nor was he able to rejoin the army until the autumn of 1812.

He was then appointed, much to his satisfaction, to the command of a small corps of light troops or sharp-shooters; and was present at the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, and the passage of the Néve.

In 1814 he was ordered home to take the command of the battalion of the 3d guards destined for the expedition to the Netherlands, where he remained until the June of the following year, and then joined the Duke of Wellington at Brussels. He was present in the action of Quatre-Bras on the 16th of that month, was also engaged on the 17th, and on the 18th commanded at Waterloo the second battalion of the 3d guards. At an early period of the action, he was ordered to the important post of Hougomont, where, with some foreign battalions under his orders, he effectually defended the orchard and wood, whilst Col. Woodford with the Coldstream regiment occupied the chateau. The importance of this service, and the gallantry with which it was executed, are fully shown in the Duke of Wellington's despatch; but, owing to an unfortunate mistake, the name of Col. Hepburn was not mentioned, but that of Col. Hume, who served under him, and had no separate command, was substituted. This mistake was afterwards officially, but never publicly explained; and it is attributed to this circumstance that higher honours, which he had so hardly earned, were not bestowed on this officer. Besides a Companionship of the order of the Bath, he received, however, the 4th class of the order of Wilhelm from the King of the Netherlands, and the 4th class of the order of Wladimir from the Emperor of Russia.

In proof of Gen. Hepburn's devotion to his profession, it may be mentioned, that during the whole of his services after he rejoined the Peninsular army in 1812, his wound had never healed; exfoliations frequently occurred, and it was not until a late period that a part of the ball, and a portion of cloth which it had carried into the wound, came away. From the severity of these sufferings, aggravated by a tendency to gout, his health was gradually undermined, and his constitution, which was naturally robust, sunk under them. He died deeply lamented by all who knew his high and generous principles, and his sterling and unassuming worth.

Major-Gen. Hepburn married in 1821 Henrietta, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Poole, the fifth and last Baronet, of Poole-hall, Cheshire, and of Hooke, in Sussex, by which lady, who

survives him, he has left two sons, Henry-Poole and Francis-Robert, and one daughter.

MR. SERJEANT SELLON.

Aug. 19. At Hampstead, in his 74th year, Baker John Sellon, esq. B.C.L. Serjeant at Law.

Mr. Serjeant Sellon was the second son of the Rev. William Sellon, who during a period of thirty-three years was Curate and Minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell; a man of exemplary virtue and piety, and much distinguished as an eloquent and orthodox Divine. He died in 1790, aged 60.

His son, Baker John Sellon, the subject of the present memoir, was born on the 14th March 1762, was admitted into Merchant-Taylors' School 2d Nov. 1773, and after continuing in the head form only four years, under the care of the Rev. Thomas Green, was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, on St. Barnabas's Day 1779, being at that time second Monitor. From his attachment to the place of his education, he always took a lively interest in its welfare, and in after life was fond of relating the circumstances of his progress through that establishment. He served the office of steward of the school feast when a very young man, and was for many years a constant attendant at that gratifying meeting. The only academical degree he took at Oxford was that of Bachelor of Civil Law, to which he was admitted 24th Oct. 1785.

He had from an early period been destined by his father to follow the legal profession, though there appears no doubt, had he been left to the natural bias of his own feelings and turn of mind, that he would have greatly preferred the Church; but the wish and advice of a parent whom he fondly loved and highly revered, became paramount to every other consideration in determining his choice; and accordingly, upon his quitting Oxford, he appears to have seriously entered on the study of the Law. The 10th Feb. 1792 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and, after practising as a Barrister for several years with distinction, was admitted to the rank of Serjeant-at-Law in Easter Term 1798, and became about that period the Leader on the Norfolk circuit. For many years however before this event took place, he had been generally regarded as an eminent Lawyer and a very rising character; not only from his abilities as an advocate, but also from some legal works which he produced before and about the time of his being called to the Bar.

In the year 1789 he published in 8vo. an 'Analysis of the Practice of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; with some observations on the mode of passing fines and suffering recoveries;' and in 1792—6, a second edition in 2 vols. 8vo, which obtained extensive circulation in the profession, and is generally regarded as a standard book. But while thus steadily advancing on the road to fortune and eminence, his legal career was suddenly checked and eventually arrested by an infirmity as severe as it was unlooked for. While attending in one of the courts on the Norfolk circuit, and engaged in some cause of importance, he was suddenly and permanently deprived of hearing in his right ear; and though the use of the other was for a time left him, yet that also was subsequently affected, and he became gradually reduced towards the close of life to a state of comparative deafness. He however continued, after his first attack, to struggle on in his career for some years, when his remaining ear becoming by degrees more and more affected, he could no longer hear, amid the hum and bustle of a crowded court, either the answers of the witnesses or the arguments of counsel, and for some time before he quitted the Bar, he was actually under the necessity of having recourse to an interpreter to report the proceedings in court. Under these unpleasant circumstances, the task of continuing his profession must have been irksome enough; but a higher motive, the dread of not being able to do justice to his clients, at length induced him altogether to relinquish the Bar. He had before this period, and probably about the time of the first attack of his infirmity, been offered a seat on the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas; but which he was induced to decline from the same honourable motives which influenced his decision on his subsequent abandonment of the Law. But however he might feel the disqualifying nature of his infirmity in so far as regarded the pursuit of the higher departments of the profession, there was one branch of it in which he justly thought he could still be useful to himself and to society. The degree of deafness which obliged him to retire from the extensive arenas of the superior Courts of Justice, did not debar him from hearing with adequate distinctness in smaller and less crowded assemblies, nor from the pleasure of colloquial enjoyments. Thus situated, with a family nearly grown up and with little more to depend upon than his private fortune, he took the resolution, unknown to any one, of writing to Lord Sidmouth to explain the nature of his case,

and to offer his services as a Police Magistrate. This proposal was received with kindness and urbanity, and the Serjeant, without farther solicitation from any quarter, was shortly after appointed by his lordship Police Magistrate at Union Hall, whence in Jan. 1819 he was transferred to Hatton-Garden Office—a situation he continued to hold till his retirement from the magistracy in 1834, after a twenty years' service.

On the 24th Jan. 1788 the Serjeant was married, at a somewhat early period of life and before he was called to the Bar, to Miss Charlotte Dickinson, daughter of Rivers Dickinson, esq. of St. John street, Clerkenwell, and by that lady, who died at Hampstead July 20, 1832, had issue, besides several children who died in infancy, one son, the Rev. John Sellon, who died at Albany in the state of New York, March 2, 1830, and three daughters; the eldest of whom Charlotte, remains single; the second, Maria-Ann, married Dec. 2, 1819, to John-James Halls, esq. of Great Marlborough street, has issue one son; and lastly Anne, married May 21, 1816, to the present Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., Serjeant-Surgeon to the King, has issue two sons and one daughter.

The late Serjeant Sellon was a man of strong natural abilities, sound sense, and of a most benevolent disposition—constitutionally perhaps inclined to retirement and indolence, though somewhat corrected by the habits of industry and regularity enforced by the discipline of a public school, as well as by the strength of his own understanding and the arduous nature of the profession in which he was subsequently engaged To the calls of ambition, however, in the strict sense of the word, he appears to have been rather insensible, and the portion of it which may have existed in his character, probably partook more of the generous spirit of emulation than of a ruling and permanent passion. In fact, he was too moderate and kind-hearted a man to feel very anxious to become a great one; and even had he been left to the bent of his own inclination for the Church, it may be doubted, in a worldly point of view, whether he would have arrived at so high a rank as the one he obtained in the Law. A worthy, pious, and deeply-learned divine he assuredly would have proved; but he would probably have preferred the retired life of a zealous and benevolent country clergyman before all the attractions of a mitre. His early predilection for theological pursuits appears at one period to have been partially suspended, or at least *somewhat abated; but* a remarkable change took possession of his mind towards the middle of his life, when the pious aspirations of his early days revisited him with increased fervour, and unceasingly regulated his whole conduct and character, till death terminated his honourable and useful life. He studied much and became deeply versed in scriptural history, and in the works of the most celebrated divines, and has left behind him some extensive original manuscripts, which probably will be found in too incomplete a state to admit of publication.

Although his religious opinions were of a very grave and serious description, yet such was the moderation and liberality of his disposition, that he always displayed great mildness and candour when conversing with those whose sentiments on these topics differed materially from his own. It is true indeed that, throughout the greater part of life, he was occasionally subject to moments of gloom and despondency, which, though by some attributed to the decided nature of his religious sentiments, may be more justly ascribed to a species of constitutional infirmity; as there is no doubt that the views he entertained, on these subjects, formed his sole hope and consolation amid the severe trials and bereavements it was too often his lot to sustain; yet when the clouds of melancholy were dispersed, he was wont to exhibit great cheerfulness and a very rich vein of original humour. Indeed at one period of his life he associated a good deal with the lively characters and wits of the day; but society of this description could not long attract his reflecting mind, and he soon steadily withdrew from these fascinating scenes, to that privacy and seclusion which formed the natural element of his character. In spite, however, of his love of ease and retirement, it must be admitted that, in most other respects, he was gifted with qualities which fully justified his being brought up to the legal profession: strong intellect, great sagacity, a clear and discriminating judgment, united to the strictest integrity and embellished by candour and humanity; all these rare endowments were, in his instance, so beautifully mingled, that the most brilliant result might have been justly anticipated. But these flattering prospects were not to be realized; the infirmity by which he was attacked placed a formidable barrier in the way of his advancement, and, perhaps unknown almost to himself, furnished him with a plausible pretext for the somewhat premature relinquishment of a profession to which his inclination had never been warmly devoted. Although he had in general borne the appearance of a hale

and robust man, he had nevertheless, to those who knew him intimately, been evidently on the decline for the last year or two previously to his decease. He was frequently subject to attacks of giddiness and fulness in the head, and though these unpleasant symptoms commonly yielded to bleeding, yet they gradually became more violent and frequent: for some time, however, they excited no immediate alarm among his friends and relatives, till about four months after his resignation of the magistracy, when he was suddenly seized by a paralytic affection, which greatly impaired his intellects and nearly deprived him of the use of one side. The prompt and decisive measures adopted by his medical advisers for a time warded off the blow, though both his bodily and mental faculties remained in a very precarious state. In the meanwhile it was thought that the air of Brighton might prove of service to him, and he accordingly spent some weeks at that place, though without receiving any material benefit, when he returned to his house at Hampstead. Soon after his arrival there a blood vessel ruptured in the stomach, which dreadfully reduced his strength; but from this state he once more rallied, and hopes were again entertained of his getting over the attack, as on the very day of his departure he had been amusing himself with his grandchildren, appeared in excellent spirits, and much clearer in intellect than usual; but these flattering symptoms proved only the precursors of his death. In the evening of the above day, the 19th of August, 1835, he was seized with fainting and a terrible sickness, and was with difficulty conveyed to his chamber—a blood vessel had again ruptured and all hope was now at an end. At ten o'clock the fatal sickness returned with increased violence, and in about two hours afterwards, in the presence of his three daughters and of Sir Benjamin Brodie, this excellent man and sincere Christian resigned himself with calmness and composure into the hands of his Creator, in the full confidence of a blessed resurrection through the merits of his Saviour.

Some days previously to his death, when his family was assembled around him, and he was thought to be in imminent danger, he addressed some of the elder branches of it, with much eloquence and pathos, upon religious topics. His grandchildren were then led to his bedside, when he took a final and affectionate leave of them—exhorted them to a perseverance in the paths of virtue and of piety, and, as they successively bowed their heads upon his pillow, pronounced his blessing upon each. May that blessing dwell upon their youthful heads! May it hover round them in the hour of temptation and of danger; and may the Almighty, at his good pleasure, finally conduct them to that haven of rest where they may eternally repose in the "bosom of their Father and their God!"

HUMPHREY OSBALDESTON, ESQ.

Sept. 20. Aged 92, Humphrey Osbaldeston, esq. of Gateforth House, near Selby, and of Hunmanby, near Scarborough.

The paternal name of this venerable gentleman was Brookes. His great-grandfather, Sir Richard Osbaldeston, of Hunmanby, Knt. who died in 1728, was grandson of Sir Richard Osbaldeston, Attorney-general in Ireland, and descended from the Osbaldestons of Osbaldeston in Lancashire. He had five sons: four of whom lived to be old men, but all died without issue. The second was Richard Osbaldeston, D.D. Lord Bishop of London. The eldest, William Osbaldeston, esq. M.P. for Scarborough, died in 1765, aged 79; and was succeeded in his estates by the fourth son, Fountayne Wentworth Osbaldeston, esq. then the only surviving brother. He also was M.P. for Scarborough; and, dying in 1770, left his estates between the grandsons of his two sisters: Humphrey, son of —— Brookes, of Brayton, co. York, esq. by Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Pockley, esq. of Brayton, and Theodosia Osbaldeston; and George, son of John Wickens, D.D. Rector of Petworth in Sussex, by Philadelphia, daughter of Robert Mitford, of Mitford castle, Northumberland, esq. and Mary Osbaldeston. Both these gentlemen took the name of Osbaldeston, in July 1770; and the present George Osbaldeston, esq. who was Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1829, and has acquired so much notoriety in the sporting world, is the son and heir of the latter.

Humphrey Osbaldeston, esq. the gentleman now deceased, served as Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1781. He was a very worthy man, with some peculiarities and eccentricities of character. As a landlord, he was greatly respected, for it was generally a point with him to make his tenants live. He was a firm friend to the Church of England; and as strongly illustrative of the depth and solidity of his piety, it may be mentioned, that when he became too old and infirm to walk from Gateforth on the Sabbath, to the parish church at Brayton, he could not reconcile it to his conscience to put his horses into the carriage, and ride; as he thought that employing his horses on the Sunday, was breaking one command.

ment to keep another. And what did he do then? He built a church at Gateforth, in which there is ample and gratuitous accommodation for all the people of Gateforth, poor and rich alike.

Mr. Osbaldeston married, Aug. 13, 1772, Catharine, daughter of Sir Joseph Pennington, the fourth Bart. of Muncaster, Cumberland, and aunt to the present Lord Muncaster. She died at Gateforth House, Dec. 22, 1825, in her 77th year, having had issue a daughter, married April 25, 1795, to the late Lieut.-Col. Hutchinson, of Wold-Newton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire; and another daughter, now living unmarried. Mrs. Hutchinson is deceased, leaving a daughter, to whom, and to her aunt, Mr. Osbaldeston has bequeathed a life inheritance in his unentailed property. His extensive entailed estates devolve on his cousin, Bertram Mitford, esq. of Mitford Castle, Northumberland.

WILLIAM GRIMALDI, ESQ.

Nov. 5. In Vaughan Terrace, City Road, in the 49th year of his age, William Grimaldi, esq. (Marquis Grimaldi of Genoa), eldest son of the late William Grimaldi, esq. of whom a memoir appeared in this Magazine for June 1830.

He was born in Parliament-street, Westminster, Dec. 8, 1785, and endowed by nature with superior mental qualifications, which showed themselves in boyhood, and in union with great perseverance, placed him as chief of one of the highest and most extensive private schools in England, Dr. Nicholas Wanostrocht's, at Camberwell.

In 1808 he entered into the military service of the East India Company, and had a commission in the third regiment of Bombay Native Infantry. In 1809 he had the command of the castle and fort at Surat, Hindostan, but two attacks of fever compelled him to return to Europe and resign his commission, although the progress he had made in the study of military tactics, and of eastern dialects, joined to his readiness in drawing, his general knowledge of European languages, and the friendship of the highest authorities in the settlement of Bombay, justified the anticipation of considerable eminence.

After his return to England, he was for some time in his Majesty's War-office, Horse Guards.

In 1828, after recovering from a long and nearly fatal illness, he travelled to Monaco and Genoa, in order to collect materials illustrative of the history of his family, who had left the latter country in consequence of its bombardment by Louis the Fourteenth, in 1684. During his sojourn there, he ascertained that his family, once so numerous, was reduced to one individual, the Marquis Luigi Grimaldi, who had no male issue; and that the Government, after proclamation in the Gazette, and in ignorance of the existence of the family in England, had transferred to the Marquis, in the character of survivor of the Grimaldi family of Genoa, considerable property, which had been deposited with the Republic above three centuries since, by that family, to exonerate them for ever from contributing to the burthens of the State. To prevent similar losses, Mr. Grimaldi immediately procured his descent from the College of Arms in London, certified in a legal manner, and the same was immediately added to the tables of the sixteen great Genoese noble houses then publishing under the superintendence of the Marquis Adorno, the greatest antiquary and genealogist at Genoa. This circumstance, and Mr. Grimaldi's residence, giving notoriety to the existence of a branch of the family who had quitted the country nearly 150 years since, led to an event of far greater importance. The Prince Grimaldi, sovereign of the principality of Monaco, on the coast of the Mediterranean, inherited that very ancient patrimony of the Grimaldis through a female, and used the arms and name of Grimaldi by virtue only of that female descent; but as the state was a male fief, it was claimed by the Marquis Philippe Grimaldi of Antibes, as the eldest branch of all the Grimaldis; and after appeals which had been in suspense for nearly a century, a decision was then confidently awaited, from the Presidents of the three Sections of the Council of State of Sardinia, in favour of the male line of the Grimaldis. A cession of the principality to the King of Sardinia, for a compensation, was proposed to follow its recovery, in which the concurrence of the English branch would have been requisite; but all these important proceedings were suddenly interrupted by the unexpected death of the Marquis Luigi Grimaldi, at Turin, in June 1834, whilst residing there to forward the claim.*

The name having thus become extinct at Genoa, the Marquis's family, consisting of his widow, daughters, and sons-in-law, held a meeting in December last; at which, assisted by their friends, agents, and counsel, they acknowledged that Mr. Grimaldi stood next in succession (in other words, was male heir) to the late

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* See a Memoir of him in Gent. Mag. for October 1834.

Marquis, and this acknowledgment was communicated to Mr. Grimaldi.

Happily for him, however, a declining state of health allowed his putting no more than a true estimate upon these pursuits, and they never gave him either anxiety or exaltation. For some time previously to his decease he had occupied himself in antiquarian and genealogical researches, at the British Museum; and had there passed the day on the evening of which he was struck with apoplexy. It is too consoling, as well as too instructive, not to record, that having, according to custom, read aloud a chapter in the Holy Bible, a commentary upon it, and having offered to his Creator his nightly prayers, he was, whilst concluding with the Lord's Prayer, struck with a difficulty of speech which just allowed him to end it, but which never allowed him to speak afterwards. He stepped into his bed, laid gently down, remained nearly unconscious for sixty hours, and then expired. He was married, but had no issue; an only surviving brother is his heir. His remains were interred in the City burial-ground, near those of his father, grandfather, and family.

THE ABBE DE LA RUE.

Sept. 27. At an advanced age, the Abbé Gervaise de la Rue, Honorary Canon of the cathedral of Bayeux, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Member of the Institute, Dean of the Faculty of Letters of the Royal Academy of Caen, and Foreign Member of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

This long celebrated antiquary was Professor of History in the university of Caen previous to the Revolution; but we believe his first published writings were those which he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London during the period of his refuge in England. In June 1794, being then in London, he addressed to the Earl of Leicester, Pres. S.A. "An Epistolary Dissertation upon the life and writings of Robert Wace, an Anglo-Norman poet of the Twelfth Century," which is printed in the Archæologia, vol. xii. pp. 50—79. In the following year he continued the subject in a Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Pres. R.S. "concerning the lives and writings of various Anglo-Norman poets of the Twelfth Century," printed ibid. pp. 297—326. In 1796 he addressed to Francis Douce, esq. F.S.A. a "Dissertation on the life and writings of Mary, an Anglo-Norman poetess of the Thirteenth Century," printed in Archæologia, vol. xiii. pp. 35—67; and in 1797 to J. H. Major, esq. F.R.S. and S.A. a "Dissertation on the lives and works of several Anglo-Norman poets of the Thirteenth Century," printed ibid. pp. 230—250.

On returning to France, M. de la Rue resumed the duties of his professorship, and sustained them for many years. He communicated several antiquarian dissertations to the Academie des Sciences, Arts, et Belles Lettres of Caen; abstracts of which are printed in its Transactions.

In 1812 his friend Mr. Douce translated his Memoir on the celebrated Tapestry of Bayeux, and communicated it to the Society of Antiquaries of London, who printed it in the Archæologia, vol. xvii. pp. 85—409. This gave rise to the papers of Mr. Hudson Gurney in the xviiith, and Mr. Amyot in the xixth volumes of the Archæologia; and led to the magnificent series of engravings of the Tapestry, executed at the expense of the Society, from the minutely accurate drawings of Mr. C. A. Stothard.

In 1815 M. de la Rue printed at Caen "Recherches sur les ouvrages des Bardes de la Bretagne Armoricaine dans le moyen age."

When Mr. Dawson Turner visited Normandy in 1818, the Abbé de la Rue was resident at Cambre, four miles from Caen, in the chateau of the Marquis de Mathan, to whom he had been tutor. "When they both took refuge in England, the Abbé was the only protector of his pupil, who now returns the honourable obligation. It is well known," continues Mr. Turner, "that the Abbé has devoted his life to the investigation of the antiquities both of Normandy and of the Anglo-Normans. Possessing in a high degree the acute and critical spirit of research which distinguished the French archæologists of the Benedictine school, we have only to regret, that the greater part of his works yet remain in manuscript. His History of Anglo-Norman Poetry, which is quite ready for the press, would be an invaluable accession to our literature; but books of this nature are so little suited to the taste of the French public, that as yet he has not ventured upon its publication."

It was in the same year that Normandy was visited by Dr. Dibdin, who, in his Bibliographical and Antiquarian Tour, has given an account of an interview he had with M. de la Rue. "The Abbé is," he says, "the great archæological oracle of Normandy. He was pleased to pay me a visit at Lagouelle's. He is fast approaching his seventieth year. His figure is rather stout, and above the mean height; his complexion is healthful, his

eyes brilliant, and a plentiful quantity of waving white hair adds much to the expression of his countenance. He inquired kindly after our mutual friend Mr. Douce, of whose talents and character he spoke in a manner which did equal honour to both. But he was inexorable, as to—*not* dining with me, observing that his Order was forbidden to dine in taverns. He rarely visits Caen, although a great portion of his library is kept there; his abode being chiefly in the country, at the residence of a nobleman to whose son he was tutor. It is delightful to see a man of his venerable aspect and widely extended reputation, enjoying, in the evening of life (after braving such a tempest, in the noonday of it, as that of the Revolution,) the calm unimpaired possession of his faculties, and the respect of the virtuous and wise." Mr. Douce afterwards communicated to Dr. Dibdin, for the smaller edition of his Tour, published in 1829, a portrait of the Abbé de la Rue at the age of seventy-four, drawn by Parez; and the engraving, by T. Wright, will be found in vol. I. of that work, p. 186. Both Mr. Turner and Dr. Dibdin mention that the Abbé was then engaged in a work on the history of Caen, and it was afterwards published under the title of "Essais Historiques sur la Ville de Caen et son Arondissement," in two small octavo volumes, 1820.

At length, in 1834, the Abbé's arranged collections on medieval poetry, the delay of which is mentioned by Mr. Turner, were printed in three octavo volumes under the title of "Essais Historiques sur les Bardes, les Jongleurs, et les Trouvères Normands et Anglo-Normands; suivis de pièces de Malherbe, qu'on ne trouve dans aucune édition de ses œuvres." It would have been well, perhaps, for the Abbé's reputation as an accurate scholar had these three volumes never appeared, or, at least, had they appeared earlier. He belonged to a school of philologists who have now passed by; he was exceeded by none of that school in industrious research, but he shared in all the rashness of conclusion and generalization which characterised it; and for a book that is truly so full of learning, it is surprising to find it so abounding in errors—errors, too, which in many instances have been long exploded. At present it is, without doubt, a book of value: had it appeared thirty years ago, it would have been regarded as almost a miracle of learning; and, as the period would have been a full excuse for the errors which it contains, they would not have lessened our admiration, though, like the celebrated *History of English Poetry* of Warton, it would have been more acceptable to us after having passed through the editorial care of a Price. At the same time it is, like the book to which we have just alluded, a work indispensable to the library of the poetical and philological antiquary.

DON TELESFORO DE TRUEBA.

Oct. 4. At Paris, aged about 30, Don Telesforo de Trueba y Cosia, the author of several dramas and novels published in this country.

On the overthrow of the Constitutional party, his mother, a woman of fortune and a staunch liberal, left Spain, and for many years continued to reside at Paris; and Trueba himself came to England, where indeed he had been educated; but either might, it is believed, have returned to Spain. Trueba, however, resided here from choice rather than necessity, and was enabled to do so on a very liberal allowance from his mother, (who has considerable property in the English funds,) and the profits of his literary labours. The fact that he wrote dramas in Spanish, French, and English, and that they were produced at the several national theatres with success, is proof that he was a man of talent. Amongst his English dramatic pieces were the very popular farces of 'Call again To-morrow,' first acted at the Olympic Theatre by the E. O. company; and 'Mr. and Mrs. Pringle;' also an unsuccessful comedy called 'Men of Pleasure,' produced at Drury-Lane 1832; and 'The Royal Fugitive, or the Triumph of Justice,' which was performed with success, we believe, at the Victoria, in Jan. 1834. He also wrote 'The Castilian,' 'The Incognito,' 'Paris and London,' 'Salvador the Guerilla,' and other novels, and was a contributor to the Metropolitan Magazine, and many of the periodicals. In society he was a remarkably good-tempered and gentlemanly man; and, mixing with good company, was enabled not only to supply his mind with subjects for observation, but to take a tone not always within the scope of the delineators of passing manners. He was a member of the Garrick Club, and much esteemed by all his acquaintance.

Trueba returned to Spain with his more distinguished countrymen early in 1834, and was soon after elected a member of the Chamber of Procuradores, and Secretary to one of the Committees; where his knowledge of England, her constitution and sentiments, as well as his general information, must have made him eminently useful.

ISAAC POCOCK, ESQ.

Aug. 23. At Ray Lodge, Maidenhead, in his 54th year, Isaac Pocock, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for that county.

Nicholas Pocock of the city of Bristol, merchant, the deceased's grandfather, (who died 15th Jan. 1759) married Mary one of the daughters and co-heiresses of William Innes, one of the sons of John Innes of Leuchars, in the county of Moray, who was the King's Justiciary in that county, and a cadet of the ancient family of Innes of that ilk, of which the present Duke of Roxburghe is the head. She died 16th Feb. 1780. They had four sons and one daughter, namely: 1. Nicholas Pocock, late of Great George-street, Westminster (of whom hereafter); 2. Sir Isaac Pocock, knight, late of Maidenhead and of Biggin in the county of Northampton, who was High-Sheriff* for that county in 1786, and distinguished, as well for loyalty and firm support of Church and State, as for his regard for the interests of the poor, which was especially manifested by his strenuous and successful opposition to the attempted inclosure of the common-lands in his neighbourhood. He married Ann the widow of Peter Joy, esq. and died† 8th Oct. 1810 without issue; and she dying‡ in 1818, the bulk of their property descended to his nephew, the subject of this memoir. They were buried in Cookham church, in which parish Maidenhead is situated; 3. William Innes Pocock, late of Bristol, esq. who died 2d Feb. 1822, married Elizabeth Evans of that city (now living), and by her had a numerous family, all of whom died s. p. except Charles Innes Pocock, esq. and Mary Innes the wife of Clifton Carne, esq.; 4. John Innes Pocock who died at the age of 16, a prisoner of war in Spain; 5. Mary, who married Christopher Deake, esq. of Falmouth, and died there 3d Jan. 1803 leaving issue. To return to Nicholas Pocock: At an early age he exhibited considerable talent in the art of drawing, which he cultivated with assiduity as he grew up, being perfectly self-taught. His style was varied, drawing portraits as well as landscapes and sea-views, with equal ability It was not, however, until he was rather advanced in life that he took to the art as a profession, and on the recommendation of Admiral Lord Hood he devoted his studies to marine subjects, and about the commencement of the revolutionary war with France, removed to London. There he had the advantage of the acquaintance of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and soon attained eminence as a marine painter. From that time to the termination of the war there was scarcely a battle which he did not paint, and there are few families in the kingdom whose names are recorded in our naval history, which do not possess one of his pictures. A specimen has been recently presented to the collection in the Painted Hall at Greenwich by Mr. Lockyer. He married Ann Evans (a sister of his younger brother William's wife), and by her had issue seven sons and two daughters. He died 19th March 1821,* aged 80; his widow died 27th Dec. 1827, aged 75, and both were buried in the family vault at Cookham. Their children were—1. Isaac, who died soon after his birth; 2. Isaac, the subject of this memoir; 3. William Innes Pocock, esq. a Lieutenant in his Majesty's Navy, who has one son and three daughters; 4. Nicholas Pocock, who was Captain of H. M. packet Princess Mary, and died at Lisbon 28th April 1819, leaving a widow, two sons and a daughter; 5 John Innes Pocock, esq.; 6. George Pocock, esq. now a widower, and having three sons and two daughters; 7. Peter Pocock, who was Capt. of H. M. packet Lapwing, and died at Falmouth 31st Dec. 1817, leaving a widow, one son and one daughter; 8. Mary-Ann, who married Rev. Samuel-Charles Fripp, and has a numerous family; and 9. Elizabeth Pocock.

Isaac Pocock, the eldest surviving son, whose death we now record, was born at Bristol the 2d March 1782 When a child he evinced the same native genius and talent for drawing as had distinguished his father in his youth, and it was therefore thought advisable to cultivate them under the best masters. He was placed first as a pupil with Romney, after whose retirement he studied under Sir William Beechey, by which means he acquired the bold style of the former with the richness and delicacy of colouring of the latter. In 1805 "The British Institution for the promotion of the Fine Arts" was established in Pall-Mall, and as a student there he distinguished himself by some very fine copies of pictures of the ancient masters. In 1807 he entered the lists with numerous competitors for the first prize given by that Institution for the best original historical painting; he chose for his subject the Murder of Thomas a Becket, and gained the prize. After this encouragement, he painted several other historical and poetical subjects, as well as portraits, in all of which there

* GENT. MAG. vol. LVI. pt. i. p. 177.
† Ibid. vol. LXXX. pt. ii. p. 396.
‡ Ibid. vol. LXXXVIII. pt. ii. p. 92.

* Ibid. vol. XCI. part i.

was so much merit, that, had necessity compelled him to devote his undivided attention to the art, and to prosecute it with industry, he would doubtless have realized the expectations formed of him by his old masters and his friends, by attaining a high rank amongst the artists of his day. But, having the prospect of an independent fortune, being young, and mixing much in society (for which his varied accomplishments, originality of humour, and agreeable manners, peculiarly fitted him), he gradually relaxed in the prosecution of that profession.

About this time also, on the suggestion of a friend, he tried his powers as a Dramatist; and, the attempt succeeding, he made further contributions to the Drama from time to time, and, although celebrity was not sought by him, he eventually became known as one of the most successful Dramatists of his day.

In 1818 he succeeded to the property of his uncle and aunt Sir Isaac and Lady Pocock, and took up his residence at Maidenhead, where he employed himself in the duties of a country gentleman, at times using both his pencil and pen, and producing works which show how highly he was gifted. Some of his poetical pieces are found with the fugitive literature and music of the day, but are well deserving of a more lasting preservation. His last historical painting was an Altar-piece ('Our Saviour blessing little Children') presented by him to the new chapel at Maidenhead. During his residence in London, at the period of Buonaparte's threatened invasion, he was appointed First Lieutenant of 'The Royal Westminster Volunteers,' whence he was raised to the rank of Major by the suffrage of its members; and he had not long been resident at Maidenhead before he was joined in the Commission of the Peace for Berkshire; and in July 1831 appointed one of His Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants for that county. He was active and energetic in the performance of the duties which devolved upon him as a Magistrate or otherwise; and in all the relations of private life his conduct was exemplary. He died after a few hours illness,—though suddenly, not unprepared, — and his remains were deposited in the family vault at Cookham.

Mr. Pocock married Miss Louisa Hime of Liverpool on the 24th August 1812, by whom he had one son, Isaac-John Innes, now at Eton, and three daughters, Anne, Louisa, and Elizabeth-Frances; all of whom survive him.

To this memoir we are enabled to add, from another correspondent, the following list of Mr. Pocock's works:

His first dramatic essay was the musical farce of "Yes or No?" produced at the Haymarket in 1808: this was followed in 1810 by two lively bustling pieces, viz: "Hit or Miss," and "Seventy Years ago;" the former rendered famous by the inimitable acting of the late Charles Mathews in the character of Cypher, and both first acted at the Lyceum Added to these, his most successful productions were, "Any Thing New," a musical farce, 1811; "The Green Dragon," another; and "Harry Le Roy," a burletta (altered from 'the Miller of Mansfield'), all in 1811; "The Miller and his Men," a melodrama, 1813; which, by aid of the sweet music of Bishop, still retains a place on the stage; "For England Ho!" an opera, 1813; "John of Paris," an opera, 1814; "Zembuca," a melodrama, 1814; "The Magpie or the Maid?" a melodrama, 1815; "Robinson Crusoe," a pantomimic Easter-piece, 1817; "Rob Roy," an opera (dramatised from Scott's Novel), 1818; "Montrose," a musical drama, 1822; "Woodstock," a drama, in five acts, (from Scott's Novel,) 1826;" "The Robber's Wife," a melodrama, 1830; "The Corporal's Wedding," a farce, 1830-1; "The Omnibus," an interlude, 1831; "Country Quarters," a farce, 1832; "The Clutterbucks," a farce, 1832; "Scan.-Mag." a farce, 1833; "The Ferry and the Mill," a melodrama, 1833 (intended as a sort of companion, we presume, to the 'Miller and his Men'); and "King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table," a Christmas equestrian spectacle, 1834-5. We may mention as less successful, "The Farce-Writer," which christens itself; "The Heir of Veroni," an opera, 1817; "The Libertine," do. 1817; "The Antiquary," a play (from Scott's Novel, afterwards redramatised with better success by Mr. Terry), before 1820; "Husbands and Wives," a farce, 1817; "Alfred the Great, or the Enchanted Standard," a musical drama (partly founded on an early production of O'Keeffe's), 1827; 'Tucki-Tomba," an Easter piece, 1828; "Peveril of the Peak," an opera, 1826; "The Blue Anchor," a nautical drama, 1830. "The Doom-Kiss," a musical drama, 1832; "Anster Fair," an Easter folly, 1834; and two pieces, produced since his death, one a farce called, "The Night Patrol,' and the other an adaptation of Sir Walter Scott's Novel of 'Old Mortality,' under the ill-chosen title of "Cavaliers and Roundheads." *

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* The year 1679, when the story commences, is surely too late an æra for the party terms of Cavaliers and Roundheads.

W. MOTHERWELL, ESQ.

Nov. 1. At Glasgow, in his 38th year, William Motherwell, esq

This pleasing poet was born in the Barony Parish of Glasgow, and at a very early age placed under the care of an uncle in Paisley, from whom he received his education.

When a youth he obtained a situation in the Sheriff Clerk's office at Paisley, where he remained till within the few last years of his life. His first appearance in the literary world was in 1819, when he contributed to, and directed, a poetical publication entitled the 'Harp of Renfrewshire.' From this time he was busily employed in the compilation of a very interesting and valuable collection of ballads, which he published in 1827 under the title 'Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern,' illustrated by an ably written historical introduction, and notes.

In 1828 he became editor of the 'Paisley Magazine' and 'Paisley Advertiser;' and after having conducted the latter journal about two years, he was offered the editorship of the 'Glasgow Courier,' which he accepted, and continued to direct to the time of his death. In 1833 was published a collected edition of his own delightful Poems, lyrical and narrative; and the same year he contributed a humorous and chastely comic series of papers called, 'Memoirs of a Paisley Bailie' to 'The Day,' a periodical work then publishing in Glasgow. Within the last year he had superintended an elegant edition of 'Burns;' and such time as he could spare from necessary duties was employed in collecting materials for a Life of that unfortunate but truly exquisite song-writer, Robert Tannerhill of Paisley, whose biography might furnish a volume of great interest. He has also left unfinished the greater portion of an intended prose work, embodying the old wild legends of the Norsemen.

Mr Motherwell was a poet of no common genius, spirit, and pathos. Amidst the infinite variety of his style, we prefer his simplest ballad compositions; our special favourite is 'Jeanie Morrison.' This piece we never read without a tear; it is pure in spirit, and for intensity of feeling, akin to the sweetest poetry of Robbie Burns himself.

His love for chivalrous old ballads was exceedingly great; indeed, he never was more happy than when poring over those sugared sweets, with a friend at his elbow to hear and appreciate his exquisite manner of delivering them. The many hours spent in this delightful recreation were of late years unavoidably given up to politics.

The afternoon previous to his death was spent in the society of a few friends, when he was in perfect health, and displayed all his usual cheerfulness and vivacity: about three o'clock on the morning following (Sunday) he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and in less than three hours, during which he scarcely spoke, his lamp of life was for ever extinguished.

FRANCIS GOODWIN, ESQ.

Aug. 30. In King-street, Portman-sq. Francis Goodwin, esq architect.

The public works of this gentleman were new churches at Hulme by Manchester; Ashton under Lyne; Portsea, Hants; Derby, Kidderminster; Oldham; Bordesley, by Birmingham (engraved in Gent. Mag. for Sept. 1827); West Bromwich; Bilston; Walsall; and Burton upon Trent. He rebuilt churches at Bilston and Walsall, St. Michael's Southampton, the tower of St. Peter's Manchester, and the tower and spire of St. Paul's Birmingham. He also erected Town-halls at Manchester and Macclesfield, Markets at Leeds and Salford, an Exchange at Bradford, and a County Prison at Derby.

A description of the Manchester Town Hall, which may be termed his chef-d'œuvre, is given in the Introduction to his second volume of "Rural Architecture," with an interior view and plan. His principal private work was Lissadell, the mansion of Sir R. G. Booth, Bart. in co. Sligo, an interior of the Gallery in which forms the frontispiece to his first volume of "Rural Architecture." He was also employed by Lord Hatherton, in Staffordshire; by E. J. Cooper, esq. M.P. at Markree, co. Sligo; &c.

When public buildings were offered to competition, Mr. Goodwin frequently furnished plans, and in several instances he obtained premiums. This was the case with regard to the new Grammar School of Birmingham, his design for which was exhibited last year at Somerset House. A few years ago he brought before the public a scheme for an extensive Cemetery in the vicinity of the metropolis, the drawings of which were exhibited at an office taken expressly for the purpose in Parliament-street. The grounds were to have been ornamented with a variety of edifices, copied from the principal buildings at Athens, of some of which there would have been duplicates in the corresponding parts of the inclosure. This project excited some attention at first, but soon died away; and, in fact, it was upon such a scale that it could hardly have been realised. During a great part of last year, Mr. Goodwin was in Ireland, preparing designs for extensive additions to the College at Belfast, including a magnificent building for a Museum, the

plan of which was ingenious and novel; and he was also engaged in planning some Baths at Dublin: but both these undertakings seem to have been abandoned.

The proposals put forth for designs for the new Houses of Parliament, engrossed his attention more deeply than any previous object, as he felt anxious to avail himself of the advantage which his previous attention to the same subject, two years ago, had already afforded him.

At the inquest which was held on his death, Dr. Copeland said that the deceased had for some months past been engaged in forming plans for the erection of the Houses of Parliament, and so intense had been his studies upon the occasion, that he declared to him (the Doctor) that he was unable to obtain any rest at nights, so completely engrossed were his thoughts upon the plans he was engaged in drawing out. In answer to a question from the Coroner, the Doctor said that such intense study was likely to produce a determination of blood to the brain, and occasion an attack of apoplexy. The Jury returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God, in a fit of apoplexy."

Mr. Goodwin was the author of a work entitled "Rural Architecture: a series of Designs for Rustic, Peasants', and Ornamental Cottages, Lodges, and Villas, in various styles," in two volumes quarto, each of which has a supplement, entitled, "Cottage Architecture." The first volume is dedicated to Sir John Soane, and the second to Lord Hatherton. The first has 50 plates, the second 49; the first supplement nine, and the second seven.

He also published in 1833 his "Plans of a new House of Commons."

WILLIAM SAY, ESQ.

Aug. 24, 1834. In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, aged 66, William Say, esq. the celebrated mezzotinto engraver.

Mr. Say was born at Lakenham, within the limits of the city of Norwich; his father, Mr. William Say, was Land-Steward to the proprietors of several estates in the neighbourhood of that city. He died when his son was only five years of age. The subject of this memoir then became entirely an orphan, for he had lost his mother two years before; from which time he was confided to the care of a maternal aunt, the daughter of a neighbouring clergyman. The lad's residence, on the borders of the lake from which the village is supposed to derive its name, had imbued him with a love of the water, which he soon transferred to the ocean, and it made an indelible impression on his youthful mind. In after years he drew from the sea his favourite prospects and *recreations*, and he was always interested in the histories of its brave adventurers. The repugnance entertained by his aunt to the precarious and dangerous nature of a maritime life, formed a prohibition to his adopting it. He therefore, as he advanced to manhood, tried several other pursuits, some of which were not agreable to him, and others not beneficial, or offered no prospect of being so. He came to London about the age of twenty, and before that of twenty-one, married Miss E. Frances, his present widow.

From an early age he had evinced a love for the arts, and drew with facility; but Norwich at that time afforded but small resources for graphic study, and no encouragement. In London both were before him; and immediately after his marriage he made arrangements with Mr. James Ward, then practising as an engraver, but now better known as a celebrated painter and Royal Academician, to study under him; and with this guidance he engraved his first plate.

From that time both pleasure and profit were combined; and perhaps few artists have exceeded Mr. Say in close application. The number of his known works is three hundred and thirty-five, all executed by his own hands; many of them large historical and domestic subjects, and many whole-length portraits. A complete set of his works is in the possession of his son.

In 1807 Mr. Say was appointed Engraver to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, after having engraved the portraits of the Duke and Duchess painted by Sir William Beechey. About the year 1819 he engraved the first mezzotinto on steel that had ever been produced.

He was a man of rather retired habits, although of a very social disposition. Among his family and friends he was gay and playful. His partiality for young persons, and his almost inexhaustible spirits endeared him, and made his company more sought by them than that of many of their own age. At his death his children consisted of one son, Mr. Frederic Richard Say, a portrait painter; and three daughters, the eldest of whom is married to John B. Papworth, esq. architect; the second to William A. Nicholson, esq. architect, Lincoln; and the youngest to George Morant, esq. of Wimpole-street.

His last illness was short, and supposed to be induced by too close application to his art, from which he had declared his resolution shortly to retire.

A sale of Mr. Say's remaining stock of plates and prints took place at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, on the 23d of July last; they chiefly consisted of portraits, the copper-plates of more than

thirty of which were sold, as were the plates (on copper or steel) of the following subjects, some of which were unpublished:—Three Maries at the Sepulchre, by A. Caracci. Infant Jesus, by Carlo Maratti. Fallen Angels, by Lawrence (unfinished). Raising of Lazarus, by Hilton. Death of Abel. Judgment of Paris, by Vanderwerff (unp.) Bacchanti, by Reynolds. Cupid by Pickersgill. Market Girl. The Refusal (unp.) Landscape, by Eastlake (unp.) Farrier's shop, by Ward (unp.) Bull-baiting, by Stubbs (unp.) Duke of Wellington's horse Copenhagen, by T. Smyth. Danish terrier, by Northcote. November day on the Moors (unp.)

Mr. Say engraved sixteen plates for Turner's Liber Studiorum, and several for Turner's River Scenery; and also the following distinct subjects:—The Dilletanti Society, after Sir Joshua Reynolds. Brigands, after Eastlake; and the following after Fradelle:—Mary Queen of Scots, Belinda, Lady Jane Grey, Othello, Ivanhoe, Queen Elizabeth and Lady Paget, Petrarch and Laura.

In another number we hope to be able to give a complete list of Mr. Say's works.

THOMAS HEAPHY, ESQ.

Oct. 23. In his 60th year, Mr. Thomas Heaphy, painter in water colours.

He was brought up as an engraver, but soon devoted himself to water-colour painting, and was one of the earliest members of the old Water-colour Society. He was, however, a somewhat intractable man; for he was always opposed to the Royal Academy, soon seceded from the Water-colour Society, and, after lending a willing hand to the establishment of the Society of British Artists, of which he was the first President, he almost immediately withdrew from it.

In the early part of his career, Mr. Heaphy enjoyed more patronage than any artist of the day, excepting, perhaps, Lawrence. His principal pictures are two of Fishmarkets, A Blind Man soliciting alms, The Cheat at Cards, The Sore Leg, Juvenile Poachers, &c. Many of his productions certainly depicted scenes of low, or rather vulgar, life, the truth of which only rendered them more disgusting. Neither picturesque nor grand, as gypsies or banditti, the cadaverous groupes of a midnight cellar were rather repulsive than admirable.

From this path, however, he directed his attention to a more profitable source; and turned his talents from the purlieus of St. Giles's to the more elegant inhabitants of the precincts of St. James's. Among his best portraits were Princess Charlotte, Prince Leopold, and Queen Caroline, to whom he was appointed Portrait Painter in Ordinary; and a large picture containing portraits of the Duke of Wellington and about fifty field officers, the print of which is well known.

In 1831 he, for the first time, visited Italy; where he made many admirable copies from the most celebrated works of art. This may be considered as the close of his professional life.

Mr. Heaphy was undoubtedly a man of talent. He studied nature; and his works possess much simplicity and truth, delicacy of colouring, and appropriate expression. But his talent was by no means exclusively confined to art; he was equally at home, if quarrying for stone, or constructing a pleasure-boat, or building a house, or devising an improved axle, or laying down a railway. Those who knew him in private life, bear testimony to his worth, and say he had many peculiarities, but few faults.—(*Athenæum.*)

JOSEPH BONSOR, ESQ.

Nov. 13. In Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, aged 67, Joseph Bonsor, esq. of Polesden, Surrey.

This gentleman was the founder of his own fortune. He was born at Retford, in Nottinghamshire, and served his time to a bookseller and printer in that town. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he came up to London, with a strong recommendation to Mr. Walter, father to the present member for Berkshire, which shortly led to his undertaking to supply the paper on which the Times was printed, and which he continued to do for some years. About the year 1796 he commenced business as a wholesale stationer in Salisbury-square, and by continued attention to the concern, as well as by strictly upright, liberal and honourable conduct, soon placed it amongst the first wholesale houses in the trade. His prosperity and success in life, however, never interfered with his accustomed attention to business; but his prospects still continuing to brighten, about the year 1818 he purchased of Charles Sheridan, esq. son of the celebrated R. B. Sheridan, about 320 acres of the estate of Polesden, in Surrey, where he first built a snug farm-house and buildings, and a few years subsequently erected a handsome mansion on the site of the old dwelling, taken down by the late R. B. Sheridan.

The situation on which the house is placed is most beautiful, commanding a distant view of Box-hill on the left, and a home prospect, a natural amphitheatre, as lovely as can well be imagined. Here Mr. Bonsor used, during the summer months, to retire, at the end of the week, to enjoy its

comforts with his family and friends, and a more delightful spot in which to partake of the pleasures of retirement it is impossible to imagine. The grounds are picturesque, and laid out with great taste, and a terrace walk of 1200 feet in length, protected from the north by a lofty row of beeches, renders it one of the most pleasant parades which can well be conceived; and which Admiral Sir W. Geary, when he occupied the place, and whose property it had once been, used to call his 'quarter deck.'

To his family, and to those friends with whom he was more particularly upon terms of intimacy, Mr. Bonsor's loss is inreparable. He was uniformly most kind and affectionate to the one, and always hospitable and attentive to the other, and he will be long sincerely lamented and regretted; and by none, out of the family, more than by the writer of this article.

Mr. Bonsor has left a widow, about his own age, a son and a daughter, to lament the great loss they have sustained in his sudden decease, occasioned by ossification of the heart. His son was some time since called to the bar, and his daughter is married to Mr. M. Orme, of Doctors' Commons.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 25. Aged 23, Mr. Edw. Graves, of King William-street, printseller, late of the house of Moon, Boys, and Graves. His judgment in engravings, both ancient and modern, was excellent; and his pleasing manners obtained him general esteem.

Oct. 18. In the New North-road, aged 32, Mr. James Harbour Bull, of the Six Clerks' Office.

Oct. 20. At Chelsea, Anne, relict of T. Attkins, esq. of Langley-house, Bucks.

Oct. 22. In the Avenue-road, Regent's Park, aged 45, G. Ripley, esq. fourth son of the late J. R. Ripley, esq. of Clapham common.

Wm. Brokenbrow, esq. late of Queen-square, Bath.

Oct. 24. In Bury-street, aged 80, Capt. Henry Barwell. He was made Lieut. 1780, Commander 1802, post Captain 1812. His wife died at Dorchester in 1815.

At Clapham-common, aged 87, S. Lawford, esq. one of the Court of Assistants of the Society of Apothecaries.

Aged 33, Jonathan Williams, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place; second son of Isaac Lloyd Williams, esq. of Lincoln's inn, and of Cwmcynfelin, Cardiganshire.

Oct. 25. In Kent-terrace, Regent's-park, J. Powell, esq. of Lloyd's, occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Earl's-court, Old Brompton, aged 27, Fanny, wife of R. Gunter, esq.

Aged 60, Thomas Passey, esq. one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England.

Oct. 26. At Camberwell, Lady Knight, widow of Adm. Sir John Knight, K.C.B.

At Norwood, Middlesex, Joseph Robins, esq. son of the late John Robins, esq formerly a celebrated auctioneer, of Regent-street.

Oct. 27. At Fulham, aged 66, W. Howard, esq.

In the Edgeware-road, James Barry, esq. second son of the late Dr. Barry, formerly of Bristol Hotwells.

Oct. 28. In Upper Wimpole-street, aged 85, the Lady Frances Henrietta Fitzwilliam, last surviving child of William first Earl Fitzwilliam, and aunt to the present Earl.

Oct. 29. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, in her 80th year, Sarah, relict of Col. Wyndham, Coldstream Guards.

In Eaton-square, in his 63d year, Robert Lukin, esq. First Clerk in the War Office. He was the second son of the Very Rev. G. W. Lukin, Dean of Wells, (half-brother to the Right Hon. William Windham), and was brother to the late Rear-Adm. Lukin. He married in 1808, Catharine, dau. of the Rt. Rev. Samuel Hallifax, Bishop of St. Asaph.

Oct. 30. At Chelsea, in his 68th year, Richard Draper, esq. late of the Navy Pay Office.

In White-cross-street prison, aged 72, Henry Charles Grainger, esq. formerly a partner in the bank of Messrs. Birch, Chambers, and Co. of New Bond-street.

At Hammersmith, aged 64, Thomas Francis, esq.

Oct. 31. In Lamb's Conduit-street, aged 59, Francis Benjamin Bedwell, esq. senior Registrar of the High Court of Chancery.

Nov. 1. In Delahay-street, Westminster, aged 80, Mrs. Catherine Fallofeild, late of Scotland-yard.

Nov. 2. At Peckham-rye, aged 50, John Akerman, esq. father of J. Y. Akerman, esq. F.S.A. the author of several useful works on Coins.

J. W. Wardell, esq. eldest son of the late John Wardell, esq. of Whitburn West-house, Durham.

Nov. 4. In Cadogan place, aged 84, Fanny, widow of John Brickwood, esq. of Addiscombe, Croydon.

Nov. 5. In the Edgeware-road, aged 75, Jane, relict of William Baker, esq. of Windsor.

At Streatham, Charlotte, third dau. of the late Matthew Holland, esq. of Sackville-street.

In Hanover-street, in his 29th year, Lieut. the Hon. John Forbes, of the 79th reg. fourth son of General Lord Forbes.

In Welbeck-street, aged 55, Sir David Barry, M. D. He was for some years in the medical department of the army, originally, we believe, in the Portuguese service. Latterly he had been a good deal employed by government in investigating the subject of epidemic diseases, particularly yellow fever and cholera, in regard to the latter of which he was a strong contagionist. He has left a widow and family.

At Newington-butts, in her 95th year, Rebecca, relict of William Brodrick, esq. and mother of the late William Broderick, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law.

Nov. 6. At Brompton, John Browning, esq.

Nov. 7. In the Wandsworth-road, aged 78, Louisa, relict of T. Deacle, esq. of Sonning.

Thomas Westrop, esq. of North Bank, Regent's park.

Nov. 8. In the Strand, aged 21, Chas. Brewster Twining, second son of George Twining, esq.

Nov. 9. Alexander Cosmo Orme, esq. of the Inner Temple, solicitor. He had recently married the daughter of J. F. Proud, esq. of Wolverhampton.

In London, aged 60, Henry Newman, esq. of Catherine-hill house, near Worcester, a member of the Society of Friends. He might be considered the founder of the Worcester Visiting Society and the Friendly Institution, to both of which, as well as to other institutions, he devoted much of his time. While resident in London, the improvement of prison discipline was a prominent object of his attention, and the gentleman commissioned by Government a few years ago to proceed to America, to gain a knowledge of the prison discipline adopted in the United States, selected Mr. Newman as his companion and coadjutor in the inquiry. His exertions while in America were too much for his constitution, which received a shock it never completely overcame.

Nov. 11. In Tower-street, aged 66, Mr. J. W. Goss, late of Teignmouth.

Nov. 12. In the Middle Temple, aged 76, James Raymond, esq. one of the Benchers of that society. He was called to the bar in 1788, and practised as a conveyancer.

At Deptford, aged 73, Mr. Henry Vervine, for some years a respectable schoolmaster in that town.

Nov. 15. At Streatham, aged 72, Alexander Mac Dougall, esq. late of Parliament-street, solicitor.

At Dalston, aged 68, Mr. Joseph Poché.

Aged 43, Emma-Mary, wife of W. A. Mackinnon, esq. of Newtown Park, M. P. for Lymington. She was the only dau. and sole heiress of Joseph Budworth Palmer, esq. of Rushhouse, co. Dublin, and Palmerston, co. Mayo; was married in 1812, and was the mother of six children. At the time of her marriage she was considered one of the handsomest women and one of the greatest heiresses in the kingdom. A biographical account of her father is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for Dec. 1815.

Nov. 16. In Dorset-sq. Col. Broughton, E. I. service.

In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. Charlotte Amelia, only child of the late Sir Richard Gamon, Bart. by Lady Amelia Murray, aunt to the present Duke of Atholl.

At Hampstead, aged 72, Charles Cookney, esq. of Castle-street, Holborn.

In West-square, Southwark, in her 30th year, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Henry Black, esq. Sub-Commissioner of Public Records.

In Buckingham-st. Wm. Parkins, esq. of Cherfield Lodge, Herts.

In Sherrard-street, Piccadilly, James Smith, esq. Deputy Storekeeper of his Majesty's Ordnance at the Island of St. Vincent.

Nov. 17. Aged 35, Frances Ann, the wife of E. Younge, esq. of the Middle Temple.

Mary, widow of Col. Skeene.

Nov. 18. At Chelsea, Anne, widow of Edmund Antrobus, esq. of the Strand.

In Albemarle-st. in her 80th year, Katharine, relict of Samuel Harvey, esq. of Sandwich.

At Streatham, Thomas Golden, esq.

Nov. 24. In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 46, Mr. Edward Evans, the well-known printseller. He was bred up as a compositor, in the printing-office of Messrs. Nichols and Son; and at an early age was selected by them as an efficient Reader. But, having saved some little money, he established himself as a Printseller, in which business his industry had more scope, and for some years he has contributed to the pleasure of many literary persons, fond of illustrating their collections with additional Prints, as at his well-stored shop they were almost sure to find what they might want. Mr. Evans was a very amiable, good-tempered man; and will be much regretted. He has left a widow and family, who will be enabled, we hope, to carry on his business with success.

BERKS.—*Oct.* 29. At Windsor, aged 84, Jane, relict of James Baverstock, esq. of Alton, formerly a partner in the original firm of Ramsbottom and Baverstock, of that place. She was the only child of the Rev. John Hinton, for 58 years Rector of Chawton, in Hampshire, by Martha, daughter and heir of the Rev. Edward Hinton, Rector of Sheering, Essex, through whom she was the sole representative of the ancient families of the Botelers of Essex, the Hintons of Newbury, the Martins of Witney and Ensham, and the Knights of Chawton and Lyminster. (See "Some Account of Maidstone," 1832, p. 16.)

Nov. 6. At Wallingford, aged 56, Mr. W. B. Sheen, for thirty years a solicitor in that town.

Nov. 12. At Reading, Augusta, wife of John Prettejohn, esq. of Barbadoes, and late of Harebatch, in this county.

Nov. 16. At Newbury, aged 46, Clara, wife of J. Bunney, esq.

Nov. 19. At the Earl of Abingdon's, Wytham, Harriett, third daughter of the late Hon. General Thomas Gage.

BUCKS.—*Nov.* 9. At East Burnham House, in her 93rd year, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Coxe, esq. of Kemble, Wilts, eldest dau. and coh. of the late Chas. Eyre, esq. of East Burnham.

CHESTER.—*Nov.* 13. Aged 68, Thomas Lowndes, esq. of Macclesfield, formerly of London, merchant.

CUMBERLAND.—*Oct.* 8. At Bowscar, William Youngson, esq. late Lieut.-Col. E. I. service.

DEVON.—*Oct.* 24. At Plymouth Dock, Capt. John Thomas, R. M.

Oct. 29. At Exeter, Eliza-Archange, widow of Major Wallen, 20th drag.

Nov. 5. At Milverton, Miss Agassiz, only dau. of Capt. Agassiz, R. N. of Exeter.

Nov. 8. Aged 77, Charles Potbury, esq. late senior landing waiter of H. M. Customs, Plymouth.

Nov. 10. At Exeter, Mrs. Perring, of Salterton, relict of Peter Perring, esq. of Membland House, Devon, and sister to Henry Manning, esq. of Winford House, Heavitree.

DORSET.—*Nov.* 4. At Poole, aged 70, Robert Were, esq.

Nov. 12. At Admiston, James Gould Balston, esq.

At Weymouth, Maria, widow of T. Greenway, esq. third dau. of the late Henry Foot, esq. of Berwick St. John.

DURHAM.—*Oct.* 20. At Barnard Castle, Jane, widow of J. Hanby, esq. Capt. R.N. of East Wood, Yorkshire.

Oct. 27. At Darlington, aged 74, Frances, relict of Rev. Henry Hardinge, Rector of Stanhope. She was the dau. of James Best, esq. of Chatham, was married June 4, 1779, and was mother of the present Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart. the celebrated Capt. George Hardinge, R. N. the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B. five other sons and five daughters.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb.* 15. At Cheltenham, aged 39, David Pennant, jun. esq. of Downing, co. Flint, son-in-law of the Duke of Marlborough and of the Earl of Cardigan. He married first, June 21, 1822, Lady Caroline Spencer-Churchill, only daughter of the Duke of Marlborough—she died Jan. 10, 1824; and secondly, Oct. 10, 1827, Lady Emma Brudenell, third daughter of the Earl of Cardigan, and sister to the Countess Howe, Countess of Chichester, Lady Bingham, &c.

Oct. 12. At Northleach, aged 70, Ann, relict of the Rev. T. Wilkinson, Vicar.

Oct. 14. At Filton rectory, Harriott, wife of the Rev. J. B. Poulden.

Oct. 21. At Clifton, aged 76, Mary, relict of Samuel Perry, esq. formerly of Barbadoes.

Oct. 22. At Clifton, aged 81, the widow of George Merrick, esq.

Oct 24. At Clifton, aged 80, Catherine-Elizabeth, relict of James Scott, esq. of Willsborough, co. Londonderry.

Catherine, wife of C. O. Cambridge, esq. of Whitminster house.

At Cheltenham, the widow of the Rev. William Horton, M.A. of St. Mary's, Rochdale.

Oct. 28. At Wickwar, at the house of his son-in-law the Rev. Dr. Rees, James Randolph, esq. solicitor, of Bath.

Nov. 6. Capt. Windey, many years Adjutant of the North Gloucester Militia, and Governor of the House of Correction at Horsley.

Nov. 7. At Cheltenham, aged 56, Lucy, wife of W. Holbech, esq. of Farnborough, Warwick.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Emma, wife of Thos. D. Whatley, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Cheltenham, Alexander Boswell, esq. late first member of the Medical Board at Madras.

HANTS.—*Oct.* 29. At Worthy Park, aged 47, much regretted by her family and friends, Eliza, wife of Samuel Wall, esq.; she was the second remaining dau. and coh. of the late John Binns, esq. banker, of Leeds. Her body was interred in Winchester cathedral.

Nov. 7. At Christchurch, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Burrows.

Nov. 12. At Ryde, aged 48, David Stark, esq. late of the Ceylon Civil Service.

Nov. 15. At Basingstoke, aged 43, Elizabeth, the wife of J. C. Shebbeare, esq.

KENT. — *Oct.* 14. By being thrown from horseback into a chalk-pit, Frederick Hannam, esq. of Allan Court, in the Isle of Thanet, son of George Hannam, esq. of Bramstone-house, near Margate.

Oct. 19. At Broadstairs, Grace, wife of R. Alexander, esq. of Gloucester-pl.

Nov. 1. At Herne-bay, Mary, wife of C. Danvers, esq. of Dorset-square.

Nov. 3. At Tunbridge Wells, in his 60th year, James Fenning, esq.

Nov. 8. Aged 73, Richard Walter Forbes, esq. of Rolvenden.

Nov. 12. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 60, J. Maclachlan, esq. late Lieut.-Col. Royal Artillery.

Nov. 16. At Broadstairs, Jane, relict of Thomas Forsyth, esq.

LANCASTER. — *Lately.* At Whalley-abbey, aged 37, W. Whitaker, esq. son of the late Rev. Dr. Whitaker, of Holme.

MIDDLESEX.—*Sept.* 26. At Twickenham, aged 73, Catharine, widow of the Rev. Charles Proby, rector of Stanwick, Northamptonshire.

Oct. 20. At Hampton Court, aged 82, the widow of Admiral Bowater, and mother of Col. Bowater, of the Guards.

Nov. 8. At Enfield Chase-side, aged 85, J. Stable, esq.

MONMOUTH.—Aged 85, John Watkins, esq. of Pwll-house, Monmouthshire.

NORFOLK.—*Lately.* At Tottingstone, aged 42, Catharine, wife of the Rev. J. G. Bull.

At Coltishall, aged 17, Miss Tryphena Bathurst, granddaughter of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Nov.* 4. While on a visit at the residence of his son Henry, at Northampton, Cecil Becke, esq. of Devonshire-st. Queen-square, solicitor.

OXON.—*Sept.* 11. Fiennes Trotman, esq. of Bucknell, and of Siston Court, Gloucestershire. He was of Christchurch, M. A. June 13, 1811.

Oct. 30. At Bloxham, in his 80th year, John Davis, esq. He was son of the Rev. John Davis, formerly vicar of that parish, and was for many years steward to the late Rev. F. Annesley of Eydon, and to Sir Chas. Knightley, of Fawsley; and was highly esteemed for his abilities as a land-valuer and Commissioner of Inclosures.

Nov. 1. William Perfect, esq. B.A. of Magdalen-hall, Oxford.

SOMERSET.—*Oct.* 19. At Bath, at an advanced age, the widow of Jarvis House, esq. of Warminster.

Lately. — At Bath, Cuthbert Eden, M.D. of Durham.

Nov. 1. At Mells rectory, aged 25, Lucy Ducarel, third dau. of the Rev. John Frederick Doveton.

Nov. 3. At Bath, aged 64, Lieut.-col. John Bagot, late of Nurney, co. Kildare.

At Wells, aged 65, Sarah, widow of William Irving, esq. of Mellifont abbey.

Nov. 4. At Taunton, Thomas Phippen, aged 104. He drove the first post-chaise introduced at that town, at the Sugar Loaf inn, then kept by Cann, and now an humble public house at the eastern entrance to Cann's Field.

Nov. 8. Col. Shapland, of Romwell, near Taunton.

Nov. 10. At Bath, William Rogers, esq. late of Southampton.

Nov. 16. At Whatley, aged 60, John Albion Shore, esq.

STAFFORD.—*Nov.* 13. Henry, second son of John Davenport, esq. M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent. This gentleman was hunting, and on leaping over a stone wall his horse fell, and rolled upon him. He never revived, nor even spoke after the accident.

SUFFOLK.—*July* . . . At an advanced age, Mr. Isaac Johnson, surveyor, of Woodbridge. He was a very neat draughtsman, and had drawn all the churches, and various other antiquities, of Suffolk; several sets of which he disposed of to persons of antiquarian taste. He was attacked with apoplexy in the open fields, where he remained more than a day incapable of moving; and having been found and taken to a house, he did not long survive.

Nov. 5. At Haughley park, William Crawford, esq.

SURREY.—*Sept.* 14. At Tooting, Christiana, wife of Rear-Adm. E. S. Dickson.

Nov. 6. Aged 64, Eliza, widow of Henry Wright, esq. of Ham common.

At Dorking, James Stevens, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Oct.* 22. At St. Leonard's, aged 40, Emily, wife of W. Parish, esq. formerly his Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres.

Oct. 23. At Petworth, aged 71, Wm. Tyler, esq.

Oct. 25. At Hastings, aged 26, Charlotte, the wife of Major Willock, and the only child of the Rev. J. R. R. Combs, of Sparkes, Rolvenden.

WARWICK.—*Oct.* 26. At West Bromwich, aged 76, A. Kenrick, esq.

Nov. 10. Elizabeth, wife of T. C. Raybould, esq. of Comber house, and of Kinfare, Staffordshire.

WILTS.—*Oct.* 13. At Salisbury, aged 63, Wadham Wyndham, esq. late of Thelbridge, Devon, 3d son of the late

Wm. Wyndham, esq. and brother to Wm. Wyndham, esq. of Dinton.

Oct. 21. At Rowd, Ford house, aged 55, Wadham Locke, esq. M.P. for that borough, and Captain of the Devizes troop of yeomanry cavalry. He was a banker in Devizes, for which place he had sat on Whig principles since the general election in Jan. 1832.

Oct. 27. Aged 74, Lieut.-Colonel Warneford, of Warneford-place, whose known integrity and undeviating principles gained him the respect and regard of a large acquaintance; and whose memory will long be cherished by those who have lost a good landlord, a kind master, an indulgent husband, and an affectionate parent, and who during an active life supported, with strict propriety, the valuable character of a country gentleman.

Nov. 11. At Langford, aged 76, Henry Swayne, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Nov.* 7. Near Worcester, aged 77, Mr. W. Thorn, formerly an Alderman of Kidderminster.

YORKSHIRE. — *Sept.* 25. At Langton Hall, near Malton, in her 74th year, Ann, relict of Thomas Norcliffe, esq. only child of the late William Wilson, esq. of Allerton Gledhow.

Nov. 8. At Wentworth House, aged 23, the Right Hon. William-Charles Viscount Milton, eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, M. P. for Northamptonshire (North). He was elected to Parliament for Malton at the general election of 1832, and succeeded to the representation of Northamptonshire on his father's accession to the Earldom in Feb. 1833. He was a good speaker, and maintained the reputation of his family not only in the political arena, but as the advocate of religion and charity. He married in 1833 Lady Selina Jenkinson, 2d dau. of the Earl of Liverpool, who is expected to give birth to a posthumous child.

Nov. 15. At Bawtry, aged 80, the dowager Viscountess Galway. She was Mary Bridget, daughter and heiress of Pemberton Milnes, of Wakefield, esq. was married first in 1775 to Peter Auriol Hay Drummond, esq. (uncle to the present Earl of Kinnoul) who died in 1799; and secondly she became the second wife of Robert 4th Viscount Galway, K.B. who died in 1810. She had no issue by either marriage.

Nov. 17. At the Retreat, near York, aged 44, William Stockdale, esq. of Kirkland and Oulton Hall, Cumberland.

SCOTLAND.—*Oct.* 30. At Edinburgh, George Robertson Scott, esq. of Benholm.

E. Marjoribanks, esq. of Lees, Berwickshire.

Lately. — At Larne, Lieut. Ch. H. Marshall, R. N. Chief Officer of Coast guard.

At Elgin, aged 80, Capt. John Roy, late of 6th Vet. Batt.

At Portobello, Capt. John Ogilvy, late of 81st foot.

In Edinburgh, aged 106, Widow Grant, who lived in a small dark room of a low house in Monteith's-close, High-street, for the last seventy years. About ten years ago she regained her sight, so as to be able to read her Bible without spectacles.

IRELAND. — *Lately.* At Fermoy, Sophia, wife of the Rev. William Butler, dau. of the late Rev. St. George Cotter.

At Dublin, aged 81, Capt. Every Carmichael, formerly of the 4th dragoons.

At Dublin, aged 104, the widow of Robert Colvill, esq. of Youghal.

At Kingstown, the wife of R. Dames, esq. niece to Arthur Hume, of Dublin, and grand-niece to the late Earl of Macartney.

The Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, formerly P. P. of the parishes of Miltown and Lystrie, co. Kerry. He has bequeathed 5,800*l.* for charitable purposes specified in his will, and the residue of his real or personal property in trust for the education of the poor of those parishes.

At Newpark, co. Waterford, the seat of his uncle Sir John Newport, William Newport, esq. He had been on a shooting excursion, and on his return imprudently drank a quantity of milk, which almost instantaneously produced inflammation in his bowels, of which, after some painful struggles, he expired. Mr. Newport was educated at Cambridge, where he exhibited talents of a high order, and was trained for public life, chiefly under the auspices and guidance of his venerable uncle, who adopted him as his heir. Some time ago he was called to the Irish bar, and was soon afterwards appointed one of the Commissioners of Public Instruction.

At Kyle House, Queen's co. aged 90, R. Steele, esq. the last Major of the Irish Volunteers of 1782.

Near the Horse and Jockey, co. Tipperary, Mr. T. Smee, a respectable farmer, aged 115 years; he never lost but one tooth, and retained all his faculties to the last moment of existence.

Oct. 21. At Rathnally, co. Meath, where he went for the recovery of his health, Sir John Gibney, of Brighton, M.D. Physician to the Sussex County Hospital. He received the honour of knighthood Feb. 22, 1832.

Nov. 7. Robina, wife of W. P. Lunell, esq. of Dublin, daughter of the late A. Hawkesley, esq.

EAST INDIES.—*April* 21. At Secunderabad, Major Arthur Poyntz, 45th foot.

May 11. Drowned, whilst bathing at Barrackpore, aged 24, Colin White Turner, esq. late of Weston-super-Mare.

May 13. At Cananore, Anne, the wife of Captain Mark Blaxland, of 51st Madras N. Inf.

May 31. At Bancoorah, Lieut. James Awdry, 55th reg. Bengal N. Inf. junior assistant to the Governor-general's agent in the Ramhur district, eldest surviving son of W. H. Awdry, esq. of Chippenham.

Lately. At Madras, Capt. R. M. Humphreys. While hunting the tiger, he ascended a tree, and on the tiger attacking one of the men, jumped down, when the infuriated beast sprung upon him, and killed him on the spot.

At Belgaum, Capt. R. C. Oakley, of H. M. 23d reg.

July 14. Off the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. W. Powell, 46th Madras N. I.

WEST INDIES.—*Sept.* 20. In the West Indies, aged 22, Francis White Merewether, of his Majesty's ship Rainbow, second son of Mr. Serjeant Merewether.

Sept. 21. In the Island of Barbadoes, of which he was a native, aged 60, Benjamin Ifill, esq.

Sept. 26. At Dominica, W. Humphrys, esq. of his Majesty's Customs, youngest son of the late Rev. W. Humphrys, of Antigua.

Lately. At Jamaica, aged 25, Lieut. Edward Grey, of his Majesty's ship Rainbow, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

ABROAD.—*July* 6. At Quebec, Lieut. Col. George Augustus Eliot, Major of Brigade to Major-Gen. Sir John Colburne, Lt.-Gov. of the Canadas. He was appointed Ensign 62d foot 1801, Lieut. 1804, Adjutant 1805, Capt. 103d foot 1808, brevet Major 1810, Capt. 68th foot 1820, and brevet Lt.-Col. 1830.

Aug. 1. At St. Omer, aged 49, Chas. Harrison Batley, esq. barrister-at-law. His paternal name was Harrison. As a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, he took the degree of B.A. as 11th Wrangler in 1810, and having been elected a Fellow of Catharine hall, proceeded M.A. 1813. In 1826 he was elected M.P. for Beverley.

Aug. 21. At Alexandria, Cornet J. E. Lyon, 4th dragoons.

Sept. 11. At Lisbon, aged 27, George Gorges Beresford Lowther, esq. only son of the late Rev. Chambré Brabazon Ponsonby Lowther, A.M. Rector of Orcheston St. George, Wilts. The funeral of this young officer was attended by naval and military officers of the highest rank, as well as the principal civilians resident at Lisbon.

Sept. 12. At Bordeaux, Charles Philip Rose, esq. Reading Clerk and Clerk of the Private Committees in the House of Lords, second son of the Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Rose.

Sept. 17. Dr. E. F. Charles Rosenmüller, Professor of the Oriental languages at Leipsic.

Sept. 20. At Florence, Mr. William Bainbrigge, formerly a partner in the house of Macdougall, Son, and Bainbrigge, solicitors, Parliament-street, London.

Sept. 30. At Geneva, aged 45, the Hon. Sir Charles Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel of the 42d Royal Highlanders; brother to the Earl of Aberdeen. He was appointed Ensign and Lieut. of the 3d foot guards 1803, Lieut. and Captain 1808, Capt. 3d foot 1812, Major 2d Greek Light Infantry 1813, brevet Lt.-Colonel 1815. He served in Spain and Portugal, and in 1810 acted as Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington.

At Lille, in France, Elizabeth, wife of M. Urbain Lethierry, dau. of R. Archdall, esq many years M.P. for Dundalk.

Lately. At Nassau, N. P. Lieut. Williams, 2d W. I. regiment;—Lieut. Colebrooke, R. N. Stipendiary Magistrate, and nephew of his Excellency the Governor;—Capt. Kitson, commanding the Royal Engineers;—and Dr. Turnbull.

Near Paris, aged 73, General Boucher, who served through all the French campaigns from 1793 to 1813 and 1814 inclusive, and was present at almost all the battles of these wars. He had, in the course of his services, more than twenty horses shot under him, but himself was never wounded.

Anna Maria Pellegrini Celoni, of the Philharmonic Academy of Bologna. She had carried the art of song to perfection, and even in youth was the admiration and delight of her time; she was intimate with Canova, to whom she dedicated a work on the principles of the art in which she gained her great reputation.

In his 82d year, M. Deleuze, Honorary Librarian at the Garden of Plants, the translator of Darwin's Loves of the Plants and Thomson's Seasons, and author of some original works.

Aged 45, Henry Arendt Hamaker, Professor of the Oriental languages at Leyden; only a week after the death of his beloved wife.

In Cuba, Mr. James Drummond, the

indefatigable botanist, who has sent home many interesting plants to the Glasgow Botanic Garden and to various others.

At Paris, John Baker Gribble, esq. of the Old Jewry, one of the two sons of Mr. Gribble, formerly of the Long Annuity Office, Bank of England.

At Toronto, Upper Canada, aged 52, G. Charmbury Ridout, esq. late Second Clerk in the Surveyor-general's Office; a native of Bristol.

Oct. 1. At Gibraltar, Ensign Charles Cowley, 59th reg. youngest son of S. N. Cowley, esq. of Park-crescent.

On board his Majesty's ship Caledonia, off Zante, Lieut. Harris, R. N. He challenged one of the midshipmen to go inside the main rigging into the main-top as soon as he would go outside. When two-thirds up, he lost his hold and fell on the deck upon his head, and fractured his skull in several places.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. I. p. 653.—A beautiful monument has been erected to Adm. Sir R. G. Keats, G.C.B. in the chapel of Greenwich hospital, at the expense of his Majesty. It consists of a bust executed by Chantrey, from a good picture taken by Jackson about twenty years since, and a more recent cast by Behnes. The graceful pedestal is formed from the same solid piece of marble, about nine feet in height. On one side is chiselled the Admiral's sword, on the other a trident; immediately in front is the following inscription:

This Marble is erected by
King William IV.
To the memory of
Adm. Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, G.C.B.,
Governor of this Hospital,

who was his Majesty's shipmate and watchmate on board the Prince George, of 110 guns, in which this Admiral served as Lieutenant, and the King as Midshipman, from June 1779 to November 1781. In commemoration of this early period of their respective careers, the King desires also to record his esteem for the exemplary character of a friend, and his grateful sense of the valuable services rendered to his country by a highly distinguished and gallant officer. Died April 5, 1834, aged 77 years."—The monument was first opened to view on his Majesty's visit, on the 1st of June last.

Vol. II. p. 318.—The following memorial has been erected in Flixton church, Suffolk: "In memory of Alexander Adair, Esq. of Flixton hall in this parish, the lord of the manor of Southelmham, who died the 7th of March 1834, aged 91. Firm and independent in his principles, steady and sincere in his friendship, of high honour and strict integrity, during a life protracted beyond the ordinary lot of men, he commanded the affections of those connected with him, the respect and esteem of all who knew him. His remains are interred with those of his beloved wife, in a vault in this church." *ARMS. Party per bend* Or and Az. three *hands couped at the wrist* Gules; impaling, Argent, three lions rampant Gu. a chief Az. *Crest.* On a helmet and wreath, A Saracen's head couped, affrontée, Proper. *Motto.* LOYAL AU MORT.

P. 444.—A monumental tablet has been placed in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, Guildhall, to the memory of the late City Solicitor, William Lewis Newman, Esq. Immediately after his decease a subscription for this purpose was opened by his friends, in which were enrolled the names of the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Baron Bolland, and many other distinguished persons, who were all anxious to assist in the affectionate undertaking. The following is the inscription: "William Lewis Newman, Esq. 31 years Solicitor to the Corporation of London, died 6th Sept. 1834, aged 73 years. This tablet is erected to his memory by the Lord Mayor, many of the Aldermen and members of the Common Council, City officers, and other personal friends, as a testimony of their admiration of the professional talent and unsullied integrity by which the performance of his public duties was discharged, as well as of the Christian piety and unostentatious benevolence which adorned his private life." The tablet is neatly executed. It is the work of Behnes, who is now engaged in preparing a statue of the late Doctor Babington, which is to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral.

P. 651.—The pedigree of the family of Penn is mis-stated. John Penn, Esq. is succeeded by his brother Granville; but the present Richard Penn, Esq. is his cousin; and it was the father of the latter who was M.P. for Lancaster.

A beautiful Egypto-Grecian monument of freestone has been erected in the church-yard of Inveresk to the memory of Major-General Stirling. It is divided into three compartments; in the central of which is a sarcophagus, on which rest the sword, sash, and hat with general's plume, together with the standard of the Bridge of Lodi. On the plynth is a coronal of oak-leaves and acorns; the side

compartments having those of willow. On the side of the sarcophagus is the following inscription by Dr. Moir: "Sacred to the memory of Major-General James Stirling, late Governor of Cork, and for 52 years an officer in the 42d, or Royal Highland Regiment. With a wing of that national corps he annihilated the French Invincibles at the battle of Alexandria, and took their standard with his own hand. He commanded it through the whole of the Peninsular Wars, and, after twenty-eight years of foreign service, during which he was once captured at sea, twice wounded, and once shipwrecked, he retired in 1813 into private life, where, cultivating the virtues which adorn the Christian character, he died, full of years and honour, at his Villa of Eskbank, 12th December 1834. His remains, borne hither by his veteran companions in arms, are here interred."

Vol. III. p. 104.—A handsome monument has been erected, by the congregation, in St. Mary's church Hull, to the memory of the Rev. John Scott. It is in white marble, and built in the wall to the left of the organ. In the centre is a bold basso-relievo likeness of the deceased, encircled by palm branches; the likeness is exceedingly striking, although the only guide the sculptor had was a black profile, a small pencil drawing, and the suggestions of the friends of the deceased. The accessories are a crown of glory, unfolded by the removal of drapery, a book opened, and the communion vessels. Underneath is written the following inscription: "In memory of the Rev. John Scott, M.A. eighteen years minister of this parish, who died October 16, 1834, aged 47 years, and is interred within the communion-rails. His high endowments were devoted to the great object of making full proof of his ministry. 'Mighty in the Scriptures,' he declared 'the whole council of God' with singular judgment, energy, and simplicity. As he preached he lived—and as he lived he died. To perpetuate the remembrance of the fervent piety of their pastor and friend, an affectionate congregation have erected this monument." The sculptor is Mr. T. Loft, of London, a native of Hull.—The Committee for furthering the Subscriptions on behalf of the family of the Rev. Thomas Scott, the Commentator on the Scriptures, and father of the above, announced in July last, that the amount then received was somewhat less than 2800*l.* "This sum, though considerable in itself, will yet be admitted to be very inadequate to benefit no less than fifteen young persons, (the grand-children) more or less unprovided for."

P. 219.—Henry Thompson, M. P. should be M.D.

P. 221, for Andry, read Awdry.

P. 333.—Mr. Mammatt was the managing partner of the bank at Ashby de la Zouch, and steward to the Marquis of Hastings, who attended his funeral.

P. 655.—At a meeting of the Committee for the erection of a Memorial to the late Lord de Dunstanville, held on the 4th of Nov. last, Lord Boscawen in the chair, it was resolved that a subscription be immediately opened for the erection of a Pillar or other conspicuous object on Carnbrea hill; and that the surplus be applied to the establishment of a Charitable Fund for the benefit of natives of Cornwall, to be called the Dunstanville Fund. We append the first names of the Subscription List: Davies Gilbert, Esq. 100*l.* Lord Boscawen 50*l.* Edward Collins, Esq. 200*l.* J. Hearle Tremayne, Esq. 200*l.* J. T. Coryton 50*l.* Rev. George Treweche 50*l.* S. and R. Davey 50*l.* &c. &c. Carnbrea is a rough granite ridge, extending about three quarters of a mile in length, nearly parallel with the high road, rising into three points, of which the centre is the highest, and on this it is proposed to erect the Memorial. The eastern summit is crowned by the remains of an ancient castle. The central summit is nearly 400 feet above the level of the road, and about three quarters of a mile distant from it on the base line.

P. 657.—The heir of Sir Charles Mill is the Rev. John Barker, M.A. Vicar of Kingsomborne, Hants, only surviving son of John Barker of Wareham, Esq. by Mary Mill, sister to the late Sir Charles. Mr. Barker took the name of Mill on the 8th of May last.

P. 658.—The body of Sir Peter Parker, Bart. was deposited in the principal vault under St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. Among the mourners at the funeral were Lord Byron, Sir Peter Dallas, Lord Falkland, Captain Hamilton, the Hon. Sir George Seymour, Admiral Sir George Parker, the Hon. Colonel Montague, Captain Dallas, William Blackwood, Esq. &c.

P. 666.—The late Alderman Christopher Smith was the son of a farmer residing at Harwell, a small village near Abingdon, in Berkshire; when a boy he was sent up with his cousin to be inoculated at the Smallpox Hospital, St. Pancras; on their convalescence one lad was sent home to his friends, who lived near Cumnor; his kinsman, Smith, was taken by a manager of the hospital, a wine merchant of the same name, but no relation, to live with him, where he continued until the death of his benefactor, and then suc-

ceeded him in his business; a transition very little less, although not so sudden, as that of the famous Whittington.

P. 667.—Dr. Robert Hooper was the author of some medical works, and left a fine collection of paintings.

Vol. IV. p. 89.—The late Earl of Devon has left but little of his property, over which he could exercise the power of testamentary disposition, to his own relatives. To his coachman and wife, and their children (whom, during his lifetime, he had caused to be educated far above their station), he has left the Charenton estate, and the house in Paris, with all his personalities, among which are some articles of rare value. Powderham Castle, in Devonshire, with 5000*l.* a year out of the Irish estates to keep it up, have descended to the present Earl, who has commenced repairs at that venerable edifice. The surplus revenue of the Irish estates to Viscount Courtenay, eldest son of the present Earl.

P. 101. Professor Bordwine of Addiscomb College, was author of a new System of Fortification, published a few weeks before his death, and of another publication relating to the conduct of General Whitlock, under whom he served, on account of which he was compelled to throw up his commission (a Majority). He was an American, and a man of decided talent.

P. 209. After some controversy in the Ecclesiastical Court, the will of the late William Cobbett was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and the effects of the deceased sworn to be under the value of 1,500*l.* In the first instance a citation had been issued at the suit of a creditor to call upon William Cobbett, the son, and sole executor, either to accept or refuse probate of the will of his father; and he agreed to administer to the effects, which are to the amount above stated. There are no specific legacies, but the testator bequeaths the copyright of his works, and all his other property, to his eldest son, William Cobbett, and desires to be buried near his father and mother, in the churchyard, Farnham, Surrey. The will is dated the 14th Dec. 1833.

P. 217. Dr. Owen Pughe laboured as a lexicographer with industry and success for a period of twenty years; but his exertions were never properly rewarded. In 1806, he succeeded to a handsome property, which the Rev. Pryce Pughe, a relation, left to him, and he had the happiness to live in comfortable circumstances many years before his decease.

P. 221. Richard Ogborn, Esq. left the following munificent bequests, among others of lesser magnitude:—Royal Humane Society, 1,000*l.*; Bank Coffee-house Lying-in Charity, 1,000*l.*; Philanthropic Society, St. George's-fields, 1,000*l.*; London Dispensary, Artillery-street, Bishopsgate-street, 1,000*l.*; Refuge for the Destitute, 1,000*l.*; Friendly Female Society for Relief of Poor Widows, &c. 1,000*l.*; London Hospital, 666*l.* These first seven are reversionary, on the death of a party aged about seventy. Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, 3,000*l.*; School for the Indigent Blind, 3,000*l*; Bible Society, 1,000*l.*; London Missionary Society, 1,000*l.*; Cheshunt College, 1,000*l.*; Penitentiary, Pentonville, 1,000*l.*; Drapers' Company for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, 1,000*l.*

P. 325. Mr. Henry Parke published about the year 1827, a map of Nubia, which he prepared in conjunction with his fellow travellers, J. J. Scoles and F. Catherwood. All the solar observations were taken by Parke, and the map was entirely by him. He was a painter of no mean merit, and succeeded alike in oils and in water-colours. His subjects were for the most part architectural and nautical; he had made a study of naval construction, as well as that of his own peculiar profession. Parke was not, however, a mere architect and artist; he had real claims to the distinction of a scholar, being, as he was, a good classic and versed in several modern languages, an excellent mathematician, an astronomer and a scientific musician. He was, moreover, excellent in all the social relations of life, and the strong attachment with which he was regarded, and the esteem with which his memory is cherished by all who had the good fortune to be within the circle of his friends, testify in the strongest manner to the amiability of his manners and the affectionateness of his disposition. He is believed to have been in his 43d year.

P. 331. The late Mr. Rippon, of the Bank of England, furnishes an extraordinary instance of the manner in which the mind becomes warped by continued and very close application to business. He always declared he felt himself no where so happy as in his business; and, though for upwards of fifty years in the Bank, he never solicited but one holyday, which being granted, he left London with the intention of being absent a fortnight; but the *ennui* of an idle life, and the want of his usual occupation, so preyed upon his spirits, that he actually returned to the Bank at expiration of three days, stating that green fields and country scenery had no charms for him. Mr. Rippon was always remarkable for his sound judgment, preciseness, and extreme punctuality, and his long

services and habits of economy, enabled him to leave behind him a fortune of 60,000*l.*

P. 556. Commander William Price, R.N. was the son of Mr. William Price, now in his 87th year, and who for upwards of twenty years has stood at the head of the list of Masters. He entered the Navy as Midshipman in the Barfleur, and was present in Lord Howe's actions of May and June, 1794, and Lord Bridport's, in 1795. In 1796, he was appointed to act as Lieutenant of the Tourterelle, and in cutting out a French privateer at St. Domingo, received two severe wounds, one from a ball passing through his left hand, the other in his shoulder. A particular memoir of his subsequent appointments will be found in the United Service Journal for November. From 1809 to 1814 he commanded the gun-brig Briseis; on one occasion fought three Danish gun-boats, on another six, and on a third, in opposition to eight, conducted a convoy safely through the Belt. When he paid off the Briseis at the peace, he had been engaged thirty-eight times, in three general actions, and assisted at the capture of thirty-six sail of vessels. In 1823 he assisted in establishing the Royal Naval Annuitant Society, of which he was one of the trustees. He has left a widow, one son, a college midshipman, and a daughter.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 21 to November 24, 1835.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			
Males 1541	3068	Males 1130	2281	2 and 5	225	50 and 60	184
Females 1527		Females 1151		5 and 10	109	60 and 70	206
				10 and 20	72	70 and 80	199
				20 and 30	151	80 and 90	62
Whereof have died still-born and under two years old	673			30 and 40	176	90 and 100	9
				40 and 50	215		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Nov. 17.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
36	10	28	5	19	7	29	9	31	10	35	8

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Nov. 23.

Kent Bags	3*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*	Farnham (seconds)	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*
Sussex	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*	Kent Pockets	4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*
Essex	0*l.* 0*s.* to 0*l.* 0*s.*	Sussex	3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*
Farnham (fine)	9*l.* 0*s.* to 10*l.* 0*s.*	Essex	4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 24.

Smithfield, Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 23.	
Veal	3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts 2,978	Calves 96
Pork	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep & Lambs 21,080	Pigs 380

COAL MARKET, Nov. 23.

Walls Ends, from 21*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 9*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 58*s.* Mottled, 62*s.* Curd, *s.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 251.——Ellesmere and Chester, 85½.—— Grand Junction, 231.—— Kennet and Avon, 20.——Leeds and Liverpool, 530.——Regent's, 15½.——Rochdale, 141.——London Dock Stock, 54.——St. Katharine's, 72½.——West India, 95.——Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 195.——Grand Junction Water Works, 51½.——West Middlesex, 77.——Globe Insurance, 150.——Guardian, 34¼.——Hope, 6½.——Chartered Gas Light, 46½.——Imperial Gas, 43½.——Phœnix Gas, 24½.—— Independent Gas, 50.——General United, 35½.—— Canada Land Company, 34.——Reversionary Interest, 130½.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, to November 25, 1835, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	50	52	45	29, 26	rain	11	39	44	38	30, 34	do.
27	44	50	38	, 70	fair, cloudy	12	39	46	38	, 20	do. fair
28	40	50	44	, 97	do. do.	13	38	43	39	, 33	do.
29	50	58	40	, 87	cloudy	14	40	42	43	, 09	do.
30	44	49	49	30, 20	do. rain	15	40	42	40	, 08	do.
31	50	56	46	29, 87	do. do.	16	41	46	41	30, 00	do.
N.1	40	48	38	30, 18	do. fair	17	46	49	47	29, 90	do. rain
2	39	49	47	, 20	do. do.	18	47	50	43	, 78	do. do.
3	45	49	47	, 05	do. rain	19	44	48	44	30, 00	do. fair
4	42	44	38	, 08	do.	20	48	53	50	29, 96	fair
5	41	43	38	29, 90	do.	21	52	54	52	, 90	do. cloudy
6	35	40	38	, 87	do.	22	52	54	51	, 79	cloudy, rain
7	44	49	51	30, 10	do.	23	53	55	49	, 84	do.
8	46	49	44	29, 97	do. fair	24	53	55	54	, 80	do.
9	39	41	39	30, 10	do. rain	25	53	55	54	, 80	do.
10	37	39	34	, 30	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 28, to November 26, 1835, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	210	90⅛ ⅜	91⅛ ⅜	—	98¼	99½ ⅜	16¼	—	—	255	3 pm.	13 15 pm.
29	210	90⅜ ½	91⅜ ⅝	—	98½	99¾ ⅝	16¼	—	—	254½	par. 2 pm.	13 11 pm.
30	209½	90⅜ ½	91⅜ ¼	98¼	98⅞	99¾ ½	16¼	88⅜	102⅞	255½	2 pm. par.	10 12 pm.
31	209½	90½ ⅜	91½ ½	—	—	99½ ¼	16¼	—	—	255	par.	10 12 pm.
2	210	90⅜ ½	91⅜ ½	98⅜	98⅜	99¾ ⅝	16¼	—	—	256	2 1 pm.	10 12 pm.
3	210¼	90⅜ ½	91⅜ ½	98½	98½	99⅜ ¼	16¼	—	—	—	1 3 pm.	13 10 pm.
4	209¾	90⅜ ½	91⅜ ⅝	98½	98⅜	99⅜ ⅞	16¼	88⅜	—	256	1 3 pm.	10 13 pm.
5	210¼	90½ ⅜	91½ ⅝	98¼	98¼	99¾ ⅞	—	—	—	256½	3 pm.	13 11 pm.
6	209¾	90½ ⅜	91½ ⅜	98⅞	98¼	99⅞ ⅝	16¼	—	—	256½	—	11 13 pm.
7	210	90¼ ⅜	91⅝ ½	—	98⅜	99½ ⅝	16⅛	—	—	256	1 2 pm.	11 13 pm.
9	209	90¼ 90	91 ¼	—	98⅜	99¾ ½	16⅛	88	102⅜	—	—	13 11 pm.
10	209	90⅜ ½	91⅜ ½	—	98¼	99⅜ ¼	16¼	—	—	—	3 2 pm.	13 11 pm.
11	—	90⅛ ⅜	91¼ ½	98⅞	98½	99⅜ ⅞	16¼	—	—	—	4 3 pm.	11 14 pm.
12	209½	90⅜ ¼	91⅜ ½	98⅞	98½	99¾ 100	16¼	—	—	256½	2 4 pm.	12 14 pm.
13	209½	90¼ ½	91⅜ ½	98⅜	98⅜	99¼ 100	16⅛	—	102⅞	—	4 pm.	12 14 pm
14	—	90¼ ½	91⅜ ½	98½	98⅜	99⅞ 100	16⅛	—	—	—	4 6 pm.	15 16 pm.
16	210	90⅜ ½	91⅜ ⅜	—	98¼	99⅞ 100⅛	16¼	—	—	256½	4 7 pm.	14 17 pm.
17	210½	90⅜ ½	91½ ⅜	99	98¾	100 ⅛	16⅛	—	—	256½	6 5 pm.	18 15 pm.
18	210½	90⅜ ½	91½ ⅝	—	98⅞	100 ¼	16⅛	88¼	102⅞	256¼	56 pm.	15 17 pm.
19	210	90⅛ ⅜	91¼ ½	99	99	100⅜ ⅛	16¼	—	—	256¼	7 4 pm.	17 12 pm.
20	—	90½ ¼	91⅜ ⅝	98⅛	98⅜	100⅛ ¼	16⅛	—	—	—	6 3 pm.	12 14 pm.
21	211	90½ ⅜	91⅜ ½	—	98¼	100¼ ⅛	16¼	—	—	256	6 4 pm.	12 14 pm.
23	210	90⅜ ½	91½ ⅝	—	99	100⅛ ¼	16¼	89	—	256½	4 pm.	14 12 pm.
24	211	90⅝ ⅜	91⅜ ⅜	98⅞	99	100⅛ ⅛	16¼	88¾	—	256	4 pm.	14 11 pm.
25	—	90⅝ ⅜	91½ ¼	—	99⅛	100⅛ ¼	16¼	—	102⅜	256½	3 6 pm.	12 15 pm.
26	210½	90⅜ ⅜	91¼ ½	99	99⅛	100⅛ ⅜	16¼	—	102⅜	256	5 7 pm.	13 15 pm.

New South Sea Annuities, Oct. 29, 90.—Nov. 6, 89⅞.—13, 89⅞—24, 89⅞.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. E. N' N, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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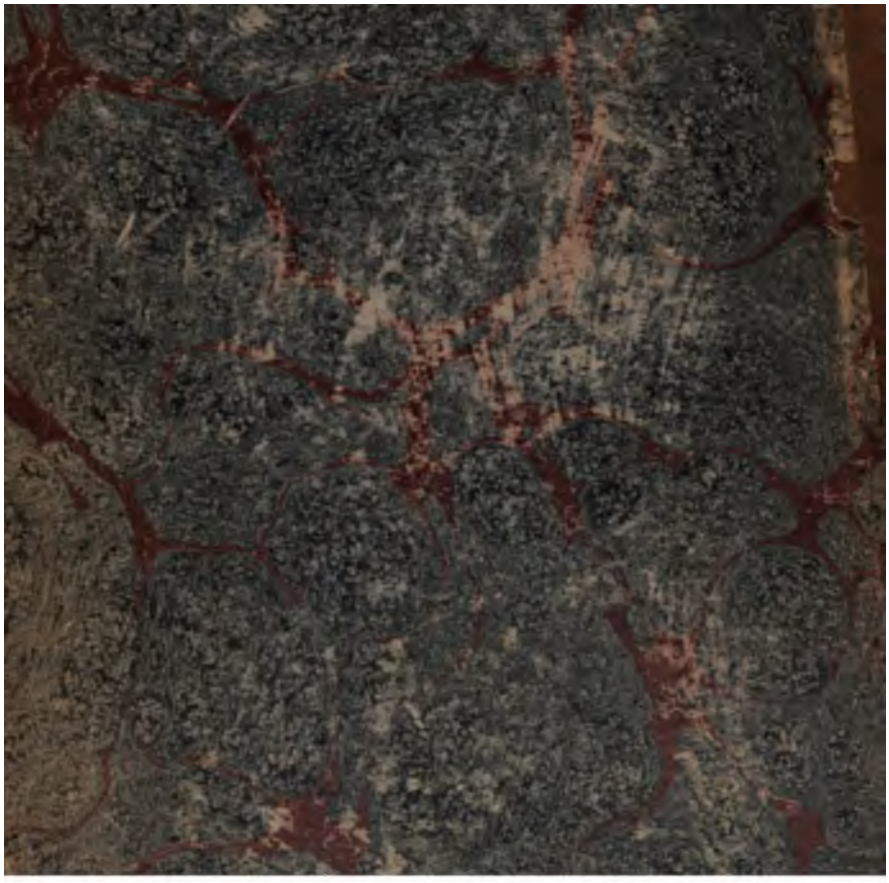
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